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CURRENT
BIOGRAPHY
YEARBOOK

1958

EDITED BY
Marjorie Dent Candee

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Preface

This nineteenth volume of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK contains biographies of people who were prominent in the news during 1958. The names are classified into some forty fields ranging from archaeology to technology. The sketches were published originally in the eleven monthly issues of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY, and are here cumulated in one alphabet. For the Yearbook the sketches have been revised to include any major change in a biographee's position, address, etc. (See **ADDENDA** for late changes.)

Also included are twenty biographies of authors, reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin.* These are indicated by (WLB) in the **Cumulated Index** and in the classification **Literature.**

One-third of the names included are personalities on the international scene. Presidents, Prime Ministers, Ambassadors, and Foreign Ministers from many nations are included.

On the domestic scene, are biographies of United States Senators and Representatives, state Governors, and leaders in the Executive and Judicial branches of the U.S. Government.

New developments in missiles, satellites, and fuel propulsion are described in biographies of military and civilian leaders. Notable advances in science, medicine, and technology during the year are recorded. Winners of Nobel Prizes, Pulitzer Prizes, "Oscars," and other major awards are included.

Revised biographies of individuals who were in earlier Yearbooks (some of them now out of print) and who continue to be newsworthy are included; among these are German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei A. Gromyko, U.S. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, NATO Secretary-General Paul-Henri Spaak, and U.S. Senators Jacob K. Javits and Frank J. Lausche.

In the **Classification** section at the back of this volume under **Organizations** are listed the presidents of professional, veterans, fraternal, and industrial organizations. Nonprofessional authors who have written books are listed under **Nonfiction** or **Literature** as well as under their principal vocational field.

These objective biographies are prepared by correspondents in many cities. Material is assembled from newspapers, magazines, books, Government offices, "Who's Who's," etc. Subjects of the biographies are sometimes interviewed and asked to confirm or correct facts.

M.D.C.

On the pages following are **Explanations, Key to Reference Abbreviations, Key to Pronunciation**, and **Key to Abbreviations**. At the end of this volume are these Indexes:

- Biographical References (consulted by Current Biography research staff)
- Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted
- Necrology (obituary notices include those who died in late 1957 and three-quarters of 1958 whose biographies have appeared in former volumes).
- Classification by Professional Field
- Cumulated Index, 1951-1958 (1940-1950 INDEX is in the 1950 Yearbook).
- Addenda

Explanations

Authorities for biographees' full names, with some exceptions, are the bibliographical publications of The Wilson Company. When a biographee prefers a certain name form, that is indicated in the heading of the article: for example, Macmillan, (Maurice) Harold means that he is usually referred to as Harold Macmillan. When a professional name is used in the heading, as, for example, Greta Garbo, the real name (in this case Greta Lovisa Gustafsson) appears in the article itself.

The heading of each article includes the pronunciation of the name if it is unusual, date of birth (if obtainable), and occupation. The article is supplemented by a list of references to sources of biographical information, in two alphabets: (1) newspapers and periodicals and (2) books. See the section ***Biographical References Consulted.***

KEY TO REFERENCE ABBREVIATIONS

References to newspapers and periodicals are listed in abbreviated form; for example, "Sat Eve Post 217:14-15 S 30 '44 por" means ***Saturday Evening Post,*** volume 217, pages 14-15, September 30, 1944, with portrait. (For full names, see the section ***Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted,*** found in the rear of this volume.)

January—Ja
February—F
March—Mr
April—Ap
May—My
June—Je

July—Jl
August—Ag
September—S
October—O
November—N
December—D

Journal—J
Magazine—Mag
Monthly—Mo
Weekly—W
Portrait—por
Review—R

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

(Based on Webster's Guide to Pronunciation)*

ā	āle
â	câre
ă	ădd
ă	*ă*ccount
ä	ärm
ȧ	ȧsk
ȧ	sof*ȧ*
ē	ēve
ĕ	ĕnd
ẽ	makẽr
g	go
ī	īce
ĭ	ĭll
K	German ch as in *ich* (ĭK)
N	Not pronounced, but indicates the nasal tone of the preceding vowel, as in the French *bon* (bôN).
ō	ōld
ô	ôrb
ŏ	ŏdd
oi	oil
o͞o	o͞oze
o͝o	fo͝ot
ou	out
th	*th*en
th	thin
ū	cūbe
û	ûrn; French eu, as in *jeu* (zhû); German ö, oe, as in *schön* (shûn), *Goethe* (gû'tĕ)
ŭ	tŭb
ŭ	circ*ŭ*s
ü	Pronounced approximately as ē, with rounded lips: French u, as in *menu* (mẽ-nü'); German ü, as in *grün*
zh	azure
' =	main accent
" =	secondary accent

(*Exceptions : *th* in then; main and secondary accents.)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.A.A.	Amateur Athletic Association of America
A.A.U.	Amateur Athletic Union
ABC	American Broadcasting Company
A.B.A.	American Bar Association
A.C.L.U.	American Civil Liberties Union
ADA	Americans for Democratic Action
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AEF	American Expeditionary Force
AFL	American Federation of Labor
A.L.A.	American Library Association
A.M.A.	American Medical Association
A.P.	Associated Press
ASCAP	American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
ASNE	American Society of Newspaper Editors
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity
B.L.S.	Bachelor of Library Science
BMI	Broadcast Music, Inc.
B.S.	Bachelor of Science
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board
C.B.	Companion of the Bath
C.B.E.	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System
C.E.	Civil Engineer
CEA	Council of Economic Advisers
C.E.D.	Committee for Economic Development
CIO	Congress of Industrial Organizations
C.M.G.	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
Com.	Commodore
CWA	Civil Works Administration
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
D.A.R.	Daughters of the American Revolution
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering
DEW	Distant Early Warning Line
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
D.J.	Doctor of Jurisprudence
D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature
D.Mus.	Doctor of Music
DP	Displaced Person
D.Pol.Sc.	Doctor of Political Science
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross
D.S.M.	Distinguished Service Medal
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
ECA	Economic Cooperation Administration
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EDC	European Defense Community
ERP	European Recovery Program
ESA	Economic Stabilization Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCA	Farm Credit Administration
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEPC	Fair Employment Practice Committee
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FOA	Foreign Operations Administration
FPC	Federal Power Commission
FSA	Federal Security Agency
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
G.B.E.	Knight or Dame, Grand Cross Order of the British Empire
G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
G.O.P.	Grand Old Party
H.M.	His Majesty; Her Majesty
ICA	International Cooperation Administration
ICBM	International Ballistic Missile
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
I.C.F.T.U.	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IGY	International Geophysical Year
I.L.A.	International Longshoremen's Association
I.L.G.W.U.	International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
I.L.O.	International Labor Organization
INS	International News Service
IRO	International Refugee Organization
J.D.	Doctor of Jurisprudence
K.B.E.	Knight of (the Order of) the British Empire
K.C.	King's Counsel
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath
L.H.D.	Doctor of Humanities
Litt.D.	Doctor of Letters
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration
MBS	Mutual Broadcasting System
M.C.E.	Master of Civil Engineering
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
M.E.	Master of Engineering
METO	Middle East Treaty Organization
MGM	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
M.Lit.	Master of Literature
M.P.	Member of Parliament
M.P.P.D.A.	Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America
MRP	Mouvement Républicain Populaire
MSA	Mutual Security Agency
M.Sc.	Master of Science
Msgr.	Monsignor, Monseigneur
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters
NAM	National Association of Manufacturers
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
N.E.A.	National Education Association
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
N.M.U.	National Maritime Union
NRA	National Recovery Administration
NRPB	National Resources Planning Board
NYA	National Youth Administration
O.A.S	Organization of American States
OBE	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
OCD	Office of Civilian Defense
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OPA	Office of Price Administration
OPM	Office of Production Management
OPRD	Office of Production Research and Development
OSRD	Office of Scientific Research and Development
OWI	Office of War Information
P.E.N.	Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (International Association)
Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
PWA	Public Works Administration
Q.C.	Queen's Counsel
RAF	Royal Air Force
RCA	Radio Corporation of America
REA	Rural Electrification Administration
RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
RKO	Radio-Keith-Orpheum
ROTC	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SCAP	Supreme Command for the Allied Powers
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
S.J.D.	Doctor of Juridical Science
S.T.B.	Bachelor of Sacred Theology
S.T.D.	Doctor of Sacred Theology
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
T.W.U.A.	Textile Workers Union of America
U.A.W.	International Union of United Automobile Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers
UAR	United Arab Republic
UMT	Universal Military Training
U.M.W.A.	United Mine Workers of America
U.N.	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
U.P.I.	United Press and International News Service
USO	United Service Organizations
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
U.S.W.A.	United Steel Workers of America
VA	Veterans Administration
V.F.W.	Veterans of Foreign Wars
WAA	War Assets Administration
W.A.A.C.	Women's Auxiliary Army Corps
W.C.T.U.	Woman's Christian Temperance Union
W.E.U.	Western European Union
WFA	War Food Administration
W.F.T.U.	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WMC	War Manpower Commission
WPA	Work Projects Administration
WPB	War Production Board

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK

1958

AANDAHL, FRED G(EORGE) (än'däl) Apr. 9, 1897- U.S. Government official; farmer
Address: b. c/o Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4545 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Litchville, N.D.

Primarily responsible for efficiently harnessing flowing water, U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Power Development Fred G. Aandahl supervises the Bureau of Reclamation and Bonneville, Southwestern, and Southeastern power administrations. He took office in February 1953. He advocates giving private companies a larger role in distributing power from Government-built projects. He also directs the Office of Saline Water for developing the conversion of sea water into fresh.

During his three terms as Republican Governor of North Dakota, Aandahl was a member of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee and chairman of his state's Water Conservation Commission. He was previously a superintendent of schools. Since 1927 he has operated a prosperous farm at Litchville, North Dakota.

The son of Sam Jörgen and Mamie C. (Lawry) Aandahl, Fred George Aandahl was born in Litchville, North Dakota on April 9, 1897. His father, who had migrated from Norway, was later railroad commissioner of North Dakota (1916-20). He has one brother, S. James Aandahl. Fred attended a one-room country grade school and the local high school in Litchville.

Continuing his education at the University of North Dakota, he received his B.A. degree in 1921, his major subject being law. He took no steps, however, towards admission to the bar, but instead farmed for some months at Litchville. Beginning in 1922, he was superintendent of Litchville High School for five years. He also served, over a period of fifteen years, as a member of the Svea school board. He returned to farming in 1927, and has since operated at Litchville a livestock and grain farm, with wheat as the principal crop.

He served as a Republican state senator in the 1931 term of the North Dakota Legislative Assembly, which meets biennially, and was reelected to the 1939 and 1941 sessions. There, he worked to enact tax and school legislation and assumed leadership in writing the state school equalization bill. He also served on the state senate's appropriations committee.

FRED G. AANDAHL

Identified with the Republican organizing committee, representing the conservative wing of the party in North Dakota, Aandahl was the committee's candidate for the gubernatorial nomination at the primary in June 1944. He won over Alvin O. Strutz, who had received the endorsement of the Nonpartisan League. He was elected Governor in November for a two-year term.

He was reelected in 1946 and again in 1948. As Governor, he was a chairman of the North Dakota Water Conservation Commission and a member of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee, a voluntary group seeking to coordinate Federal and state land and water resources development programs.

Self-described as "a very strong supporter of states' rights" (*Newsweek,* February 16, 1953), Aandahl opposes "MVA [Missouri Valley Authority] type of thinking" (*Engineering News,* February 12, 1953). He joined with the governors of Montana and South Dakota in October 1949 in urging modification of a Department of the Interior ruling and Federal legislation which required that in the distribution of power from proposed Missouri River dams "prefer-

AANDAHL, FRED G.—*Continued*

ence shall be given to public bodies and cooperative groups" (William M. Blair, New York *Times*, October 30, 1949). The Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee suggested that power be dispensed first to preferred customers and that surplus power be offered to nonpreferential customers, that is, private power companies.

A candidate in 1950 for the U.S. Congress as one of two North Dakota Representatives-at-large, Aandahl was elected in November. Seated in the Eighty-second Congress in January 1951, he was assigned to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and later to the Appropriations Committee in 1952. On votes in 1951, he opposed cutting reclamation funds of $10,000,000 and opposed the $7.5 billion foreign aid bill (August), while favoring the tidelands oil bill (July). In the 1952 session he voted for reducing the Tennessee Valley Authority appropriation by $14,000,000 (March) and the Federal pay roll by 10 per cent (April). In June 1952 Aandahl entered the state Republican primary to oppose the renomination of U.S. Senator William Langer, who was supported by the Nonpartisan League. He lost to Langer by a seven to nine margin.

Prior to the nomination of General Eisenhower for the Presidency at the Republican National Convention of 1952, Aandahl had favored the candidacv of Senator Robert A. Taft. On the recommendation of Taft, he was named by President Eisenhower on February 4, 1953 to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Power Development.

Aandahl had testified before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee that it "would be 'very well' to consider turning over civil works projects to local bodies once the Federal investment had been paid" but that "as long as the Federal government continues to appropriate money for a project it must continue to have a voice in its operation" (*Engineering News*). At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in May 1953 Aandahl said he opposed complete government monopoly. The aims which he had "inherited" went "beyond the bounds of propriety," but "we have to take conditions as we find them and hope our influence will change certain unfortunate trends" (*Christian Science Monitor*, May 12, 1953).

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay had announced a new policy in May 1953, which Aandahl explained as meaning that "if private companies were in a position to deliver public power to preferred customers without Federal transmission lines the private companies would be permitted to do so" (William M. Blair, New York *Times*, May 17, 1953). He added that preferred customers, municipalities, public corporations or agencies, and rural electric cooperatives, would continue to get power at the low Federal rate and not at whatever rate the private utilities wished to charge. The policy was vehemently opposed by public power systems and rural electrical cooperatives (see article by Roscoe Fleming, *Christian Science Monitor*, October 19, 1953).

In February 1954 when the Eisenhower Administration presented a plan to permit the Georgia Power Company to distribute all the power (including the supply to cooperatives) generated by the Southeastern Power Administration's Clark Hill Dam, the proposal was rejected by the cooperatives. No contract was signed, but negotiations continued. In February 1955 Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., rendered an opinion that the Government was obliged to sell Federal power to cooperatives and to preferred public agencies making competing offers with private utilities.

Thereupon, the House Government Operations subcommittee on power policies investigated the matter and rendered a report in June 1956. In it the Democratic majority referred to a concerted drive by the Administration to establish a "complete private power monopoly."

An increasingly important agency under Assistant Secretary Aandahl's supervision is the Office of Saline Water, which has a $10,000,000 appropriation and, according to Aandahl, has already "reduced the cost of converting salt water to 60 cents a 1000 gallons" and expects "to keep on bringing the cost down" (New York *Times*, February 16, 1957). Another $10,000,000 appropriation was authorized in 1958.

Fred G. Aandahl and the former Luella Brekke, a schoolteacher, were married on June 28, 1926. They have three daughters, Mamie Louise, Margaret Winnifred, and Marilyn Jean. Aandahl is a Lutheran, Rotarian, Modern Woodman, and a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Delta Sigma Rho fraternities. He weighs 176 pounds, is five feet nine inches tall, and has green eyes, and "dark and gray" hair.

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Congressional Directory (1952)
National Cyclopædia of American Biography current vol G (1943-46)
Who's Who in America, 1958-59

AARON, HANK *See* Aaron, Henry

AARON, HENRY (LOUIS) Feb. 5, 1934-
Baseball player

Address: b. c/o Milwaukee National League Baseball Club, County Stadium, Milwaukee, Wis.; h. N. 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The National League's "Most Valuable Player" award for 1957 went to Henry (Hank) Aaron, a power-hitting center fielder who helped Milwaukee Braves to clinch their first pennant and World's Championship. Aaron, a comparative "Johnny-Come-Lately" who burst upon the National League scene in 1954, beat out two "old pros" for the MVP award. Ballots cast by the Baseball Writers Association of America gave Aaron 239 points, the St. Louis Cardinal's Stan Musial 230 points, and Aaron's teammate, Red Schoendienst, 221 points.

The rangy, twenty-four-year-old Negro finished third in league batting with a .322 average, six points below his league-leading mark of

1956. He led the National League in homers, with 44 home runs and 132 runs batted in. Home run number 43 came on the night of September 24, 1957, in the 11th inning of a game with the second-place Cardinals. The four-bagger broke a 2-2 tie, clinched the National League flag for the Braves and sent the "Beer City" residents into a frenzied celebration. Hank continued his heroics against the New York Yankees in the seven-game World Series which the Braves won by a 4-3 margin. Aaron battered Yankee pitching at a .393 clip. His 11 hits included three home runs.

Henry Louis Aaron was born on February 5, 1934, in Mobile, Alabama, to Estella and Herbert Aaron. He has two brothers and two sisters. His father is a boilermaker's helper in a shipyard. The Aarons lived in a plain house in a section of Mobile called Toulminville, a block from the Carver Recreation Park, where young Hank spent a good deal of his time. He attended Central High School in Mobile.

Aaron's first baseball team was a sand-lot outfit named the Pritchett Athletics. "All I can remember," he told Furman Bisher (*Saturday Evening Post,* August 25, 1956), "is that some guy told me, 'Always throw overhand.' I never thought I'd get anywhere."

The Indianapolis Clowns, a Negro League team, signed up Aaron in 1952 after playing against him in an exhibition with the Mobile Black Bears, a local club which had recruited Hank for that game. His first contract with the Indianapolis team called for $200 a month—considered then by Aaron to be a small fortune.

Aaron came to the Milwaukee Braves' attention through a postscript in a letter from Syd Pollock, owner of the Clowns. "We've got an eighteen-year-old shortstop batting cleanup for us," Pollock wrote. The Braves bought Aaron from the Clowns on June 12, 1952 for $10,000. Milwaukee's general manager John Quinn, in 1956, rated Aaron a $100,000 property on the big-league market. Today, the price is even higher.

The Braves sent Aaron to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in the Class C. Northern League. There he played shortstop, batted .336, and was voted "Rookie of the Year." The following season he played second base with Jacksonville, Florida in the Class A South Atlantic (Sally) League. He led the circuit in batting average, doubles, runs scored, total bases and runs batted in.

During the winter before the 1954 season Aaron was sent to Puerto Rico to learn the art of playing the outfield. He reported to the Braves for spring training in 1954. Although he was on the roster of a Milwaukee farm club, Charley Grimm, then manager of the Braves, was to say later: "From the start, he did so well I knew we were going to have to carry him."

Aaron opened the 1954 season in right field after Bobby Thomson, who looked like a sure outfield starter, fractured his ankle sliding into second base during an exhibition game. Aaron remained a regular until he cracked his right ankle sliding into third base on September 5, and was laid up for the rest of the season. He batted .280 for the 1954 season, hit 13 home runs and drove in 69 runs.

HENRY AARON

Before the start of the 1955 race, Roger Kahn, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 3, 1955), quoted Hank as hoping to hit .300. But Aaron added that he was more concerned about driving in runs. When the smoke of the 1955 season had cleared, Aaron had 189 hits, a .314 batting average, and 106 RBI's.

Continuing his climb towards stardom in 1956, Aaron won the league batting championship with a .328 mark while smashing 26 home runs. The Braves almost won the pennant that year but bowed to the Brooklyn Dodgers in the closing games of the season.

As Aaron's prowess as a hitter increases, so do the tales of his ability. *Time* (July 29, 1957) termed the six-foot, 176-pound Aaron a "predictable quality who gets his quota of base hits no matter what happens to the Braves."

Most baseball observers believe that Aaron excels most of his fellow batsmen because of his powerful wrists. These enable him to hold off his swing until the last split second and then whip the bat around in time to connect with the pitch. He is also a notorious bad-ball hitter, swinging at almost any ball he can get the bat near and hitting a good number of pitches outside the strike zone.

In a short major league career, Aaron has had his share of thrills. The pennant-winning home run against the Cardinals probably heads the list. After hitting the four bagger, Aaron told Leonard Koppett of the New York *Post* (September 24, 1957): "It's a great thrill just winning the pennant. But for me to get the hit myself—am I excited? I'm excited for the first time in my life."

Hank Aaron met Barbara Lucas, his future wife in 1952 while playing at Jacksonville with the Indianapolis Clowns. He proposed over the

AARON, HENRY—*Continued*

telephone a year later and they were married on October 6, 1953. Mrs. Aaron gave birth to twins on December 15, 1957; one of the babies died two days later. The Aarons have two other children. The ball that Hank hit for that historic home run was accepted by a Milwaukee realty company in lieu of a $1,000 down payment on a home.

Aaron's wife said that her husband's chief pleasure during the off season is "to sit and watch those shooting Westerns." Hank also enjoys cooking and fishing. He has a reputation for being what some term "naïve" and others "shrewd."

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Look 20:122+ My 15 '56 pors
New York Times V p3 Ag 5 '56 por; p30 N 15 '57 por
Sat Eve Post 229:30+ Ag 25 '56 pors
Time 70:45 Jl 29 '57 por
Baseball Register, 1957

ABRAMS, HARRY N(ATHAN) Dec. 4, 1904- Publisher

Address: h. 10 E. 44th St., New York 13; h. 33 E. 70th St., New York 21

The publishing firm of Harry N. Abrams, Inc., now recognized as America's largest publisher of art books, was launched in 1950 with the issue of the first three books in its series, "Library of Great Painters," *Renoir, Van Gogh* and *El Greco*. Since that time, under the direction of its president and founder, Harry N. Abrams, it has published more than 200 titles and has sold nearly 50,000,000 color reproductions. Abrams Art Books are also being distributed by industrial firms to their employees; museums are selling an ever-increasing number and the Abrams reproductions are of such quality that the noted art critic and connoisseur Bernard Berenson has praised them highly. Among recent Abrams publications are *Great French Painting in the Hermitage* (October 1957), with text by Charles Sterling, describing the famous works of Matisse, Picasso, Bonnard, Renoir, Degas, Manet and others at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, Russia, closed to the Western World for decades.

Newsweek—Tony Rollo

HARRY N. ABRAMS

Harry Nathan Abrams was born in London, England, on December 4, 1904, to Morris and Amelia Abrams. His father was the proprietor of a shoe store. When Abrams was eight, his parents immigrated to the United States and established their home in New York City. There he attended Manual Training High School, and Art Students League for two years, the National Academy of Design for two years, and for a short time, New York University.

In 1926, at the age of twenty-two, Abrams obtained a job at no salary with Schwab and Beatty, an advertising agency, and worked Friday nights and Saturdays as a salesman in his father's shoe store. "Then came a lucky break," according to Elizabeth M. Fowler (New York *Times*, December 15, 1957), "Harry Scherman, who had founded the Book-of-the-Month Club not long before, telephoned a hurry-up request for the advertising agency's art director. Young Abrams was sent instead. That contact led to the art directorship of the Book-of-the-Month Club in 1936."

While with the Book-of-the-Month Club, Abrams was responsible for the use of reproductions of famous paintings on the covers of the monthly bulletin sent to members. He also worked out specially designed books such as the Grosset and Dunlap Illustrated Junior Library in 1945 and the Random House Illustrated Modern Library in 1943. The book club of the Grolier Society was developed by Abrams, too.

In 1949 Abrams decided to become a publisher of art books and relinquished his directorship of the Book-of-the-Month Club. Although all of his friends advised against it, he raised a capital of $100,000 and went ahead. As Abrams states, "As an art lover, I had always been interested in art books and I wanted to publish them. The $100,000 was wholly inadequate—we should have had $500,000. The only way we survived was through our friendship with suppliers, printers, and binders." The firm operated at a loss until 1955, when it broke even. Since that time, however, sales and distribution have increased to such degree that Abrams can now undertake projects which heretofore would have been impossible. One such venture, now in the planning stage, is a twenty-volume edition of the Great Masters, each volume to contain 250 original-size reproductions of drawings by the greatest painters from the twelfth century to the present.

Abrams followed his first trio of books with others of more varied and esoteric nature, such as *Italian Stained Glass Windows* and *Great French Painting in the Hermitage*. Of one of the Abrams books, the New York *Herald Tribune* book reviewer (December 22, 1957) observed, ". . . the new Harry N. Abrams publication, *Art Treasures of the Pinakothek,* is particularly notable.... These reproductions in the new volume are extraordinarily handsome."

Abrams has recently opened a branch office in Amsterdam, Holland because of the increased European demand for art books of international interest. Many of his books are now printed in foreign countries, and all of them are translated into at least ten languages. The publisher's current plans are to meet the unusual demand for booklets containing art reproductions. Each booklet contains full-color reproductions of an artist's work and a commentary by an art expert. Western Electric was Abrams' first client in this field. Others are Socony Mobile Oil Company and General Motors Corporation, which ordered *French Impressionists* and *World's Great Masterpieces of the Louvre.* Also Abrams supplies recording companies with reproductions to be printed on record and album covers. In Decca's release of Mendelssohn's *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* an Abrams reproduction of Watteau's strolling ministrel adorns the cover. The Abrams mail-order series, *Art Treasures of the World,* has now been extended to the British Empire through the Beaverbrook newspaper chain, while Pocket Books, Inc., sells his soft-cover series.

Much of Abrams' success is due to his strong rapport with merchandising outlets. "I've applied merchandising techniques to what was once considered a rather esoteric field," Abrams explained (*Newsweek,* October 28, 1957). "In the past, the publication of art books in this country was limited mostly to scholarly and expensive editions put out by subsidized university presses. I wanted to offer the public as much color as possible and still keep the prices down. So I got right out into the field and made them want to buy it."

Apart from his business interests, Abrams is an avid art collector of long standing. For years he bought as many American paintings as he could afford. Among the important contemporary painters whom he considers greatly talented and whose canvases he has acquired are Tofel, Benjamin Kotman, Milton Avery, Raphael Soyer, Eilshemisus, and Berliuk. His collection also includes modern French masters —Monet, Bonnard, Modigliani, Picasso, Chagall, Dufy, Pascin, Vlaminck, and others. As to personal likes and dislikes, Abrams told a *Current Biography* interviewer, "I do not collect the abstract-expressionist people. I think the movement is important only as a direction—to see what will develop from it—but I do not quite get what they are driving at. Too many of the painters of today feel that they can let themselves go and their emotion will carry the brush."

Abrams received the Carey-Thomas Award for creative publishing in 1952; was honored by the New York Booksellers Association in 1953; received the national offset Lithography Competition Certificate of Award in 1954; and in 1955 and 1957 received the New York Employing Printers Association Award. He is a member of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the American Book Publishers Council, and the Dellwood Country Club. He is of the Jewish faith.

Harry Abrams was married on March 5, 1932, to Nina Bolotoff, a bookseller; they have two sons, Michael, 17½, and Robert, 14½. Abrams became a naturalized American citizen in 1936. He is five feet eight inches tall, weighing 186 pounds, and has gray-brown eyes and sandy hair. His hobbies are his art collection, collecting books, and playing golf. In manner he gives the impression of both warmth of personality and quiet dignity. He is highly—and amusingly articulate, and exudes an air of purposeful tenacity in the pursuit of an objective.

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N Y Times III p1 D 15 '57

ABUL KALAM AZAD, MAULANA 1888-Feb. 21, 1958 Indian statesman and scholar; Minister of Education, Natural Resources and Scientific Research in the government of India since 1952. See *Current Biography* (July) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 F 22 '58

ACKER, ACHILLE (H.) VAN Apr. 8, 1898- Belgian Prime Minister

Address: b. Office of the Premier, Brussels, Belgium; h. Westmeersch 5, Bruges, Belgium

An architect of the postwar recovery of the most densely populated European country and one of the most highly industrialized in the world, Prime Minister Achille van Acker of Belgium is now heading his fourth Cabinet since the Germans were driven from his country in 1944. Van Acker is a Socialist and a staunch supporter of the Western European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, having attended the latter's "summit" conference in 1957. He has been a prominent member of the national Chamber of Representatives since 1927 and was a leader of the resistance movement during the war. At that time he promulgated a social security program which was enacted in 1944 under his guidance when he was a Cabinet member. Van Acker was also instrumental in bringing about the abdication of King Leopold III and the succession to the throne by Baudouin I (see *C.B.,* September 1950). (On June 25, 1958 van Acker was succeeded by Gaston Eyskens of the Catholic party.)

Achille H. van Acker was born on April 8, 1898, one of the six children of G. van Acker, a poor basket maker. At the age of ten, Achille left school to go to work. He held a series of manual jobs, including that of stevedore, and became interested in the trade union movement. Later he was a bookseller and operated a rare book and engraving shop in Bruges. In these years he was able to educate himself through an extensive reading program, becoming well informed on a wide variety of subjects. He served in the army during World War I.

(Continued next page)

Belgian Govt. Inf. Center

ACHILLE VAN ACKER

Entering politics in 1926, van Acker was elected to the municipal council of Bruges. On November 8 of the following year he became a Socialist member of the Chamber of Representatives. Assigned to the Parliamentary Committee on Labor and Social Welfare, he acted as *rapporteur* for various bills. These included draft laws for the recruitment of personnel for maritime fishing, extension of the eight-hour day to nursing personnel in public and private hospitals, and compulsory unemployment insurance, all of which were enacted by the Parliament. On June 24, 1936 van Acker was elected questeur (financial officer) of the chamber.

In World War II Belgium, whose neutrality had been proclaimed by its King, Leopold III, and guaranteed by Germany, was invaded by Hitler's army on May 10, 1940. The small country was quickly overrun and Leopold surrendered unconditionally on May 28. Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot formed a government in exile in London in October 1940.

Remaining in Belgium during the years of the German occupation, van Acker lived clandestinely and became a leader of the resistance movement. He worked to reorganize the Socialist party, which had been dissolved by the Germans, and negotiated an agreement with delegates of employers' and workers' groups for social measures to be enacted after the war.

The Pierlot government returned to Brussels on September 8, 1944, soon after the liberation. Since King Leopold was in German custody, Parliament named his brother, Prince Charles, as Regent. In a reshuffling of the Cabinet on September 26, van Acker was made Minister of Labor and Social Welfare. Public Health was added to his portfolio on December 12. Minister van Acker immediately worked towards implementing the social welfare program drafted during the occupation and on December 28 it was submitted to Prince Charles who signed it, thereby providing social security for all workers. Van Acker's plan is more extensive than the British Beveridge plan.

When Pierlot resigned on February 7, 1945, the Prince Regent called on van Acker to form a new Cabinet. He managed with difficulty to organize a coalition government of all four parties, Catholics, Communists, Socialists, and Liberals, on February 11. Writing in the New York *Times*, David Anderson called van Acker "Belgium's first working-class Premier" (February 11, 1945), a "dynamic figure who has captured the country's imagination," and one who is "well fitted by experience and temperament to meet" his nation's postwar problems (February 12, 1945).

Outlining his government's policies to Parliament on February 14, Premier van Acker promised increased production of coal, which he would handle personally, mobilization of workers to expedite recovery, restrictions on industrialists who do not cooperate to alleviate the nation's problems, a firm policy on money, greater food supplies, elimination of the black market, and international cooperation.

A serious political problem confronting Prime Minister van Acker was the status of King Leopold, who was freed in Austria on May 7, 1945. Although supporting the principle of monarchy, van Acker took the position that Leopold failed to provide maximum resistance to the Germans in 1940, anticipating a German victory, and that after his internment he sought to make arrangements for the postwar period with Hitler. Van Acker, however, repeatedly emphasized that Leopold had not betrayed his country (*Christian Science Monitor,* July 20, 1945).

The Chamber of Representatives voted 96 to 6 on July 19, 1945 to bar the King's return to the throne without the consent of Parliament. Following the relinquishing of portfolios by the Catholic party Cabinet members, who supported Leopold, van Acker resigned on July 26 and organized another government in August.

Appraising van Acker's achievements after a year in office, *Time* (February 25, 1946) pointed out that he had "kept the nation's nose to the grindstone." Coal production had been increased from 23,000 tons daily at the beginning of 1945 to 80,000 at the end. Iron, steel, and power outputs soared. "Currency," it continued, "was cut to the level of goods available, prices were slashed, black markets broken." *Newsweek* (February 11, 1946) found Belgium "the only country in Europe that has bounced back to an almost better-than-normal standard of living."

Belgium's first postwar elections were held on February 17, 1946, leading to the formation of a Socialist government under Paul-Henri Spaak (see *C.B.,* April 1958), with van Acker as Minister of Economic Affairs. That cabinet resigned shortly, and van Acker formed his third government on March 31. This lasted until July 9, when it lost a vote of confidence by one ballot. He was Minister of Communications from March 1947 to August 1949 in two Cabinets headed by Spaak. In the national elections of 1950 the Social Christian (formerly Catholic) party won by a narrow majority in Parliament and Jean Duvieusart was named Premier.

Achille van Acker formed his fourth and present government on April 23, 1954, following legislative elections. In May he paid tribute to the Belgian army of liberation under King Leopold, a sign of reconciliation welcomed by the country. (After the Regency of Prince Charles had ended, Leopold delegated his powers to his son, who became Prince Royal with powers of King on August 11, 1950 and King Baudouin I on his twenty-first birthday, in the following year.)

Under van Acker's leadership, Parliament completed action on the school reform bill on July 21, 1955. It reduced subsidies to Catholic schools by $10,000,000 and permits the state to create nondenominational schools. On foreign policy matters, the Belgium Parliament ratified West German rearmament in 1955; the government reached an agreement with the United States whereby the former received heavy water and other materials for peaceful atomic research in June 1955; and Belgium announced in June 1957 that controls on trade with Communist China would be relaxed.

An official visit was made by van Acker and Spaak to Moscow where, on October 25, 1956, a cultural agreement was signed providing for the exchange of professors, teachers, students, members of cultural institutions, and scientists.

Following Soviet intervention in the Hungarian revolt, Belgium informed the U.S.S.R. on November 8 that the accord would not enter into force. Van Acker was in Paris in February 1957 for talks on the European common market and the Euratom atomic energy pool. Belgium made another contribution to international understanding as the host nation of the Brussels World's Fair, which opened on April 17, 1958.

Van Acker, who has been described as "Smiling Achille," is of medium stature. He is married and has two sons. He speaks both Flemish and French. The Belgian, Dutch, Chinese, United States, and British governments have presented him with decorations.

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ADAMS, SIR GRANTLEY H(ERBERT)

Apr. 12, 1898- West Indies Federation Prime Minister

Address: b. Red House, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

The first Prime Minister of the newly formed West Indies Federation is Sir Grantley H. Adams, Oxford-educated lawyer, who has been a political leader since 1934 when he was first elected to the Barbados House of Assembly. The Federation was created on April 22, 1958 and consists of eleven main islands in the Caribbean Sea, including Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, and the Windward and Leeward islands. Port of Spain, Trinidad is the capital. Former British colonies, they are inhabited by 3,000,000 people. A constitution was eleven years in preparation and the federation is expected to achieve Dominion status in five years.

Adams has declared that Emancipation and federation are the "greatest events in the history of the Indies." A man who regards himself as a middle-of-the-road Socialist, he is a long-time leader of the Labour party which won a legislative majority in the first general elections on March 25, 1958. He was named Premier of Barbados in February 1954, and elected Prime Minister of the new federation on April 18, 1958.

Grantley Herbert Adams was born in Barbados, British West Indies on April 12, 1898, son of Fitzherbert Adams, the headmaster of St. Giles Elementary School. He is of African descent, as are more than 90 per cent of all Barbadians. Grantley attended St. Giles and then received a scholarship to Harrison College in Bridgetown, Barbados. Winner of the Barbados scholarship in classics, he studied at Oxford University in England, where he earned a law degree. He was called to the bar from Gray's Inn in 1923. Returning to Barbados, he opened his own law practice and became a successful attorney. For a time he was editorial writer for the *Barbados Advocate*, and later was editor of the *Agricultural Reporter*.

Elected to the Barbados House of Assembly in 1934, Adams became increasingly powerful during the period of unrest and riots that swept the Caribbean isles during the late 1930's. He opposed the domination of the wealthy sugar planters and played an important part in the sugar workers' strike in 1937.

He is said to have instigated some of the agitation resulting from the wide disparity between planters' profits and the poor living standards of the workers. In 1938 Adams founded the Barbados Progressive League, a working-class organization with Socialist principles, which later evolved into the Labour party. He became League president and founded and edited the *Beacon*, its political organ.

In 1941 he was appointed to the executive committee in the Assembly, and he founded a trade union called the Barbados Workers' Union. He was its president until 1954, when he resigned in order to be constitutionally eligible to become the Premier. Head of a persistent campaign for franchise reforms, he won initial success in 1944 when the income qualification was lowered and women were allowed to vote.

The gradual trend toward self-government in Barbados started two years later with the "Bushe experiment," through which four executive committee members were to be appointed by the person best able to command an Assembly majority. This was regarded as the first step toward ministerial government. Since Adams' Labour party held the majority, he became Leader of the House.

(Continued next page)

British Inf. Services

SIR GRANTLEY H. ADAMS

His franchise efforts bore further fruit in 1950 when the Representation of the People Act provided universal adult suffrage, increasing the number of registered voters from about 29,000 to 96,000. The law also abolished the income qualification for membership in the Assembly. In the next year's election, the Labour party won sixteen seats out of twenty-four. After becoming Premier, Adams was named to the executive council, a body drawn from the executive committee, but with special duties. The Cabinet system was introduced in January 1958.

Meanwhile, in 1948, Adams was named to the United Kingdom delegation to the U.N. General Assembly session in Paris. Although he had frequently criticized certain British policies in the West Indies, in the U.N. he made a spirited defense of Britain's colonial system against attacks from the Soviet bloc, saying, "the real victims of colonialism are the human cogs in Russia's bureaucratic machine" (*U.S. News & World Report,* May 2, 1958). Adams was made a Queen's Council in 1953, a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1952, and was knighted in 1957.

Sir Grantley and his wife, the former Grace Thorne, for some years deputy headmistress of Queen's College, Bridgetown, are credited with reducing illiteracy in Barbados until that island, despite its poverty and teeming population, has one of the lowest illiteracy rates in the world, less than one per cent.

Another issue which he has championed has won him increasing hostility, however. This is planned parenthood. Because of its high birth rate, housing shortage, and labor problems, Barbados is potentially one of the trouble spots in the Western Hemisphere (New York *Times,* March 23, 1958). The population, estimated at 270,000, has risen from 1268 to 1381 per square mile in the last six years. Under Sir Grantley's leadership and aided by the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, the government installed a family planning system, but it is said to be under constant attack. One newspaper accused Sir Grantley of being "blasphemous."

Early in the contest for Prime Minister, Adams' name was linked with two other possible contenders, Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica and Dr. Eric Williams, Chief Minister of Trinidad-Tobago, but they declined to run. "In a nation so short on resources, it is a great pity our best men are not going to participate actively during the formative stages," Adams is quoted as saying. Some observers pointed out that the Prime Ministership at this stage could well amount to more of a political hazard than an advantage, and suggested that Sir Grantley had no easy task to form his government.

In the House of Representatives balloting, Adams defeated the Democratic Labour party candidate, Ashford Sinanan by twenty-four to twenty votes. The balloting was closer than had been expected, and, according to Robert R. Brunn in the *Christian Science Monitor* (April 23, 1958), the political split "raises the question of whether the government will be able to stand for the five allotted years." In April 1958 Sir Grantley was host to Princess Margaret of Great Britain who, as the representative of the Crown, opened the first Federation Parliament on April 22.

Despite overcrowding and unemployment, under existing laws, workers from densely populated Barbados cannot move to less populated islands or to more prosperous Trinidad to find jobs. To ease these migration restrictions is one of the problems facing the new Prime Minister. Creation of a new tariff law, establishment of a common market, a customs union, and provision for the negotiation of commercial treaties with other nations are among other ways being considered to bolster the Federation's economy. Sir Grantley has admitted that progress will be slow.

Adams has been an industrial arbiter, he was president of the Caribbean Labour Congress in 1947, and a vice-chairman of the 1949 London inaugural conference which founded the new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He is a member of the Caribbean Commission.

In 1953 he attended the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and participated in the London conference on federation in the West Indies. Since 1949 he has been a member of the committee of experts on the application of international conventions of the International Labor Organization, and he is a member of the International Institute of Political and Social Sciences. He is on the council of the University College of the West Indies.

The personal charm of Sir Grantley Adams is acknowledged by friends and political enemies alike. He is distinguished in appearance with graying hair and mustache, and is deliberate and impressive as a speaker. His recreations include gardening and cricket. His son, Tom, is attending Oxford on a scholarship similar to his father's.

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ADAMS, JOHN CRANFORD Oct. 11, 1903- College president; scholar

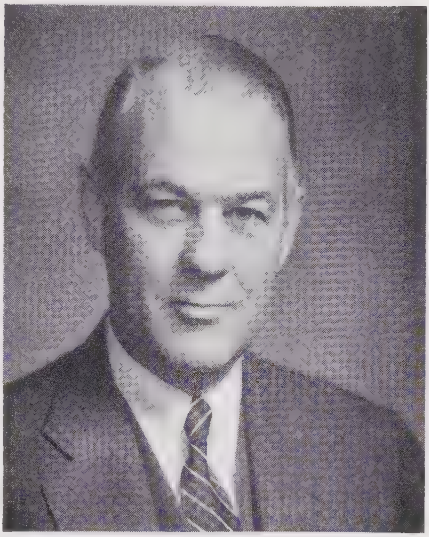
Address: b. Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y.; h. 6 Westbury Rd., Garden City, N.Y.

A Shakespearean scholar of international reputation, Dr. John Cranford Adams has also become well known in the field of educational administration as president of Hofstra College in Hempstead, New York. Since 1944, when Adams left the faculty of Cornell University, after seven years as a professor of English, to head Hofstra, the college has rapidly expanded. The twenty-three-year-old coeducational, nonsectarian liberal arts institution is a "community" college that has found ways to help solve for Long Islanders the critical problem of shortages in facilities for higher education.

As a result of many years of study of the Elizabethan stage, Dr. Adams achieved in 1942 an authentic reconstruction of Shakespeare's theatre in his book, *The Globe Playhouse,* and in 1950 he completed his famed scale model of the playhouse, now on exhibit at the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. A third reconstruction of the playhouse, based on Adams' research, was made at Hofstra College in 1951 by the dramatic department and is used each year at the Shakespeare Festival to present a Shakespearean play in accordance with principles of Elizabethan staging. In 1958 this full-scale replica was erected within Hofstra's new $1,200,000 Campus Playhouse.

John Cranford Adams was born on October 11, 1903 to John Davis and Mary (Cranford) Adams in Boston, Massachusetts and obtained his early education in public schools in Brookline. Two years after moving to central New York—to the family farm near Syracuse—he entered Cornell University in Ithaca. "There I began a liberal arts program with the intention of transferring in a year or two to architecture or engineering," Adams has stated, "but instead remained to graduate with a major in English, doubtless because of the spell which a great department of English scholars then wove about the subject" (*Twentieth Century Authors: First Supplement,* 1955).

In 1926, upon receiving his B.A. degree from Cornell, he began two years of study at King's College, Cambridge University, England. Subsequently, during 1928-29, he taught English at Syracuse University and, in 1930, joined the faculty of Cornell as an instructor in English. A graduate student as well as a teacher, he was awarded his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1935.


Fabian Bachrach
JOHN CRANFORD ADAMS

For his doctor's dissertation Adams had made a study of Shakespeare's stage, and in 1937-38 as a senior fellow at the Folger Shakespeare Library he continued his investigation of this subject. Some ten years of research—at Folger, the British Museum in London, the Library of Congress in Washington, and a number of university libraries—produced *The Globe Playhouse: Its Design and Equipment,* published by Harvard University Press in 1942.

A definitive study of the Elizabethan playhouse, the book based its conclusions not only on all available pertinent historical records, such as building contracts, but also on more than a thousand plays of the period. S. C. Chew in New York *Herald Tribune Books* (August 2, 1942) praised *The Globe Playhouse* as "an admirable piece of literary and archeological detective work. To scholars it is invaluable, and the general public that still read Shakespeare will find that the study of it will enhance their understanding and appreciation of the plays."

In 1944 Dr. Adams left Cornell University, where he had been assistant professor of English from 1937 to 1943 and associate professor in 1943-44, to become president of Hofstra College. He continued his work on the Shakespeare theatre, however, and in 1950 completed his 1/12 scale model of the Globe Playhouse. The model, constructed with the help of Long Island artist Irwin Smith, is made up of some 25,000 separate pieces. It shows that Shakespearean drama was "vertical drama," that the Elizabethan playwright could make use of a multiple-stage area thirty-four feet high and forty feet across. Besides lecturing frequently before university and other groups on the stag-

ADAMS, JOHN CRANFORD—*Continued*

ing of Shakespeare's plays, Dr. Adams contributes to scholarly publications, a recent article being "Shakespeare's Use of the Upper Stage in *Romeo and Juliet,* III v" (*Shakespeare Quarterly,* spring 1956).

As president of Hofstra College, Dr. Adams has seen the enrollment grow from 350 in 1944 to about 3,000 full-time and 4,000 part-time students in 1958. Hofstra was founded in 1935 and during its first four years was under the supervision of New York University. At the beginning it had one building; now it has eighteen and is completing an expansion program of several million dollars started in 1955. Its faculty has increased in number from some forty in the early years to about 350.

To a considerable degree Hofstra's expansion may be attributed to its location in Nassau county, one of the fastest growing areas in the United States. Since almost all of its students commute from their homes on Long Island, Hofstra has no dormitories, but it provides several acres of parking space. By scheduling its classes over a fifteen-hour day it is able to accommodate students who are employed and to make its facilities available to a large number of students. Francis Frost Wood described Hofstra in *Today's Living* (April 21, 1957) as one of the East's leading community colleges "building a new academic world where there's excitement in their newness, a freshness to their ways, and a brightness to their future."

One of the urgent educational problems with which Dr. Adams has been concerned is that of present-day overcrowding in colleges. In 1951 as president of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, he made a joint report, with the New York state educational commissioner and the president of the State University, on the findings of a cooperative survey which showed that "with student-faculty ratios increasing and instructional space decreasing in classrooms, libraries and laboratories, the personal character of higher education was 'in danger of extinction'" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 4, 1951).

Frequently a spokesman for heads of private colleges, Dr. Adams was quoted in the New York *Times* (February 11, 1957) as expressing the view that the need for expanded facilities for higher education can be met through cooperation of private institutions with Federal, state and local agencies. "Community colleges," he maintained, "sensibly located and integrated with other institutions, private and public, will ease pressure and solve a number of problems." He has opposed the immediate establishment of a centralized state university for New York, stating that private colleges can increase their capacity by 50 per cent during the next twelve years (New York *Times,* December 1, 1957).

Among the educational organizations to which Dr. Adams belongs or has belonged are the Commission on Non-tax Supported Colleges and Universities of the State of New York (since 1957), state examinations board of New York State Education Department (1945-51), American Council on Education, Joint Committee on Educational Television (1953-57), Metropolitan Educational Television Association (1953-57). His civic interests include his membership on the board of Abilities, Inc., and of the Nassau county chapter of the American Red Cross and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. He also serves on the advisory council of the Nassau county planning committee of the Long Island Association.

His Greek-letter societies are Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Chi Phi. He is a member of the Cosmos Club (Washington, D.C.), the Grolier Club, University Club and Andiron Club (New York), among others. On Long Island he belongs to the Hempstead, Cherry Valley (Garden City), and Garden City golf clubs. He is a Unitarian and a Republican.

John Cranford Adams married Alice deBois Murray of Glasgow, Scotland on July 2, 1929. They have a son, Charles Murray, and a daughter, Joan deBois. Hofstra's president has been described as a "resonant-voiced" scholar and an "egghead" who has "nothing musty about his outlook." Sports writers have commended him for the way that football and other athletic activities at Hofstra are integrated into an overall educational program and place value more on the fun of the game than on the "take" at the gate. Dr. Adams is the recipient of the Nassau Review-Star Distinguished Service Award, 1947; the 1956 award from the Shakespeare Club of New York; and an honorary LL.D. degree from New York University, 1958.

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ADENAUER, KONRAD (ä'dĕ-nou"ĕr kōn'-rät) Jan. 5, 1876- Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

Address: b. Bundeskanzleramt, Haus Schaumburg, Koblenzer Strasse 141, Bonn, West Germany; h. Zennigsweg 8A, Rhöndorf, Rhineland, West Germany

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1949.

"Unbowed by the years and unspoiled by success as he was undaunted by adversity, he has become an almost legendary figure in his own day," wrote the New York *Times* about Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of West Germany, on the occasion of his eighty-second birthday in 1958. He was shorn of his official positions when the Nazis came to power in 1933 and twice imprisoned during Hitler's regime. Faced with a devastated Germany upon its unconditional surrender at the end of World War II, Adenauer, who became Chancellor in

Wide World

KONRAD ADENAUER

1949, has steadily healed the wounds of war in West Germany, leading the country to economic prosperity and political stability, to military and political alliance with the Atlantic community, and to participation in the first steps toward a united Europe.

It has been said that he "displays a statesmanship that combines steadfastness with political vision." His policies have for the most part been successful, and the West German people have steadily supported his programs, as evidenced by the increasing majorities his Christian Democratic Union party has received in the elections of 1949, 1953, and 1957. Western commentators are generally favorable toward the Chancellor, but express fear for the future of West Germany and its democracy if Adenauer does not begin to educate and train his subordinates and the German people for the time when he can no longer be Chancellor.

Konrad Adenauer, one of the four children of Konrad and Helene (Scharfenberg) Adenauer, was born on January 5, 1876 in Cologne, Germany. His father was a clerk in the law courts there. Young Konrad attended the Gymnasium St. Aposteln in Cologne and then, with the help of scholarships and part-time work, studied law and economics at the universities of Freiburg, Munich, and Bonn. After receiving his law degree, he passed his first juridical state examination at the superior regional court in Cologne and the second examination at Berlin. He was a law clerk in Cologne from 1902 to 1904 and became a lawyer on the staff of the district attorney.

His participation in local politics led to his election as a deputy mayor on the city council of Cologne in 1906 and again in 1909. Two years later he was elected senior deputy mayor nd in 1917 his fellow councilmen chose him Lord High Mayor. In the *Contemporary Review* (October 1949), it was reported that during Adenauer's sixteen-year mayorship, he "turned old Cologne into a modern model city, with beautiful green belts, a world-famous fair, a university, a stadium, its millennium exhibition of 1925, and the first World's Press Exhibition of 1928."

From 1917 to 1933 he also served in the provincial diet of the Rhineland and in the Prussian state council as a representative of the Center party. He later became president of the council. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Center party. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, Adenauer lost all his positions. He was imprisoned in 1934 and again in 1944; he spent much of his time gardening and writing during the Nazi period and World War II.

After the surrender of Germany and the occupation of the country by the four Allied powers, Adenauer was returned in June 1945 as Lord High Mayor of Cologne by the American officials, but was later removed when Cologne was made part of the British occupation zone. He soon became active in the establishment of a new German party, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), and was a charter member in the Rhineland in September 1945. He was made president of the CDU in the British zone in March 1946 and was chosen by the CDU as its representative to the provincial diet of North Rhine-Westphalia, where in April 1947 he became the CDU's parliamentary whip. He was a member of the British zone advisory council from 1946 to 1949.

On the formation in September 1948 of the parliamentary council for the drafting of a basic law for West Germany, following the authorization by the three Western Allied nations (France, Great Britain, and the United States), Adenauer was named a representative of North Rhine-Westphalia to the council and elected council president. During the debates on the constitution, Adenauer favored establishing a strong executive. In early May 1949 the parliamentary council approved its draft and so did the Western Allied Military Governors. On May 24, 1949 Adenauer proclaimed the Basic Law in effect for the Federal Republic of Germany. The Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In October 1949 the German Democratic Republic was established in the Russian occupation zone.

Elections for the Bundestag (the lower house of the West German parliament) were held on August 14, 1949 throughout West Germany and the CDU won a majority in the legislature. Adenauer was elected to the Bundestag, and on September 15, 1949 it chose him as Chancellor. He formed a coalition Cabinet, with the chief opposition party being the Social Democratic party (SPD). Following the general elections of September 6, 1953 and September 15, 1957, the CDU was returned to power and increased its legislative majorities, and Adenauer remained as Chancellor at the head of the coalition Cabinet. From 1951 to 1955 he also held the position of Foreign Minister.

The CDU made him its president in 1950. The CDU and its Bavarian affiliate, the Chris-

ADENAUER, KONRAD—*Continued*

tian Social Union, is an interdenominational, middle-of-the-road party which seeks to solve political, social, and economic problems as they arise by applying to them the principles of Christianity. It favors social security and old-age pension legislation, and seeks to reunify eventually East and West Germany by peaceful means.

West German accomplishments over the last eight years have been due to many factors, including Adenauer's leadership, the help of the Western Allies, the circumstances of the "cold war," and the industriousness of the German people. Most Western observers believe that the Chancellor's leadership of dignity and self-discipline in the conduct of internal politics as well as foreign affairs, has had an exemplary influence on the Germans. He has contrasted their past offences with the substantial moral and political approval which the Western world has accorded the country. The new German attitude is shown by the Bundestag's approval of making a symbolic payment of $750,000,000 to Israel and its willingness to make certain concessions on the Saar territory.

Gradual steps toward the restoration of German sovereignty, after the adoption of the Basic Law, were taken under Adenauer's guidance by the Occupation Statute and the Petersberg Agreement of 1949, and the termination of a state of war. The final step came on May 5, 1955 when the Occupation Statute was revoked and the Paris and London treaties came into force, granting West Germany its independence. By Allied help in the recovery period, by the "social market economy" which combines free enterprise capitalism with social responsibility, and by toughly conservative economic policies, West Germany has experienced a "tremendous" economic resurgence, evidenced by its booming exports, high employment, strong creditor position, and a mark as hard as the dollar.

Following through his belief that the future well-being of West Germany and its defense against Communist expansion can best be achieved by ties to the European and Atlantic communities, Adenauer has led West Germany into membership in the Council of Europe, European Coal and Steel Community, European Payments Union, European Economic Community, European Atomic Community, Western European Union, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. West Germany has become an influential member of all these organizations.

At the NATO "summit" conference in December 1957, Adenauer was instrumental in achieving a greater unity among the alliance members and in reaching the agreement "in principle" for further negotiations over East-West tensions with the Soviet Union and for further emphasis on the political and economic aspect of the alliance. While "leading from strength" with his Western commitments, Adenauer has had diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union since 1955, and he is reconsidering his policy toward the East European countries. Although Adenauer has been hailed as a great statesman for making West Germany completely committed to the West, thus changing the historical German pattern of playing the East off against the West, it still remains to be seen if he has permanently established the Western orientation, by sufficient education of his people and his successors.

Honorary degrees have been conferred upon him by the universities of Cologne, Berlin, Yale, Harvard, Georgetown, Ottawa, and Teheran. He has received decorations from numerous countries, including Germany, Brazil, Argentina, Italy, Greece, Chile, Venezuela, Ethiopia, Iceland, Thailand, and Iran. The city of Aachen awarded him its Charlemagne Prize in 1953. He received the freedom of the cities of Cologne and Bonn on his seventy-fifth birthday. At one time he was chairman or a member of the board of directors of several German industrial enterprises. His articles and speeches have been published in newspapers and magazines all over the world; some of his speeches were printed in *A Journey to America* (German Diplomatic Mission, 1953) and *World Indivisible with Liberty and Justice for All* (Harper, 1955).

Konrad Adenauer married Emma Weyer in 1904 and they had three children: Konrad, Max, and Marie. His first wife died in 1916. By his second marriage, to Auguste Zinsser in 1919, he had four children: Paul, Charlotte, Elizabeth, and Georg. His second wife died in 1948. He has several grandchildren. In his spare time he enjoys breeding roses, listening to the music of Schubert and Haydn, and reading poetry and detective stories. He is a Roman Catholic. He is known in Germany as Der Alte (the Old One). Germany's foremost statesman once said, "I only hope that, when people can look beyond the fuss and scurry of these times, they will say of me that I did my duty."

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AFRO Mar. 4, 1912- Italian artist

Address: b. Catherine Viviano Gallery, 42 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. 94 Margutta, Rome, Italy

"Often I think of myself as a storytelling painter," said Italian artist Afro, "my hidden feelings, my memories, my intolerances, my faults and terrors [are] condensed into the course of a line, into the luminous quality of a tone." His gift of "lyric narrative" has been recognized since 1950, when his first one-man show in the United States, held at the Catherine

Viviano Gallery in New York established his reputation as a leading abstract painter. His most recent show, held in New York in November 1957, was considered to be superior to those of the past because of "a freer touch, a fuller harmony, a richer color," in the opinion of Lionello Venturi, Italy's foremost art critic. Afro's work was included in group shows at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and at the City Art Museum of St. Louis, Missouri during 1955. In 1956 he won first prize among Italian painters at the Venice Biennale in Italy for his abstraction *Season in the West.* He taught at Mills College, Oakland, California during the spring term of 1958.

Afro Basaldella was born on March 4, 1912 in Udine, near Venice, to Leo Basaldella and Virginia (Angeli) Basaldella. One of his brothers is the sculptor Mirko. Afro worked as a boy in the family's decorating firm. "In my family," Afro says, "art is a disease." His father and uncle painted the ceilings of Venetian mansions with flowers and figures, and at the age of eight Afro learned how to paint imitation marble walls. He progressed to ceilings at fourteen. Later he studied at the Lyceum of Venice, receiving the Belle Arti diploma. He also studied in Florence and in Rome, and taught at the Academy of Venice.

The critics took note of Afro's decorative style in his first show at the Galleria del Milione in Milan in 1932. "Indeed," according to Lionello Venturi (*Arts & Architecture,* May 1955) "some of the unfriendly ones stressed this fact so as to diminish the importance of the paintings. But of course art and decoration are one for Afro."

"His evolution from decorative art through traditional painting to abstraction was slow," noted *Time* (May 29, 1950). Afro lived in the "cultural isolation imposed by the Fascists" (*Arts Digest,* May 1, 1955). He knew nothing of cubism and very little of impressionism except through published reproductions. In 1936 Afro won a competition to design a mural at the Opera Nazionale Balilla in Udine. "I thought it was in the 'modern' Italian style," he recalled, but it was in the neo-primitive style then prevalent in Italy. The authorities later had it covered with whitewash. In 1937 he executed a mural at the Albergo delle Rose in Rodi. "Thereafter," according to Andrew Carnduff Ritchie in *The New Decade: 22 European Painters and Sculptors,* "Afro turned to still lifes, portraits, landscapes."

He was a member of the Italian Resistance during World War II. In 1948 he resumed painting. He worked in what he calls the "cubist climate." He began to try to break his conventional space concepts, produced "a number of tasteful still lifes, simplified and broken into planes and sometimes reminiscent of Braque." Dore Ashton noted in *Arts Digest* (now *Arts*) May 1, 1955, "The vagaries of his rich imagination were subordinated in favor of formal factors. . . . When I first saw Afro's paintings, at the Catherine Viviano Gallery in 1950, I was impressed with their undeniable technical perfection. But I found the taint of 'gusto', of over-bearing perfection . . . disappointing."

AFRO

A fundamental change in Afro's paintings was noticed after 1950. Paintings of the past few years show, according to Ashton, a "development from the self-imposed formalism of the 1940's to a rediscovery of the painter's particular gift: the gift of lyric narrative. Suddenly, in 1951 and 1952, the hand of the artist appears, and the soul."

In 1950 Afro spent eight months in the United States. He painted no American landscapes at that time, but later, when he looked back upon them in memory. "Precisely because he needs to project the motif of his imagination into the far off memory, his creation has a slow rhythm, but a rhythm which contains something complete and definite within itself" (*Arts & Architecture,* May 1955).

The Museum of Modern Art in New York included Afro's work in a show of twenty-two European painters and sculptors held in the spring of 1955. *Time* (May 23, 1955) noted: "Afro's abstractions seem always on the point of becoming recognizable, like reflections in a rippling pool. His spider-web lines and frosted glass colors move and shimmer delightfully." The City Art Museum of St. Louis included some of his paintings at its exhibition of Contemporary Italian Art in October 1955. "In looking at such paintings as *The Crisis of Conscience* and *The Garden of Hope,*" noted William N. Eisendrath, Jr., curator, "one is struck by the refined, subtle color and the designs bring to mind the emotional poignancy of their titles." Afro was chosen to serve on the jury of award for the 1955 Pittsburgh International Exhibition of Contemporary Painting. The cover of the exhibition's catalogue was designed by Afro.

At the twenty-eighth Venice Biennale, held in 1956, artists from thirty-five countries competed. The international prize went to Jacques Villon (see *C.B.* January 1956) and the Italian prize in painting (1,300,000 lire) was awarded to

AFRO—*Continued*

Afro. Reviewing the exhibition in *Arts* (August 1956) J. P. Hodin noted: "Afro's is by far the finest selection of Italian abstract paintings at the Biennale . . . his achievement is quite unique because of its sensibility."

Discussing his own paintings, Afro said: "I want the sensations of things, the symbols of reality to regain the warmth of a forgotten sentiment within the certainty of pure form" (*Arts,* August 1956). "A consummate craftsman," commented *Arts* (December 1957), "Afro combines charcoal, egg tempera and oil paint on grounds which he prepares himself, a technique which makes possible his unique muted transparencies, the clarity of color tempered by a nuanced softness, and the timeless quality of his work."

"One of the most impressive talents to emerge from post-war Europe," wrote Emily Genauer (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 1, 1957) who observed that Afro's latest paintings at the Catherine Viviano Gallery are even more romantic than his earlier ones. "Line has disappeared. Color is perhaps even subtler than it used to be. But it is also diaphanous."

Afro's work is in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art, City Art Museum of St. Louis, Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, Cincinnati Art Museum, and other museums here and abroad. His gouaches, color lithographs, and oils are popular with private collectors. Robert M. Coates in the *New Yorker* (May 7, 1955) summed up Afro's appeal: "His work is grave, curiously involved in design, and, despite its occasional suffusions of bright, warm color, a bit sombre in mood . . . his is a philosophy that verges on mysticism." Afro is one of nine artists of international stature—among the others are Picasso, Tamayo, Matta, Miró, Calder—commissioned to do murals or sculpture for the new UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

Afro is a widower. Dore Ashton in *Arts Digest* (May 1, 1955) described him as "slender, quick of movement. His oval head, capped with close-cut, iron-gray hair still seems boyish. His face is grave . . . his fine features and coloring seem more Spanish than Italian. His work is achieved with the habit of work. One can find him in his studio six days a week." "The painter's ideas come while he works," he says.

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ALDRIDGE, JOHN W(ATSON) Sept. 26, 1922- Author; critic; educator

Address: h. 14 Newlin Rd., Princeton, N.J.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Mar. 1958.

A young American critic who has dedicated himself to what he calls "the ideal of creative independence and free critical dissent which has come down to us in the central tradition of American thought and letters," John W. Aldridge is a controversial and stimulating personality. In his own quest for intellectual independence he has already challenged many of the stereotypes of literary and social thought. He is a critic of the academic critics and the influential literary quarterlies. He views with alarm the increasing domination by the universities over the younger creative writers. Most especially he deplores the smothering pressures of this age of conformity. "It is the risk we are forever running as mass men in a mass culture; it is the risk we can least afford to run as human beings," he writes in *In Search of Heresy.*

John Watson Aldridge was born in Sioux City, Iowa, September 26, 1922, son of Walter Copher and Nell Madge (Watson) Aldridge, both descendants of early American settlers of English and Scottish origin. The Aldridge family moved from Iowa to a small farm outside Chattanooga, Tennessee, when John was twelve. Here, he attended school and helped with the farm work. But, in his words, as "a Yankee and city foreigner," he felt isolated in the farm community, and was drawn toward literature early. He read ambitiously, wrote poetry, and with typical adolescent sensibilities tried "to discover who I was besides Eugene Gant." In 1940 Aldridge won a scholarship to the University of Chattanooga. In 1942 he had a summer fellowship at the Middlebury College's School of English at Bread Loaf in Vermont.

After BreadLoaf, his studies were interrupted by war. He spent thirteen months overseas in the Army. After his discharge he entered the University of California at Berkeley to major in English and American literature. Here in 1946 he became editor of the magazine *Occident* and found himself promptly in the middle of the seething activity and controversy of the San Francisco "literary crowd." He made as many enemies as friends with his sharply astringent comments and his editorial attacks on the group. However, his outspokenness brought him to the attention of influential literary people. The editor of *Harper's Magazine* asked to see more of his work. His essay, "The New Generation of Writers," published in *Harper's* in November 1947, came to the attention of McGraw-Hill, who offered him a contract for a book on the subject. Meanwhile, having received his B.A. degree in 1947, he accepted a teaching position at the University of Vermont.

From 1948 to 1955 Aldridge taught at Vermont and was assistant director of its School of Modern Critical Studies. *After the Lost Generation,* the book for which McGraw-Hill had contracted, appeared in 1951. This study of "the writers of two wars" won immediate attention because it was the first serious critical treatment to appear of a number of new writers who emerged in the late 1940's—Mailer, John Horne Burns, Capote, Vidal, and others. These writers were chosen, he explains in his preface, "because they all grew up and began to write in the atmosphere of war, because they form . . . a distinct 'war' generation, and because the marks

JOHN W. ALDRIDGE

of the war and of the tensions of its aftermath are clear in their work." Although he found much to praise in their work, Aldridge considered that their over-all achievement fell short of what might be desired, and he suggested that the reason for their failure might be "that the artist today has no distinct attitude either toward his experience or toward the medium in which he works."

(In a later interview John Aldridge noted that writers he had treated in that book are now relatively unproductive and that "fresh orderings of experience" are coming instead from such writers as William Styron, Saul Bellow, and Wright Morris.)

In 1952 Aldridge compiled an anthology, *Critiques and Essays on Modern Fiction, 1920-1951,* for the Ronald Press Company and established with the novelist Vance Bourjaily the literary periodical *Discovery Magazine,* published by Pocket Books. In the following year he was invited to deliver a series of lectures at Princeton University in the Christian Gauss seminars in criticism. A major portion of these lectures plus other critical essays appear in *In Search of Heresy: American Literature in an Age of Conformity* (McGraw-Hill, 1956). This book proved provocative. Some critics found it overly polemical and too extreme in its condemnation of academic writers and critics. Nevertheless, they felt that it served a useful purpose in bringing normally insulated literary controversies to the attention of the general public.

For several years he was book critic for the *Nation.* During 1956 he lived in Europe working on a novel. Since his return to the United States he has taught at Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, New York, the New School for Social Research, and Queens College. In the spring semester of 1958 he was Berg professor of literature at New York University. In addition to the novel, under contract to Random House, he is currently working on a Modern Library edition of the Jeeves stories of P. G. Wodehouse, an essay on Charlotte Brontë, and a book on American fiction. His *After the Lost Generation* was published in paperback form by the Noonday Press in 1958.

His reading interests are of course wide, but he can narrow his selection of favorites to *The Ambassadors* of Henry James and Ford Madox Ford's *The Good Soldier* ("almost a perfect book"). Aldridge married Leslie Felker, a magazine writer and photographer, on December 10, 1954. An earlier marriage to Lanice Dana in 1947 ended in divorce in 1954. They had three sons, Stephen, Leslie and Jeremy. He is tall (six feet four inches), weighs 200 pounds, is blond, with blue eyes, musical, and an excellent speaker. His home is in Princeton, New Jersey.

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Obituary

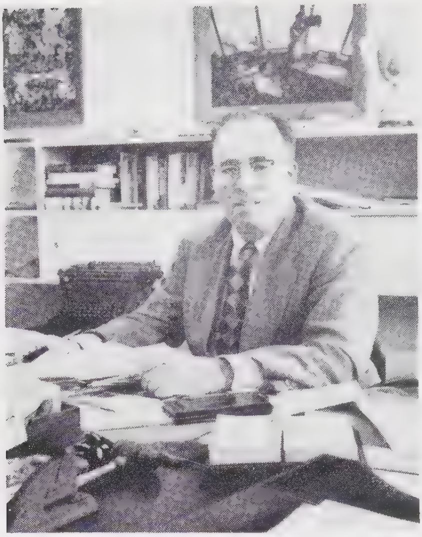
N Y Times p86 Ja 5 '58

ALLEN, (ANDREW) RALPH Aug. 25, 1913- Editor; author

Address: b. Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company, Ltd., 481 University Ave., Toronto 2, Canada; h. 229 Glenrose Ave., Toronto, Canada

When Canadian author Ralph Allen's third novel, *Peace River Country,* was published by Doubleday & Company it was hailed by a Canadian critic as "quite the best and truest portrait of a child in Canadian fiction . . . compassionate but never soft, realistic but not sordid—touching and true" (*Saturday Night,* March 15, 1958). In the United States the novel was chosen as the Literary Guild of America's selection for February 1958, guaranteeing it a sale of 350,000 copies. Since 1950 Allen has been editor of *Maclean's Magazine,* a Canadian publication with a circulation of over 575,000. He was named to the board of the Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company, Ltd., in January 1958. In addition to his novels, he has written many articles and stories and is now working on a history of Canada. In 1955 he was the winner of the President's Medal, given to the writer of the best article by a Canadian during the year. He is one of the judges of the Doubleday Canadian Prize Novel Award.

Andrew Ralph Allen was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba on August 25, 1913, son of Glen and Hattie Louise (Schram) Allen. His forebears were Irish and German-Canadian on his mother's side and Irish-Canadian on his father's. He has a brother, John, and two sisters, Barbara



Lois Harrison

RALPH ALLEN

and Carol. His father worked as a train dispatcher and station agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and during his childhood Ralph lived in a succession of small prairie towns like those he described in *Peace River Country*. Before he was ten years old he wrote a story which was published in Winnipeg's *Free Press*.

The most profitable years of his life, he reports, were spent in Oxbow, Saskatchewan, where he attended high school and graduated just before his seventeenth birthday. He went to Winnipeg and was employed as a sports reporter by the Winnipeg *Tribune* at $15 a week. Allen remained with the Winnipeg *Tribune* until 1938 when he joined the Toronto *Globe and Mail* as a columnist and reporter. During World War II he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Artillery in 1941 as a gunner, and was advanced to the rank of sergeant. In 1943 he became a war correspondent for the *Globe and Mail*, and covered the events of D-Day and the general campaign until V-E Day. He was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1946.

Returning to Canada, Allen became assistant editor of *Maclean's Magazine* in 1946 and two years later was promoted to the position of managing editor. Since 1950 he has held the editorship. *Maclean's Magazine* is part of the publishing empire founded in 1887 by Lieutenant Colonel John Bayne Maclean who died in 1950. Maclean-Hunter company publishes three national magazines, *Maclean's*, *Canadian Homes and Gardens* and *Chatelaine*, three newspapers and thirty-one trade journals in Canada, three business periodicals in the United States, and the *British Printer*. *Maclean's*, the most successful and popular periodical, was a struggling publication called *Business* when Maclean bought it and converted it into a digest named *Busy Man's Magazine*. At the time, American periodicals dominated the Canadian magazine field, and the publisher, wishing to give Canadian writers their own medium, planned a national magazine. In 1911 he turned *Busy Man's Magazine* into *Maclean's*. Another highly successful publication, the *Financial Post*, was launched two years later.

When Allen became editor in 1950, *Maclean's* was regarded as somewhat conservative. In the ensuing eight years, circulation has doubled, reaching a high point in 1958 of 575,000 and the entire format of the magazine has been changed. It is published every other Saturday. Allen has introduced a more lavish use of color, used more pictures, and has favored livelier stories and articles, all with a view to maintaining the magazine's long-established policy of "interpreting Canada to Canadians." The story of James Couzens, "The Canadian behind Henry Ford," in a recent issue is an example of this Canadian slant. Allen likes to include controversial articles such as "Is Democracy Obsolete?" and "The Eisenhower Tragedy" (*Maclean's* April 12 and 26, 1958).

In its cover design, the publication resembles the *Saturday Evening Post*. In a "statement of purpose," Allen explains that the magazine attempts "to provide Canadians with a kind of discourse and communication among themselves and with the rest of the world which would not be available . . . anywhere or in any form if there were no *Maclean's*." More than 90 per cent of its articles are produced by Canadian writers and illustrated by Canadian photographers and artists.

Allen had begun writing *Peace River Country* when he was still working for the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, but interruptions prompted him to rewrite the novel twice from start to finish. In the interim, he also wrote *Home Made Banners* (Longmans, 1948) and *The Chartered Libertine* (Macmillan, 1954), a satirical novel about a radio-TV tycoon and sports promoter. The latter received mixed criticism, but when *Peace River Country* was published by Doubleday in 1958, it won unqualified praise. The novel tells the story of a Saskatchewan mother and her two children who travel in stages in search of a home, eluding a drunkard husband and father, toward Peace River Country, a land where life is good and troubles disappear.

V. P. Hass (New York *Times*, January 19, 1958) wrote that "Ralph Allen has written a haunting novel about fine people. For all its sadness, it displays a shining thread of humor—and better still, a rich understanding of human nature." In the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 23, 1958) S. B. Bellows remarked that "the writing is both strong and sensitive. . . . We would welcome more novels by Ralph Allen."

Peace River Country was written, Allen has said, because "I wanted to add my voice to the not wholly novel cry that going on—whether it has the name of courage or cowardice—is an end in itself." He stated also that he has "always been haunted . . . by the thought of people turning their backs on other people . . . that the kids . . . who looked so scruffy and . . .

reprehensible had the same store of beauty and gallantry, however well hidden, that the kids who looked and smelled better had." He added that the book contains people "who have bothered me for many years. Many times I tried to bury them, but they wouldn't be still."

After he is finished with his daily grind as editor of *Maclean's,* Allen goes home and works for three more hours at his own typewriter. This, together with the six hours a day he puts in on Saturdays and Sundays, makes it possible for him to say, "Anybody who really wants to write can get a reasonable amount of writing done without being at it full time." He revealed that he never begins a book, chapter, or article without knowing where it will end. "It nearly always ends somewhere else," he admits, "but I'm always at least 5000 words ahead."

His current project, a history of Canada from 1910 to 1945, covering the two World Wars, is the fifth volume in the Canadian History series being published by Doubleday & Company and edited by novelist Thomas B. Costain, a former editor of *Maclean's.*

On February 18, 1939 Ralph Allen married the former Birdeen Winifred Lawrence, a nurse, and they have three children, Glen Ralph, Dorothy Gail, and Gene Lawrence. Allen is five feet ten and one-half inches tall and weighs 175 pounds; he has a fair complexion, brown eyes, and red hair. For recreation, he likes to read, fish, and play bridge and chess. He belongs to the United Church of Canada. His professional organization is the Canadian Authors' Association.

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ALLMAN, DAVID B(ACHARACH) July 11, 1891- Organization official; surgeon
Address: b. 105 St. Charles Pl., Atlantic City, N.J.

In his inaugural address as the American Medical Association's 111th president, Dr. David B. Allman emphasized that "the dedicated doctor . . . knows that he must be both scientist and humanitarian . . . His most agonizing decisions lie in the field of human relations." The 158,000-member A.M.A. elected him as its 1957-58 president to succeed Dr. Dwight H. Murray. Allman's career includes thirty-five years as a practicing surgeon, many voluntary medical services to Atlantic City, the director of the Betty Bacharach Hospital for Afflicted Children, and chief surgeon of several hospitals. Active in many medical societies, Dr. Allman is a trustee of the A.M.A., and as chairman of its committee on legislation was A.M.A. spokesman at U.S. Congressional hearings.

Fabian Bachrach

DR. DAVID B. ALLMAN

(Dr. Gunnar Gundersen succeeded Dr. Allman as A.M.A. president on June 25, 1958.)

The only child of Millard Fillmore and Ray (Bacharach) Allman, David Bacharach Allman was born on July 11, 1891 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father was in the wholesale leather business. One of his maternal uncles was a U.S. Representative from New Jersey for twenty-two years, and another was mayor of Atlantic City. David attended public schools in Atlantic City. The kindliness of a family physician early aroused his ambition to become a doctor. While in high school, he worked seven days a week as an errand boy for a local pharmacist.

After he was graduated in 1910, he enrolled at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he received his M.D. degree in 1914. To help pay his tuition, he was assistant beach surgeon at Atlantic City during the summers. After a year's internship at the Atlantic City Hospital, Dr. Allman opened on November 10, 1915 the offices he has occupied throughout his career.

Resuming after World War I a practice interrupted by duty as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve, Dr. Allman received in 1920 an appointment as consulting surgeon with the Atlantic County Hospital for Tuberculosis. At this time he began his gratuitous service as surgeon to the Atlantic City police and fire-fighting forces. ("Dr. Allman's office is probably the only physician's office in the United States hooked up with a city's fire-alarm system," John L. Bach noted in *Today's Health,* June 1957.) Another of Dr. Allman's titles is that of the first and only "official physician to the Miss America Pageant," held annually in Atlantic City.

Founded in 1923 as a memorial to Dr. Allman's grandmother, the Betty Bacharach Home

ALLMAN, DAVID B.—*Continued*

for Afflicted Children has grown under Dr. Allman's leadership from a modest home for six patients to an institution which has cared for over 3000 children. Dr. Allman has been its medical director from its inception and in 1927 became its chief surgeon and now is also chairman of the board. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

In 1927 he joined the surgical staff of the Atlantic City Hospital. While continuing his private practice, he operated without recompense on some 3000 charity cases in the years 1927-41, and in one year of this period performed nearly half of the surgical operations in Atlantic City Hospital in 1942. A paper on "Nonparasitic Cysts of Liver" (*Journal of the American Medical Association,* May 20, 1922) ushered in a long series of contributions by Dr. Allman to professional publications. A majority of these articles have dealt with treatment and surgery of the abdominal area.

In World War II Dr. Allman was attached as a surgeon to the U.S. Public Health Service and also presented his yacht *Alkada* to the U.S. Coast Guard for what proved to be "outstanding service" in the south Pacific. Appointed to the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners in December 1946, he has been its chairman since 1949.

Although he nominally retired from private practice in 1950, he is still active in many of the fifty professional associations, clubs, and civic and other organizations of which he has been a member, and continues to serve the Atlantic City Hospital as senior consulting surgeon and member of the board, the Atlantic County Hospital for Tuberculosis as consulting surgeon and vice-president of the board, Atlantic City Hospital for Mental Diseases, and the Betty Bacharach Hospital for Afflicted Children. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a diplomate and founding member of the American Board of Surgery.

Long an active member of the American Medical Association, Dr. Allman was chairman of the local committee on arrangements for several A.M.A. conventions in Atlantic City and was elected to the association's board of trustees in June 1951. As chairman of the A.M.A. committee on legislation, he appeared in June 1953 as a witness before a House of Representatives Government Operations Committee considering President Eisenhower's plan for the reorganization of the U.S. Department of Defense and endorsed the proposal to create an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Medicine.

Testifying before a Senate subcommittee in April 1954, Dr. Allman reported the association's opposition to the Eisenhower health reinsurance plan as a possible "opening wedge" for socialized medicine, declaring that the association "wants the Federal Government kept entirely out of the health insurance field." Again, in December 1957, Dr. Allman attacked a proposal in Congress to provide hospital and medical benefits for the aged under the Social Security program as "socialized medicine." Under such a plan "the Federal Government would collect Social Security taxes on a compulsory basis from almost the entire working population and use those taxes to reimburse hospitals and physicians for . . . some 13,000,000 [persons]," he stated (New York *Times,* December 4, 1957).

Chosen as president-elect of the A.M.A. in June 1956, Dr. Allman succeeded Dr. Dwight H. Murray (see *C.B.,* May 1957) as head of the association on June 4, 1957. The American Medical Association was established in 1847. Its headquarters are now located in Chicago, Illinois and it has a membership of 157,750, representing over 70 per cent of the doctors practicing in the United States.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Allman stated that "the dedicated doctor . . . serves his patients with calmness, efficiency and confidence." He cannot "beat his head against the wall of what-might-have-been," and "finds his compensation in those happy, shining moments . . . when he sees the good he can do." At the convention the A.M.A. delegates voted continuance of a "crash program" instituted in March 1957 to have every individual forty years and under inoculated with antipoliomyelitis vaccine.

Dr. Allman addressed the assembly of the American Bar Association on July 16 and warned that suits against doctors had become so numerous that they were recognized as "a definite occupational hazard." In his article "Do Tranquilizing Pills Change Your Personality?" (*American Weekly,* October 27, 1957), Dr. Allman noted an estimate that "as many as 20,000,000 people tried tranquilizers for one reason or another." There did not "seem any doubt now that when working effectively" they could produce a temporary change in personality, but decision as to their use should be left to a competent physician.

The "tall, lean and wiry" physician has been married since November 1, 1922 to the former Katherine May Bothwell, a registered nurse. Mrs. Allman was president of the women's auxiliary of the A.M.A. in 1949-50. Work is Dr. Allman's hobby. He is a trustee of the Beth Israel Temple in Atlantic City. The Senate of New Jersey cited him as the state's "number one citizen" in 1956. "Looking at a person as a friend or as a potential friend—not alone as a patient," is Dr. David B. Allman's explanation for his success in the field of medicine.

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ALMOND, J(AMES) LINDSAY, JR. June 15, 1898- Governor of Virginia; lawyer
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A champion of states' rights and the "massive resistance" policy in opposition to public school integration, J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., was elected in a 2 to 1 victory on November 5, 1957 for a four-year term as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia and as successor to Thomas B. Stanley. Almond, a former Roanoke lawyer and judge, served in the United States House of Representatives from 1946 to 1948, when he resigned to become Attorney General of Virginia. In this post he represented his state in various public school segregation cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

On January 11, 1958 Governor Almond recommended in his inaugural address that the Virginia legislature pass a law expressly authorizing the governor to order the suspension of the operation of any public school whenever and wherever military forces may be employed by Federal authority to police its operation (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* January 12, 1958).

Seven forebears of James Lindsay Almond, Jr., wore the Confederate gray in the Civil War. A native of Virginia, he was born in Charlottesville on June 15, 1898 to James Lindsay and Edmonia Nicholas (Burgess) Almond. His father, a locomotive engineer, moved the family to a farm in Orange county, where James attended a one-room grade school and high school before entering the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1917. His World War I service was as a private in the Students' Army Training Corps. James worked during vacations in a saw mill, and to earn money for law school he was for one year (1921-22) the principal of the Zoar High School near his home.

Awarded his LL.B. by the University of Virginia in 1923, Almond engaged in private law practice at Roanoke for nine years, during the last two of which he also served as a commonwealth assistant prosecuting attorney. He was elected judge of the hustings court at Roanoke in 1932 and was "the youngest judge ever to preside over a Virginia court of record" (New York *Times,* November 6, 1957).

Upon the resignation in December 1945 of Clifton A. Woodrum as U.S. Representative for the Sixth Virginia District, Almond retired from the bench to become the Democratic nominee for this seat. At a special election held on January 22, 1946, he defeated his Republican opponent, George Revercomb. He assumed his legislative duties in February 1946 and was assigned to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Almond was re-elected, to the Eightieth Congress, ten months later.

On key labor votes Almond supported the full-employment bill (February 1946) and measures to override the President's veto of the Case strike control bill (June 1946), to ban portal-to-portal pay suits (February 1947), and to override the veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (June 1947). Regarding other domestic issues, he favored extension of the draft to 1947 (April 1947), restoring cuts in farm funds (May 1947), and overriding the tax-reduction bill veto (April 1948); he opposed a two-term limit for the Presidency (February 1947). In the field of foreign affairs, Almond supported the $3.75 billion British loan (July 1946), Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947), the Voice of America bill (June 1947), and a $6 billion foreign aid authorization (March 1948).

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Representative Almond resigned from Congress on April 17, 1948 so that he might succeed the recently deceased Harvey B. Apperson as Attorney General of Virginia. Regular elections for commonwealth offices were held in 1949. Almond campaigned not only on his own behalf, but also for the Campbell amendments to the state constitution. These measures were designed "to repeal the poll tax while at the same time placing even greater restrictions around the franchise" (Benjamin Muse in the Washington *Post and Times Herald,* October 10, 1954).

In his unsuccessful fight on their behalf Almond placed "heavily in his debt" the state Democratic organization dominated by U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd. It was widely predicted that the Attorney General, who was elected to a four-year term in November, would be the candidate for the governorship in 1953. (The Governor of Virginia cannot succeed himself.) Almond, however, withdrew his name as a candidate for the governorship in January 1953, when it became known that U.S. Representative Thomas B. Stanley was Democratic organization's choice. Seeking instead a second full term as Attorney General, Almond "won handsomely" in November. In the gubernatorial contest Stanley was elected.

As Attorney General, Almond pleaded in 1952 the case of the Virginian commonwealth

ALMOND, J. LINDSAY, JR.—*Continued*

before a three-member Federal Court, which while upholding the constitutionality of commonwealth statutes requiring separate but equal educational facilities for white and colored pupils, nevertheless ordered that unequal facilities in Prince Edward county be remedied."

"Almond," John N. Popham wrote, "became a household name when he argued Virginia's school case in the historic suit that resulted in the 1954 Supreme Court decision that public school racial segregation statutes are unconstitutional" (New York *Times,* November 10, 1957). This decision conflicted with a section of Virginia's constitution providing that "white and colored children shall not be taught in the same school."

Governor Stanley on August 30, 1954 appointed a commission headed by State Senator Garland Gray to examine the situation. In November 1955 the commission issued a report recommending that local authorities wishing to abolish public schools should be entitled to state tuition grants for pupils to attend private schools, and local officials be given the power to "assign" students on grounds other than color. The first recommendation of the Gray commission required a constitutional amendment to be enforced. In a referendum held on January 9, 1956 the electorate voted for a constitutional convention which in March 1956 enacted such an amendment.

Senator Byrd called on Southern states on February 25, 1956 to organize "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 and stated that he supported interposition as a "legal means of appeal" from the decision. Early in 1956 the Virginia General Assembly passed an interposition resolution calling on other states to join in seeking an amendment to the Federal constitution which would legalize segregated schools. Almond said that the interposition resolution imposed on officials "the duty to observe" all appropriate measures of resistance to "illegal encroachment upon the sovereignty of this state" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* February 16, 1956).

In July the Gray program was repudiated by Governor Stanley in favor of a proposal to withdraw state funds from schools where desegregation was instituted. At a special session in September 1956 the Assembly adopted the Stanley program along with "a pupil placement law which seized assignment powers from the local school boards" (Robert E. Baker, Washington *Post and Times Herald,* March 3, 1957).

Decisions by two Federal judges in July 1956 that segregation must be ended in the public schools of Charlottesville and Virginia's Arlington county were appealed by the commonwealth, represented by Almond, to the U.S. Supreme Court. The nation's highest tribunal on March 25, 1957 unanimously upheld the lower courts' decisions.

A candidate for the governorship in 1957, Almond received the support of Senator Byrd. At the primary on July 9 Almond won the Democratic nomination with only token opposition, and on August 28 he resigned as Attorney General in order to devote full time to his campaign against state senator Theodore Roosevelt Dalton, the Republican nominee.

Both candidates are segregationists, but Dalton advocated "a pupil assignment plan" on the North Carolina pattern which permits limited and controlled integration in areas with few Negroes. This plan has been declared constitutional by the courts. Almond a month before the election had admitted that he had "no specific plans" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* October 4, 1957). However, the moving of Federal troops into Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957 to assist in carrying out integration of the high school swung Virginia voters strongly towards the Byrd "massive resistance" policy, and at the election on November 5, 1957 Almond was elected governor by a 2 to 1 margin over Dalton.

Governor J. Lindsay Almond is described in the New York *Times* as "an old-school, rip-roaring, silver-tongued orator" on the hustings, and as a "warm and genial person with many friends in all political camps." Flower growing is his special hobby and "for thirteen years he tended a prize-winning home garden in Roanoke that featured roses, peonies and irises." He was also "for many years one of the state's foremost racing pigeon fanciers." His church is the United Lutheran. Almond is a Freemason and Shriner. He has blue eyes and gray hair, weighs 195 pounds, and is five feet eleven inches tall.

Virginia's "First lady" is the former Josephine Katherine Minter, who became Mrs. Lindsay Almond on August 15, 1925. The couple have no children, but they reared Lewis S. Minter, Mrs. Almond's orphaned nephew.

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ALSTADT, W(ILLIAM) R(OBERT) Oct. 7, 1916- Orthodontist; organization official
Address: b. c/o American Dental Association, 222 E. Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill; 610 Boyle Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.; h. 11 Edgehill, Little Rock, Ark.

A staunch advocate of fluoridated drinking water and an orthodontist of Little Rock, Arkansas for the past nineteen years, Dr. W. R. Alstadt is president for 1957-58 of the American Dental Association, which represents over 80 per cent of American dentists. In October 1957 he succeeded Dr. Harry Lyons (see *C.B.,* October 1957), who also believes firmly in the value of fluoridation in preventing tooth decay. In an address given at the thirty-third annual New York dental meeting, Dr. Alstadt said, "It is surprising that the nation's largest city, a leader in so many areas, has seen fit to turn its back to date on one of the great health measures of our time, depriving its children needlessly of substantial protection against disease." This emphasis was particularly timely because February 1958 marked the tenth anniversary of the A.D.A.'s promotion of Children's Dental Health Week, since fluoridated water benefits those under fourteen.

(The president-elect of the American Dental Association, due to succeed Dr. Alstadt, is Dr. Percy T. Phillips of New York.)

William Robert Alstadt was born on October 7, 1916 to Henry L. Alstadt and Gradie (Cole) Alstadt. He has one brother, Dr. B. C. Alstadt, also a dentist, and one sister, now Mrs. Robert Preston Bland. His birthplace was Thebes, Illinois, but he was brought up in Rector, Arkansas, where the family later moved. There he attended Rector High School and participated in all sports. After his graduation in 1933 Alstadt attended the Arkansas State College at Jonesboro for one year and then transferred to the Washington University School of Dentistry at St. Louis, Missouri, where he held a scholarship, worked part time under the National Youth Administration program, and earned his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree in 1938. Awarded a Carnegie Fellowship for 1938-39, he did graduate work at Washington University in orthodontics, a branch of dentistry dealing with irregularity of teeth.

In 1939 Dr. Alstadt began his practice as an orthodontist in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he has continued to live up to the present time, except for four years of military service during World War II. He entered the Army in 1941 as a first lieutenant and was discharged in 1945 with the rank of major. Later, in the Army Reserve, his rank was that of lieutenant colonel.

His positions with the Federal Government include those of member of the dental advisory committee and of the health plan advisory committee for the Department of Defense, consultant to the Secretary of Defense on health and medical matters, and consultant to the surgeon general of the U.S. Navy. He was present as a speaker at the International Dental Congress, in London in 1952, and the second International Dental Congress, in Mexico City in 1953. In Arkansas, he was on the state board of dental examiners from 1946 to 1950, serving as president in 1949-50.

Before he became president of the American Dental Association in 1957, Dr. Alstadt served as the organization's trustee from the twelfth district from 1951 to 1956, consultant to the A.D.A. council on legislation, and for several years as a member of the house of delegates of A.D.A. from Arkansas. The American Dental Association is one of several scientific societies of recognized standing in the field of health that have approved fluoridation as an aid in reducing tooth decay in children. Some groups have opposed what they call "mass medication" on philosophical or medical grounds.

According to recent reports from the U.S. Public Health Service, there are 1556 cities with water fluoridation programs, and they have a combined population of 32,730,856. These cities include Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. There are another 7,000,000 people in 1903 communities whose water supply has fluoride in the correct chemical proportions naturally (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 13, 1958). Dr. Alstadt, noting the "vast accumulation of scientific evidence of the safety and effectiveness of water fluoridation," has expressed the hope that "the benefits of fluoridation which will reduce the incidence of tooth decay by about 65 per cent, will not too much longer be denied the children of New York City" (New York *Times*, December 10, 1957).

DR. W. R. ALSTADT

Among the other professional organizations to which Dr. Alstadt belongs are the Pierre Fouchard Academy, Fédération Dentaire Internationale, Academy International of Dentistry, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Dentistry for Children, Chicago Dental Society, Delta Sigma Delta, and Association for Denver Summer Meeting for the Advancement of Orthodontic Practice and Research. He was formerly a member of the American Association of Dental Examiners, Arkansas Rural Health Conference, Arkansas Civil Defense Board (representing the State Dental Association), and the Association of Military Surgeons. He was past president and past chairman of many committees of the Central District Dental Society. He was also a member of the board of directors of the American Association of Orthodontists and was chairman of its code of ethics committee when principles of ethics for A.A.O. members was written and adopted. As a member of the Southwestern Society of Orthodontists, he served as alternate director to A.A.O., as chairman of public relations committee, and on the board of directors. In the Arkansas State Dental Association he acted as chairman, general arrangements committee for the state dental convention for several

ALSTADT, W. R.—*Continued*

years. Also chairman of the association's legislative committee, he directed the passage of a new dental practice bill in 1955.

Dr. Alstadt is a fellow of both the International College of Dentists (1949) and the American College of Dentists (1955) and is a diplomate of the American Board of Orthodontics. He has given lectures for dental, orthodontic, medical, and other organizations in twenty-six states and is the author of a large number of articles for professional journals.

An energetic and active man, Dr. Alstadt participates also in many civic enterprises. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, Arkansas Razorback Club, Roundup Club, Knife and Fork Club, Boy Scouts of America, the American Legion, and the Little Rock Country Club. He has been past chairman of the Little Rock Safety Council, past executive vice-president of the Little Rock Civic Music Association, and past president of both the Little Rock Hi-12 Club and of the Little Rock Civitan Club. From 1950 to the present he has represented the dental profession on the board of the Junior League Speech School. He is also chairman of the Little Rock Civil Service Commission and vice-president of the Community Concert Association. He is a member of the board of directors of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs and a 32d Degree Mason, Shrine and Scottish Rite. He has received the following honorary awards: commission in the Arkansas State Police, Arkansas Traveler, Mississippi Colonel, and Oklahoma Commodore.

Dr. W. R. Alstadt was married to Harriett Marie Smith, a nurse, on September 3, 1938. They have three children, Richard Lee, Mary Lynn and Thomas Henry. He stands almost six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. He is blond and blue-eyed. Politically, he is a Democrat, and he attends the Methodist Church, of which he is on the board of stewards. He likes hunting and fishing for recreation.

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AMIS, KINGSLEY (WILLIAM) (ā'mĭs)
Apr. 16, 1922- Author; educator

Address: b. c/o University College of Swansea, Swansea, Glamorgan, Great Britain; h. 53 Glanmor Rd., Uplands, Swansea, Glamorgan, Great Britain

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Kingsley Amis, probably the best known of a group of English writers called the "Angry Young Men," professes to dislike this label, but, he says, ". . . it really doesn't matter"—a very temperate statement for a so-called "angry" young man. What, indeed, are they angry about or at? Briefly, at the world, at the drab postwar society in which they live. And the form which their anger takes is not violent. Rather it is a deadening passivity and conformity, a kind of hard-shelled isolation from idealism and social commitment.

Like all literary generalizations, this one, no sooner made, must be modified, for Kingsley Amis at least. The picture of the surly, overgrown adolescent scuffing his heels at society simply does not fit this young author whose novels, *Lucky Jim* and *That Uncertain Feeling*, have won him a reputation in both Great Britain and the United States as a satirist writing in "the same general tradition as [Angus] Wilson and [Evelyn] Waugh" (Edmund Wilson, *New Yorker*).

Kingsley William Amis was born "of Baptist stock originating in southeast London," in the Clapham district of London, April 16, 1922, the only son of William Robert and Rosa Annie (Lucas) Amis. His father was a clerk in a large London office. The boy was raised in the southwest suburbs of the city and had, he writes, "an average lower-middle-class childhood of that area." He attended the City of London School, which he left in 1941. From 1942 to 1945 he was in the army. After completing his service, Amis entered St. John's College, Oxford University, from which he received his degree, First Class, with a major in English language and literature, in 1947. He continued his studies at Oxford and wrote a thesis on "English Poetry, 1850-1900, and the Victorian Reading Public."

Amis slipped into a writing career rather easily and casually. "It just seemed to happen. I never said to myself, 'I'm going to be a WRITER.' Writing a few more poems, or another couple of novels is as far as I have ever looked ahead." His first publication was a story with the tantalizing title, "The Sacred Rhino of Uganda," in a school magazine when he was eleven. Less sensational, perhaps, but somewhat more solid are the poems, stories, and critical pieces that have been appearing in more recent years in such periodicals as *Encounter*, the *Spectator*, *Twentieth Century*, *Essays in Criticism*.

Amis' first published book, privately printed by the School of Art of Reading University in 1953, was a collection of poems, *A Frame of Mind*. Another collection, *A Case of Samples: Poems, 1946-1956*, including reprints of most of the verses in the earlier volume, was published by Harcourt, Brace in 1957. As a poet, *Poetry* magazine observed, "Amis is competent and sprightly . . . he shies away from exploration in depth."

It is with his novels, not his poetry, that Amis has won his fame. *Lucky Jim* (Doubleday, 1954) was a "sleeper." In the United States it was almost completely ignored at the time of its publication. But gradually it began to catch on until now it is widely regarded as one of the brightest comic novels of recent years. The "lucky" Jim of the title is an irresolute young college instructor who clings precariously to a thankless job and bumbles his way along in academic life. He is an unheroic hero with few natural resources and no ideals, but he is, alas, only too human—a quality which wins him the reader's sympathy if not his respect. "Amis has an unwaveringly merciless eye

KINGSLEY AMIS

for the bogus . . . [he] is a novelist of formidable and uncomfortable talent," Walter Allen wrote of the book in the *New Statesman and Nation.*

Lucky Jim won the Somerset Maugham Award in 1955. Ironically, it was Maugham himself who fired the first volley in an attack upon Amis and the school of writers whom he is said to represent. Writing in the London *Sunday Times,* December 25, 1955, the aged and honored novelist described this group as the "white-collar proletariat." He found their heroes lacking in manners and morals. "They are mean, malicious and envious. . . . They are scum." Maugham warned that these men would some day rule England.

With his second novel, *That Uncertain Feeling* (Harcourt, Brace, 1956), Amis simultaneously confirmed the hopes of his admirers and the fears of Maugham and those who shared his views. His hero is John Lewis, an opportunistic young librarian, who very nearly wrecks his marriage in the hope of getting a job promotion. The comic situations are broad, often farcical. Some readers found them tasteless and judged the entire atmosphere of the book sordid and depressing. Others, however, considered it rollicking social satire. "This is a disgruntled novel," the Manchester *Guardian* observed, "too raw to be called satire." The London *Times Literary Supplement,* on the other hand, had the highest praise for Amis: "His dialogue is brilliant, his timing of comic situations could hardly be bettered. . . . Yet by intention he is a serious comic writer, one who apparently means to say something about society."

A new novel by Amis, *I Like It Here,* was published by Harcourt, Brace in 1958. Charles Poore in the New York *Times* (February 13, 1958) called it "another very funny book." In progress are two more novels, along with poetry, essays, and reviews for the *Spectator* and other periodicals. Since 1949 Amis has been teaching English at the University College of Swansea in Wales. For relaxation he favors jazz records, television, cinema and science fiction. In January 1948 he married Hilary Ann Bardwell. They have two sons, Philip Nicol William and Martin Louis, and a daughter, Sally. Amis has blue eyes, light brown hair, is five feet eleven inches tall, and weighs 185 pounds.

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Who's Who, 1958

AMORY, DERICK HEATHCOAT Dec. 26, 1899- British Cabinet member; textile manufacturer; banker

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer, equivalent to the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, in the Conservative Cabinet of British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan is Derick Heathcoat Amory, who was appointed to this important post on January 6, 1958, following the resignation of his predecessor, Peter Thorneycroft. A prominent Devonshire industrialist, Amory was first elected to Parliament in 1945. He has been a member of the government since 1951, when he was made Minister of Pensions; and from 1954 until his present appointment, he held Cabinet rank as Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Minister of Food (now in a combined ministry).

A great-great-grandfather of Derick Heathcoat Amory was John Heathcoat (who invented lace-making and lace-reeling machines and established a textile manufacturing business at Tiverton, Devonshire, England early in the nineteenth century), and his grandfather was John Amory (who changed his name to Heathcoat-Amory on marrying into the Heathcoat family). Derick Heathcoat Amory was born on December 26, 1899, the second of the four sons of Sir Ian Murray Heathcoat-Amory, Baronet, and Lady Alexandra Georgina (Seymour) Heathcoat-Amory. Sir Ian, who was twice mayor of Tiverton and a former high sheriff of Devon, died in 1931 and was succeeded as second baronet by his eldest son, Major John Heathcoat-Amory, who prefers the hyphenated surname. Derick Heathcoat Amory does not use the hyphen.

Having left Eton College before the end of World War I, Amory spent five months as a cadet prior to entering Christ Church College, Oxford University. In 1923 he took his B.A. degree. He then joined the family silk manufacturing business, John Heathcoat & Company, Ltd., at Tiverton, subsequently becoming a director. With industrial relations his chief interest, he pioneered new techniques of labor-management relations and introduced profit sharing so that today the firm is regarded as a model of its type.

(Continued next page)

British Inf. Services

DERICK HEATHCOAT AMORY

Amory's first experience in public administration was gained in 1932 when he began a twenty-year membership in the Devon county council. He served on many committees, including that of education, became a governor of Blundell's School, and was for several years a member of the council of the University College of the South-West of England, Exeter. He was also first president of the Devon Federation of Young Farmer's Clubs.

For twenty years he served in the Territorial Army (equivalent to the U.S. National Guard) before being called to World War II active duty with the Royal Artillery. After being stationed for a time in France and holding various staff appointments, Amory took part as a lieutenant colonel in the airborne operations at Arnhem in the Netherlands. Severely wounded, he was for the next eight months a prisoner of war hospitalized in a German town which was a regular target for British and American aerial bombardment.

The Conservative candidate in the Tiverton division of Devon at the general election of July 26, 1945, Lieutenant Colonel Amory was victorious despite the national landslide which brought a Labour government under Clement Attlee into power. Beginning with a maiden speech on education in November he quickly gained in the House of Commons an enduring reputation as "an able debater, clear and forceful with an enlivening wit" and as a "middle-of-the-road Conservative . . . more concerned with principles of policy than with personalities and party warfare." In November 1946 he was elected secretary of the Tory Reform Committee.

Among the subjects on which he spoke during the six years of the Attlee government were village schools, health services, capital-and-labor relations, agricultural production, penal reform, coal supplies, nationalization of the gas companies, rural electrification, and local government boundaries. He visited Australia and Canada, and in November and December of 1948 toured New York, Chicago and other U.S. cities east of the Mississippi as a representative speaker chosen by the British-American Parliamentary Group. Earlier in 1948 (May) Amory had become a director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; he held this and his Heathcoat directorship until 1951.

When he was returned to the Commons by his Devonshire constituency at the election of November 1951, Amory was appointed Minister of Pensions in the incoming Conservative government of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. At the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference at Ottawa, Canada in the following September, he predicted that the United Kingdom would soon "be in balance with the dollar area," provided that the existing volume of British trade was maintained. He stressed "the importance attached by the British government" to preferential tariffs, but warned that "if Commonwealth trade was to expand, it must be liberalized and restrictive measures reduced" (New York *Times,* September 12, 1952). He was the deputy chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association committee in July 1953.

The Ministry of Pensions was merged with the Ministry of National Insurance in September 1953, under Osbert Peake. At that time Amory was advanced to the position of Minister of State, Board of Trade, and was created a Privy Councillor. In February 1954 he revealed that the government had approved the shipment to Russia of fishing trawlers valued at $16,000,000; and in March, when President of the Board of Trade Peter Thorneycroft announced a policy of "maximum of trade" with the Soviet Union consistent with security, Amory told the Commons that the government was also "desirous of returning . . . to friendly trading relations with China."

During a visit to the industrial Midlands in the same month, however, Amory warned that while "the quality of British goods remains high and deliveries are improving . . . more and more we are coming up against" the question of price; and in this connection he observed in April that the success of West Germany's "vigorous and effective" export campaign had been "largely at Britain's expense." At an Anglo-American luncheon in July 1954 Amory noted that Britain was looking forward to removing restrictions on dollar imports "the very first day that our balance of payments permits." Total abolition of import restrictions, he asserted, should "go hand in hand with the freeing of currencies" (New York *Times,* July 29, 1954).

On July 28, 1954, the same day as this speech was delivered, Amory was named by Prime Minister Churchill to succeed Sir Thomas Dugdale as Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, a post carrying Cabinet membership. Three months later, on October 17, he became in addition Minister of Food. In the latter capacity he firmly resisted, in February 1955, Labourite demand for restoration of price controls on tea, declaring that his party did not "always believe that government action is the best way of insuring the best possible supply of food." When Anthony Eden succeeded Churchill as Prime Minister in April 1955, Amory was retained to head the now combined Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. At the general election of May 26 of that year he was re-elected to Commons in his Tiverton constituency by a large majority.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been called "the political graveyard of able Conservative ministers," but this was not true in the case of Derick Heathcoat Amory. He was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan on January 6, 1958, following the resignation of Peter Thorneycroft, who had held that Cabinet position, the second in rank to the Prime Minister's, since January 1957.

Commenting editorially on the appointment, the New York *Times* spoke of Amory's "notable success" in the "tough" Agriculture post, and summed him up as a "middle-of-the-road Conservative with progressive ideas." Thorneycroft had resigned because he "was not prepared to approve estimates for the Government's current expenditure next year at a total higher than the sum that will be spent this year." ("The break came," Drew Middleton explained in the New York *Times,* January 9, 1958, "over his demand for a cut of £50,000,000 in the social services and specifically in children's allowances. The rest of the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, maintained that cuts in these services would precipitate demands for higher wages and so do more harm than good" in the battle against inflation.) "The change of chancellor means no change in the government's economic or financial policy," Amory has stated.

Also in place of Thorneycroft, Amory was named on January 10, 1958 as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. He is an exponent of the European free trade area.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Amory has been described in the New York *Times* as "a quiet, almost diffident man," and in the London *Times* as "philosophical in outlook but with great toughness of political fibre." He is heir-presumptive to the Heathcoat-Amory baronetcy, as his elder brother has no male issue. Amory's club is Brooks's.

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ANDERSON, SIR JOHN *See* Waverley, John Anderson, 1st Viscount

ANDRESEN, AUGUST H(ERMAN) Oct. 11, 1890-Jan. 14, 1958 Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Minnesota (1925-33; 1935-58). See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ja 15 '58

ARCARO, EDDIE Feb. 19, 1916- Jockey
Address: b. c/o Jockeys' Guild, 90-04 161st St., Jamaica 32, N.Y.; h. Garden City, Long Island, N.Y.

In twenty-six years of race riding, Eddie Arcaro, generally regarded as America's top jockey, has ridden more than 4,100 winners, won five Kentucky Derbys and every other major stake race at least once.

His mounts have captured some $24,000,000 in purses, making him the top money-winning jockey of all time. In 1955, Arcaro, along with Earl Sande and the late George Woolf were the first three riders to win spots in the Jockeys' Hall of Fame at Pimlico Race Track in Maryland. Arcaro was named to the Hall of Fame, Saratoga Springs, New York in 1958.

George Edward Arcaro was born on February 19, 1916 in Cincinnati to Pasquale and Josephine (Giancola) Arcaro. He weighed three pounds at birth. That was the beginning of a size pattern for Arcaro, who today stands five-foot two and weighs 114 pounds.

"I remember the only thing I really hungered for as a kid was [to be] the size to play baseball," Arcaro told W. C. Heinz (*Look* April 17, 1956). "When the other kids would choose up sides for a game, I was always left over, and I think that's why I went for racing."

Before Arcaro made it to the tracks he had to overcome the effects of an almost crippling accident. In the winter of 1928-29, after the Arcaros had moved to Southgate, Kentucky, Eddie hit a tree while sledding. The inside of his right thigh was ripped to the bone and forty stitches were required. After three months the doctor allowed Eddie to get back on his feet. He did not know Arcaro had been walking on his own for a month previous.

Arcaro rode his first race May 18, 1931, at Bainbridge in Ohio. The horse, Golden Bu, finished sixth. "I lost my cap and finished with the tails of the silks hanging out of my pants, and I remember coming back to the jockey room and the others kidding me," Arcaro recalls. In Frank G. Menke's *Encyclopedia of Sports,* listed under Sporting Oddities, is a short paragraph which states that Arcaro rode 250 straight losers before he had a winner. This Arcaro denies. He had the chart books checked and it turned out to be 45 mounts before he rode his first winner on Eagle Bird on January 14, 1932.

Eddie, who estimates he has been thrown from horses at least fifty times, had his first serious spill at Chicago's Washington Park in 1933. He was unconscious three days and in the hospital three months with a fractured skull,

Wide World

EDDIE ARCARO

punctured lung and broken nose. His family arrived soon after the accident. "On the way," Arcaro remembers, "they heard I was dead."

Arcaro had his first Kentucky Derby mount in 1935, aboard Nellie Flag. The thoroughbred finished fourth. His next chance at "The Run for the Roses" came in 1938 when he rode Lawrin. He piloted the horse to a one-length win. The renowned Damon Runyon wrote, "Ben Jones (trainer) can thank Arcaro for this Derby" (Look, May 1, 1956).

In the short space of seven years Arcaro had arrived. It was much different from the time when he earned $20 a month at the start of a three-year contract with owner Clarence Davison whom he credits with teaching him the finer points of race riding, specifically how to whip a horse with his left hand or right.

In 1941 Arcaro teamed up with Whirlaway, a horse he was not particularly fond of at the start. Aboard the "little horse with steel springs," Arcaro won the Derby—in the time of two minutes, one and two-fifths seconds for a record that still stands—the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes, completing the "Triple Crown" of racing.

"Whirlaway," Arcaro recalls, "was the most exciting horse I ever rode. Whirlaway had that habit of tearing out on the turns, and [I had] seen him run some terrible races."

Arcaro was suspended for a year in the fall of 1942 after a run-in with Cuban rider Vincent Nodarse at New York's Aqueduct track. "I tried to put him over the fence," Arcaro says, "and it was the luckiest thing he didn't get killed." It was the severest penalty ever levelled on Arcaro, but, on reflection, he admitted:

"It was the best thing that ever happened to me," he told Stanley Frank, writing in the *Saturday Evening Post* (June 28, 1958). "It gave me time to think and take stock of myself."

Before being suspended, Arcaro had scored aboard Shut Out in the 1942 Belmont Stakes. His next Derby win did not come until 1945 when he rode Hoop, Jr., to victory. In the following year horses ridden by Arcaro won over $1,000,000 in purses, an achievement no jockey had hitherto managed. Arcaro's 160 winners in 1946 collected $1,018,365 in prize money. Even at that, Arcaro was overshadowed by Ted Atkinson, whose 233 winners garnered $1,036,825.

By piloting Hoop, Jr., "home in front" Arcaro had tied Sande and Isaac Murphy for the most Kentucky Derby winners. He went ahead in 1948, steering Citation to a three-and-a-half length win. Citation also captured the Preakness and Belmont Stakes.

"Citation was the most intelligent horse I ever rode," Arcaro recalled. "It's a crime to take the money for riding such a horse . . . It's a privilege and honor" (*Look,* May 1, 1956).

Arcaro won the 1950 Preakness with Hill Prince. His fifth—and thus far last—Derby win was chalked up in 1952 aboard Hill Gail, an unruly dark bay colt which just missed breaking Whirlaway's record by one-fifth second. In that year's Belmont Stakes, Arcaro steered One Count to victory.

Eddie's latest milestone was achieved February 20, 1958, at Santa Anita Park in Arcadia, Calif. Riding Ban to victory in the eighth race, Arcaro became the world's third jockey to score 4,000 or more victories. The others to do it are still-active Johnny Longden, with 5,091 winners, and England's Sir Gordon Richards, who retired several years ago with 4,870 to his credit (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 21, 1958).

Off the track, Arcaro is what Ruth Wagner of the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (November 11, 1956) describes as "something of a fashion plate, wearing carefully tailored but very understated and conservative clothes." He owns upwards of fifty suits and fifty pairs of shoes.

Arcaro and his wife, Ruth, a former model before she married Eddie in 1937, have two teen-aged children, Carolyn and Bobbie.

He has served for the past ten years as president of the Jockeys' Guild. Eddie's main hobby is golf.

It's no secret that Arcaro is a millionaire. He has invested in oil, a chain of drive-in restaurants on the West Coast, and the wholesale saddlery business. In addition, the Arcaros own a home in Garden City, Long Island, just twenty minutes from Belmont race track in Elmont, Long Island.

At forty-two, Arcaro is growing old as jockeys go. When will he retire? It's hard to say. He summed it up this way for W. C. Heinz in *Look* (May 1, 1956):

"I like being a celebrity. I'm being honest. If someone tells you he doesn't like being up there on top, you'd better look at his head. When I retire, I'll be just another little man."

Arcaro was interviewed by Edward R. Murrow on *Person to Person,* CBS-TV, on June 6, 1958. He told of enjoying reading, besides the *Racing Form, U.S. News & World Report* and the *Wall Street Journal.*

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ARMOUR, RICHARD (WILLARD) July 15, 1906- Author; educator; college professor
Address: b. Scripps College, Claremont, Calif.; h. 1145 Dartmouth Ave., Claremont, Calif.

RICHARD ARMOUR

Happily leading the double life of a college professor and a popular author of humorous verse and whimsical prose, Richard Armour has, as he says, two costumes: cap and gown and cap and bells. He has written over 4,000 pieces of light verse for the *Saturday Evening Post,* the *New Yorker* and other magazines, some of which have been collected in book form. He has also satirized history and literature in *Twisted Tales From Shakespeare* (1957), *It All Started with Eve* (1956), *It All Started with Columbus* (1953) and other books. His seventeenth book, *Nights With Armour,* was published in 1958 by the McGraw-Hill Book Company. Since 1945 he has been professor of English at Scripps College and the Claremont Graduate School in Claremont, California. "Armour's aim," noted the New York *Times,* in reviewing his latest collection of light verse, "is to sum up in four lines what a pedant would call a universal truth—and to leave it writhing."

Richard Willard Armour was born in San Pedro, California on July 15, 1906 to Harry and Sue (Wheelock) Armour. He attended local schools and Pomona College in Claremont, California where he was graduated in 1927 with the Phi Beta Kappa key and the B.A. degree. He then went east to Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, earned the M.A. degree in 1928 and the Ph.D. degree in 1933. During 1931 he was Dexter Scholar (research fellow) from Harvard at the John Forster Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, England.

His first teaching job was at the University of Texas in Austin (1928-29); then at Northwestern University (1930-31) in Chicago and at College of the Ozarks (1932-33) in Clarksville, Arkansas, where he was professor of English and head of the division of modern languages. He was American lecturer at the University of Freiburg (1933-34). In 1934 he became assistant professor of English at Wells College, Aurora, New York, and subsequently professor, holding this post until 1945 except for military duty.

During the summers from 1926 to 1931 Armour conducted European vacation tours for students. He has lectured at Harvard, Purdue, Iowa and Oregon universities and at Oregon State, Marshall (West Virginia), Whittier, San Diego State, Los Angeles State, Long Beach State and Arizona State (Flagstaff) and other colleges. In 1945 he became professor of English at Scripps College and Claremont Graduate School.

His military record includes service as a second lieutenant, infantry, Reserve Corps, U.S. Army (1927-37); active duty in Antiaircraft Artillery (1942-46); as a lieutenant-colonel detailed to the War Department General Staff, under General Dwight D. Eisenhower. He now holds the rank of colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. He was decorated with the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster. With Raymond Floyd Howes, Armour was co-editor of *Coleridge the Talker,* published in 1940 by Cornell University Press. The Boston *Transcript* (January 26, 1940) congratulated the editors upon "a valuable and entertaining addendum to Coleridgean research." "His book is no juiceless research project but a vital piece of scholarship with the human interest of a fine biography," noted the *Catholic World* (April 1940). The *Saturday Review of Literature* (May 11, 1940) called *Coleridge the Talker* "an admirable volume, combining extensive research and luminous editorial method with good writing and firm critical judgment."

Armour's experiences, in the Army, as a father, a husband, a teacher, are grist for his mill. His more than 4,000 verses, widely published and quoted, assure his reputation as "our wittiest writer of satiric verse" (Witter Bynner). His first book of light verse, *Yours for the Asking* (Humphries, 1942), was a collection of his verses chiefly from the pages of the *New Yorker.* The subjects were the ways of women and children, the tedium of week-end visits, the discomforts of the country and the like. The *New Republic* and *Books* gave the book generally favorable reviews. In 1946 *Golf Bawls* was published and in 1950 *For Partly Proud Parents*. In 1947 he discussed techniques in *Writing Light Verse*, published by the *Writer*.

"Not all funny books are funny. To me, this one is," observed A. F. Otis in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (May 24, 1953) in reviewing Armour's *It All Started with Columbus* (McGraw, 1953). *Booklist, Bookmark* and other periodicals called it "highly entertaining."

"The more cheerful and the silly things in history form the delightful background" of Armour's book, *It All Started With Europa* (McGraw-Hill, 1955), noted the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review*. "This book should be chained to the bedside." This wild romp through European history was followed in 1956 by *It All Started With Eve,* being, according to the author, "a brief account of certain famous women, each of them richly endowed with some quality that drives men mad, omitting no impertinent and unbelievable fact and based upon a stupendous amount of first-hand and secondhand research, some of it in books."

Armour classifies them as "thumbnail or hangnail biographies"; they are "preposterous accounts of Delilah, Helen, Cleopatra, Lady Godiva . . . he mixes just enough sound history with his spoof to trip a reader on what amounts to throw-away lines," observed the San Francisco *Chronicle*. David Dempsey in the New York *Times* (November 18, 1956) on the other hand, thought that Armour "had a rare facility for belaboring with a pikestaff what he should be nicking with a rapier." The Springfield *Republican* (October 14, 1956), however, thought the book "delightfully ridiculous and consistently funny."

His experiences as a teacher are reflected in *Twisted Tales From Shakespeare* (1957) which he describes as "a wild parody of the editions of Shakespeare's plays studied in schools and colleges by millions of students and recalled (in nightmares) by those safely past courses." Armour admits that, "incredible as it may seem," he once studied under that great Shakespeare scholar, George Lyman Kittredge. In his final chapter, Armour discusses the authorship of the plays and concludes. "As anyone knows who has viewed the Shakespeare signatures, if he had written the plays they would have been illegible." After tossing out the claims of Francis Bacon, the Earl of Oxford, Christopher Marlowe, Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Essex, the Piltdown Man, Whistler's Father, and Noel Coward, Armour asks: "Who could the author have been?"

Armour is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, American Association of University Professors, California Writers' Guild and P.E.N. He belongs to the Phi Delta fraternity. His church affiliation is Presbyterian. In 1947 he was Carnegie Visiting Professor at the University of Hawaii. His work is included in anthologies such as *The Art of the Mystery Story* and *The Pocket Book of Humorous Verse*. He is a regular reviewer of books for several newspapers and he is a member of the editorial staff of the *Writer* and *Quote,* and on the advisory board of the *Pacific Spectator*. He holds a D.Litt. degree from the College of the Ozarks.

Richard Armour married Kathleen Fauntleroy Stevens (they had met in the first grade) on December 25, 1932. They have two children, Geoffrey Stevens and Karin Elizabeth Armour. Armour is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 150 pounds, has brown eyes and gray hair. His hobby, he says, is "life."

Especially noted for his four-line and two-line verses, Richard Armour in his new book *Nights with Armour* (1958) includes such lines as: "Little boys wear haloes/Shiny and unscratchable/Very much like angels/Save that they're detachable" and "With pointed remarks I often agree/Provided they haven't been pointed at me" and "The older I get, the less I pine for/Things that I have to stand in line for." *Light Armour* (1954) includes his poem "Library": Here is where people,/One frequently finds,/Lower their voices/And raise their minds."

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ARMSTRONG, J(AMES) SINCLAIR Oct. 15, 1915- U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Navy; lawyer

Address: b. Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 237 E. Delaware Place, Chicago 11, Ill.; 3100 45th St., N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

United States defense expenditures, recently increased by the Government to meet Soviet technological advances, are of special concern to J. Sinclair Armstrong as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for financial management. Nominated by President Eisenhower in April 1957 and approved by the Senate in the following month, Armstrong came to his present post after four years on the Securities and Exchange Commission, of which for two years he was chairman. Prior to entering the Government service he had been a partner in a leading Chicago law firm and had specialized in work dealing principally with corporation law and finance. As a Naval Reserve officer in 1945-46 he was assigned to legal work relating to Navy contract termination and surplus property disposal.

Born to Sinclair Howard and Katharine Martin (LeBoutillier) Armstrong in New York City on October 15, 1915, James Sinclair Armstrong was raised in Manhattan and in Litchfield county, Connecticut, where he spent several summers on his grandfather's thirteen-acre farm. He worked, he said many years later, "a lot in the vegetable gardens up there," and by the time he was ten had learned to milk cows. After six years (1923-29) at the Allen-Stevenson private elementary school in New York City, he entered Milton Academy, Milton, Massachusetts, and in 1934 was graduated "with distinction for high scholarship." He received his A.B. *cum laude* from Harvard College in 1938 and his LL.B. degree at Harvard Law School in June 1941. He passed the New York state bar examination in the latter month, but moved to Chicago and was admitted to the Illinois bar in the following November. Armstrong is today also licensed to practice at the bars of the United States District Court for the Eastern Division of the Northern District of Illinois, the United States Court of Appeals (Seventh District), and the United States Supreme Court, but has never formally applied for admission to the New York state bar.

Armstrong began law practice in 1941 as an associate with Isham, Lincoln & Beale, a leading Chicago firm specializing in corporation, utility and probate law. He published in the June 1942 issue of the *Chicago-Kent Law Review* a paper entitled "Summary Judgments in Illinois." From 1942 to 1944 he studied in the accounting department of the Northwestern University School of Commerce. In February 1945 he joined the U.S. Naval Reserve as a lieutenant (j.g.) and was assigned to the office of the General Counsel of the Navy, at Washington, D.C. for legal work relating to Navy contract termination and surplus property disposal.

After being assigned to inactive duty in June 1946, he rejoined Isham, Lincoln & Beale and resumed until 1948 his courses at the Northwestern University School of Commerce. In January 1950 he became a partner of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, where his legal work thereafter related principally to corporation law and finance, and, to some extent, to municipal finance. (He "passed on and qualified probably a billion dollars' worth of securities," Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Republican of Illinois, was to testify in 1953, adding that "anyone who knows how complicated . . . our whole securities setup is knows that that requires real talent.")

Following his appointment to the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 2, 1953, Armstrong severed his relationship with his law firm. He succeeded Ralph H. Demmler as chairman of the commission on May 25, 1955, after having vigorously "made his presence felt in such matters as proxy rules, streamlining the agency and competitive bidding for utility issues" (Ralph Hendershot, New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, April 15, 1955). Armstrong represented SEC on the President's Conference on Administrative Procedures, and also, as SEC chairman, he presided over hearings on the debt financing of the Dixon-Yates utility group, whose contract to build a power plant near Memphis, Tennessee had earlier received Administration backing, but was canceled on July 12, 1955. He was questioned about these hearings by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee.

In the course of a little less than two years as SEC chairman, Armstrong initiated a regulation "aimed at making sure that the money the public pours into uranium, oil and other 'promotional' offerings of securities is actually used for the purposes stated in the prospectus" (*Business Week*, July 23, 1955). He also proposed new regulations providing both for tighter supervision of stockbrokers and dealers and for the supervision of the trading of foreign stocks not subject to registration with the SEC (New York *Times*, August 31, 1955).

U. S. Navy

J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG

New proxy regulations "tightening the ground rules in contests for control of corporation managements" were placed in effect by the SEC on January 30, 1956. The following year, on May 20, Armstrong opposed as not "in the public interest or necessary" the Capehart bill "to force disclosure of the true owners of stock voted in proxy contests." (Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana, the New York *Times* of May 21, 1957 commented, had "introduced the bill largely because of disclosures that foreign banks . . . had been handling shares of United States corporations in which there were proxy fights.") In June 1956 the SEC proposed a new rule to encourage private industry to take part in nuclear reactor research and development, and in August it recommended publication of a new "summary prospectus" which would give prospective investors more information on companies offering securities for sale.

President Eisenhower nominated Armstrong on April 16, 1957 to succeed William B. Franke, who had just been promoted to Under Secretary, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for financial management. The New York *Times* noted at that time that Armstrong's $20,000 salary in the Navy Department would be $500 less than he had received as SEC chairman. In introducing Armstrong to the Senate Armed Services Committee on May 14, Senator Dirksen referred to the nomination as a "richly deserved promotion" for "one of the most talented and capable men who has come into the public service." The Senate voted confirmation of the appointment of Arm-

ARMSTRONG, J. SINCLAIR—*Continued*

strong by a voice vote on May 23—"over a protest from Senator Kefauver who assailed what he said was Armstrong's role, as chairman of the SEC, in 1955 in the now-defunct Dixon-Yates electric power contract" (New York *Times,* May 24, 1957).

On October 30, 1957, when President Eisenhower told his press conference that defense spending for the fiscal year beginning in July would probably exceed $38 billion, Assistant Secretary Armstrong was warning the New York Council of the Navy League that neither a Congressional appropriation of $36.2 billion nor the President's request for $38 billion could "long endure as indices of the annual cost" of national defense. "It is obvious," he declared, "with the Soviet menace what it is . . . that the amounts available this year are but interim figures—stepping stones, if you will—on the road to very much larger appropriations and budgets for defense." An important element of that defense, he predicted, would be a large force of aircraft carriers, since fast carrier attack forces are "the basis of our world-wide striking capability" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 31, 1957).

He is a member of the American, Federal and Chicago bar associations and of the American Law Institute and the American Judicature Society. Politically he was active as a member of Chicago's 42d Ward Republican Organization and the 42d Ward Republican Business Men's Committee. He has served as a director, trustee and committeeman of the United Charities of Chicago, the Chicago Maternity Center, and the Scholarship and Guidance Association (all affiliated with the Chicago Community Fund), and until 1953 was a director or trustee of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund (child welfare), the Francis W. Parker School, and the Schweppe Foundation (medical research).

James Sinclair Armstrong and Elisabeth Stillman of New York City were married on June 29, 1940 and have one daughter, Katherine Chase, and three sons, James Sinclair, Jr., Stephen Howard and Robert Stillman. Armstrong is a member of St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Church in Chicago. His clubs are the Harvard in New York City, the Chevy Chase in Maryland, and the Saddle and Cycle in Chicago. His particular sports are tennis and golf.

Reference

Who's Who in America, 1956-57

ASHMORE, HARRY S(COTT) July 28, 1916- Newspaper editor; author

Address: b. Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.; h. 5424 Southwood Rd., Little Rock, Ark.

The Pulitzer Prize "for distinguished editorial writing, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion," was awarded in 1958 to Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the *Arkansas Gazette,* for his editorials on the school integration crisis at Little Rock beginning in September 1957.

Ashmore is also the author of two books, *The Negro and the Schools* (1954), a report of a Ford Foundation study, and *An Epitaph for Dixie* (1958), dealing with the economic and social transition in the South. He is a director of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic and was a speech writer and civil rights adviser in 1956 to Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic standard-bearer.

"I could no more have escaped the past in the South Carolina of my time than I could have given up breathing," observed Harry S. Ashmore in *An Epitaph for Dixie.* His grandfathers served in the Confederate Army, and the founders of the local Ashmore clan settled in South Carolina's Greenville county "with the first wave of Scotch-Irish . . . before the Revolution."

Harry Scott Ashmore was born on July 28, 1916 to William Green and Nancy Elizabeth (Scott) Ashmore at Greenville, South Carolina, where his father was a merchant. Harry became conscious of the problems of the Negro both when he worked on a cotton farm during the summers and when he had a newspaper route in a Negro neighborhood.

Graduated from Clemson Agricultural College in Clemson, South Carolina with the B.S. degree in 1937, Ashmore joined the Greenville *Piedmont* as a reporter. He covered the local courthouse and subsequently toured "the deep North to do a series on 'Tobacco Roads' above the Mason-Dixon line" (*Time,* April 21, 1947). In 1939 he transferred to the Greenville *News,* and for this paper and the Charlotte (North Carolina) *News* covered South Carolina state politics and legislative proceedings for two years. In 1941 he studied at Harvard University as a Nieman Fellow in Journalism.

Enlisting in the Army in 1942 for World War II service, Ashmore attended both the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. He served with the 95th Infantry Division as a liaison officer and assistant chief of staff (intelligence), advancing from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel. In 1945 he was briefly with the operations division of the War Department General Staff. He participated in the northern France, Rhineland and central Europe campaigns, and was cited "for special duty as chief of staff, Task Force Faith, Ruhr Pocket, 1945," as well as awarded the Bronze Star with two oak leaf clusters.

Following demobilization, he was named associate editor of the Charlotte *News.* In April 1947 Ashmore became editor of this paper and wrote editorials favoring two-party politics in the South, racial and religious tolerance, the right of Negroes to vote, and increased salaries for teachers (*Time,* April 21, 1947).

An address on editorial writing which he delivered to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in the same month impressed J. N. Heiskell, owner and editor of the *Arkansas Gazette* of Little Rock, who persuaded

Ashmore to become editor of the *Gazette*'s editorial page in September 1947. In 1948 Ashmore was advanced to executive editor. Established in 1819, the *Gazette* was described by J. N. Heiskell as "a conservative paper which sometimes disappoints conservatives."

Addressing the Southern Political Science Association in late 1948, Ashmore stated that "segregation can be defended—but the denial of civil rights that has always gone with it has become indefensible." Pressure of public opinion in the country at large, he declared, had "made the enfranchisement of the Negro in the South inevitable," and this enfranchisement would lead to the end of the South's one-party system.

In November 1951 Ashmore told the annual Governors' Conference that "if the South were to insist that the intermingling of races was not to be forced by law, then neither should it be forbidden by law." In regard to the school question he asserted at another meeting that "the high cost of segregation has held back the over-all development of our educational institutions."

The Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education, headed by former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, commissioned Ashmore in 1953 to head a team of over forty scholars to study biracial education in the United States. The resulting report, *The Negro and the Schools* (University of North Carolina Press, 1954), which carries Ashmore's name as author, concluded that despite the efforts made in recent years by the South to improve Negro education, a substantial gap still exists between the schooling received by Negro and white children, particularly in rural areas. The report also noted that integration would not solve the pressing problems of inadequate educational facilities.

The *Gazette,* which has consistently championed "every legal effort to maintain the social patterns of segregation," supported Orval E. Faubus in two gubernatorial campaigns, but it also upheld the legality of the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of May 17, 1954. When Governor Faubus ordered on September 2, 1957 National Guardsmen to prevent nine Negroes from attending Little Rock's Central High School, it endorsed President Eisenhower's counter-use of Federal troops.

"Somehow, sometime, every Arkansan is going to have to be counted," a *Gazette* editorial stated on September 4. "We are going to have to decide what kind of people we are—whether we obey the law only when we approve of it, or whether we obey it no matter how distasteful we find it." By mid-October Ashmore had written more than forty "conscience-pricking editorials" on the school and obedience-to-law issue; had appeared on various television and radio programs; and had been denounced by Faubus as "an ardent integrationist" and branded by Little Rock's Capital Citizens' Council as "Public Enemy No. 1."

W. W. Norton Co.

HARRY S. ASHMORE

When extremists in December 1957 threatened a boycott against retail advertisers in the *Gazette,* the publisher of the paper, Hugh B. Patterson, Jr., backed Ashmore and "refused to revise" the paper's stand. Its circulation dropped from just under 100,000 to just under 90,000. Advertisers on the whole remained loyal, and by April 1958 the lost circulation was being slowly regained.

After Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley granted a two-and-a-half-year suspension of integration at Central High School on June 21, 1958, Ashmore wrote: "If the higher courts sustain Judge Lemley, this beleaguered community has gained a breathing spell, and it is welcome. But we must not delude ourselves . . . our problems are still with us." (On August 18 the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals set aside Judge Lemley's order.)

Ashmore was, accordingly, well known nationally when his second book, *An Epitaph for Dixie* (Norton) was published in 1958. It was hailed as "probably the best book written about the South by a Southerner in recent years" (Jane Cassels Record, New York *Herald Tribune Book Review*) and as "a worthy companion piece . . . to that most definitive of all studies of the South's mores, W. J. Cash's *The Mind of the South*" (Hodding Carter, New York *Times Book Review*).

In May 1958 Ashmore was awarded the $1000 Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing for "the forcefulness, dispassionate analysis and clarity" of his integration crisis editorials, and at the same time the *Arkansas Gazette* received the Pulitzer Prize for "demonstrating the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility, and moral courage in the face of mounting public tension." The *Gazette* thus became "the first newspaper in Pulitzer Prize history to win two awards for coverage of the same story."

(Continued next page)

ASHMORE, HARRY S.—*Continued*

Harry S. Ashmore is a director of the Gazette Publishing Company and a trustee of Arkansas State Teachers College. In 1958 he became a director of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He received the LL.D. degree from Oberlin College in 1958. He and Barbara Edith Laier were married on June 2, 1940. They have a daughter, Anne Rogers, and live in "an old rambling house on a half acre" on the outskirts of the city. "A colleague," states the New York *Times* (September 16, 1957), "once described Ashmore as 'Dixie's version of the wholly civilized man'—a raconteur with gracious manners and a deep compassion for the downtrodden."

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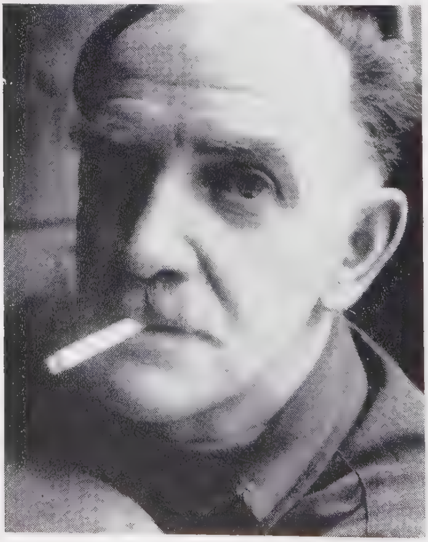
AVERY, MILTON (CLARK) Mar. 7, 1893- Artist

Address: b. c/o Grace Borgenicht Gallery, 1018 Madison Ave., New York 21; h. 294 W. 11th St., New York 14

Recently the director of the San Francisco Museum of Art authorized the purchase, for "about $1500," of *Clear Cut Landscape,* a "semiabstraction of a very subtle kind," by American painter Milton Avery, "because Avery is a very distinguished colorist, and . . . in the context of American painting, is considered a very important master" (*Time,* June 25, 1956).



MILTON AVERY

During 1952 a traveling retrospective exhibition of eighty-five of Avery's paintings was sponsored by the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Institute of Contemporary Art, Boston. His paintings are included in the permanent collections of ten major museums. The oils in his exhibition at the Grace Borgenicht Gallery in New York City in 1956 were called by Robert M. Coates in the *New Yorker* (April 28, 1956) "his peak accomplishment . . . there is real authority and consummate compositional strength."

Avery is an individualist in the world of art "who, though he is grounded on the free drawing of Matisse, has painted in a most personal way for thirty years," noted Rudi Blesh in *Modern Art USA* (Knopf, 1956). "Avery's painting cannot be discussed without emphasizing its Americanness," commented Clement Greenberg (*Arts,* December 1957).

Milton Clark Avery was born on March 7, 1893 in Altmar, New York, son of Russell Eugene Avery, a tanner, and Esther (March) Avery. The family—which included his brother, Fabian, and sister, Minnie—moved to Hartford, Connecticut when he was twelve. In 1913 his painting career began at the Connecticut League of Art Students, when the lettering class he applied for was full and instead he entered a sketching-from-life class. Encouraged by Charles Noel Flagg long enough to realize he wanted to become a painter, he thereafter taught himself. He worked from nature, starting in at dawn in the Hartford meadows after an eight-hour night shift in a typewriter factory. Although his work was not accepted locally, this rejection did not rob him of his naive point of view nor his sense of humor.

Moving to New York in 1925, he encountered two of the strongest influences in his life—commercial artist Sally Michel, whom he married in 1926, and the stir created in the world of American art by the new ideas from Europe. In his first one-man show, at the old Opportunity Gallery in New York in 1928, his work resembled that of "certain Europeans," in the long, narrow figures done in sombre key, casting shadows and slightly modeled, but the main effort was directed toward expression. Artist Max Weber, who served on the jury, predicted that Avery would "go far."

In 1929 Avery won the Athenium Prize of the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1930 the Logan Prize, International Water Color, at the Art Institute of Chicago, the first indication of acceptance as an artist of stature. He made frequent field trips to Gloucester, Massachusetts, Vermont, and the Gaspé-Peninsula with his wife and such avant-garde artists as Max Rothko and Adolph Gottlieb. During meetings in Avery's studio the group drew from models. "Avery was a wonderful draughtsman," Gottlieb recalls. "His figures were more literal than they would appear later in the paintings which developed out of the sketches."

Avery's colors brightened and flattened without losing tonal emphasis. By 1932 he was being exhibited regularly in New York, but the critics, with the exception of Henry McBride of the New York *Sun,* were unfavorable.

His work was later described as "simple and unpretentious," seemingly naïve, but "sophisticated in the sense that Matisse and Bonnard are sophisticated . . . with a most knowing distortion of shape, a juxtaposition of ordinarily unsympathetic colors, and patterning of the surface" (New York *World-Telegram,* June 6, 1943). He was called "an artist of abundant imagination and very considerable skill, with a capricious lightness of touch" (New York *Times,* June 6, 1943). A new group of pictures at the Rosenberg Gallery in 1944 displayed the "same rollicking, care-free individual . . . asking only to slap the prettiest possible colors on canvas and shape them half-mockingly into remembrances of things seen" (New York *Sun,* February 19, 1944).

His work became more flamboyant during this period. Color was becoming a dominant interest, "applied thinly, without affectation," but using strong contrasts and large areas of black, white and tan "to bring each color most violently forward" (*American Magazine of Art,* January 1943). "Color is the real soul of his painting, color as finely balanced as Braque's and often as inventive and as unorthodox as Matisse . . . tart, unexpected combinations" (*Art News,* December 15, 1942). However, his pictures were hard to sell, and it took no small determination to go on working, and no small courage on the part of his wife, whose commercial art jobs made independence possible. During the Depression years Avery was one of the many artists who worked with the Works Progress Administration.

"After years of milk and crackers," noted Chris Ritter (*Art Digest,* December 1, 1952), Avery achieved unusual recognition during 1945 when three galleries exhibited his work concurrently: the Valentine, Rosenberg and Durand-Ruel galleries in New York City. Comparing his "gaily and lightly decorative" gouaches with his oils, the New York *Times* (January 14, 1945) described them as "brighter in color, the forms larger, simpler, more sharply edged."

During the years 1946 and 1947 one-man shows were held in Baltimore, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, Houston, Colorado Springs and Los Angeles, as well as in New York.

An unusual exhibit in 1947 at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, entitled "My Daughter March," of paintings of his daughter, made over the span of years from 1932, showed "the growth of his art . . . a very definite individual style. With his accent on strong decorative simplification Avery stems from Matisse, though one could never . . . confuse the two" (New York *Times,* February 9, 1947). In 1949 Avery won First Prize, National Water Color, at the Baltimore Museum of Art. Avery's recent work is "very stylized . . . abstracted into patterns of flat shapes and highly simplified forms, the colors harmonized with utmost refinement . . . pictures with a specific, faint charm" (New York *Times,* March 30, 1954). Absence of affirmative line produced "pale, quiet, slowly cadenced harmonies of delicate landscape and figure pattern" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 14, 1954). "He prefers to suggest rather than use line, as in *Hoisting Sail.* . . . This highly lyric style has become an unmistakable Avery trademark over the years, and is intrinsically decorative" (New York *Times,* November 3, 1957).

"Although he is not a primitive," wrote Dorothy Gees Seckler (*Art News,* December 1952) in her article "A Very Nice Avery," "he has had an acknowledged reputation as a sophisticated colorist for decades, he shares with the true primitive a belief that the miracle of creation is 'out there.' "

In his essay on Milton Avery, published in the Baltimore Museum of Art's catalogue of Avery's retrospective exhibition in December 1952, Frederick S. Wight noted that in Avery's painting "is something not . . . widely present in our time: acceptance of the human condition and peace of mind. . . . He is the least literary of painters—in the sense that he has a thesis or theme—because he is a lyric poet . . . in the New England tradition. He is also a humorist—something humorously disarming is omnipresent." A prolific artist, he paints "with lyric ease. The paint itself is fluent and oil is handled like water color."

Avery's latest landscapes were done in Provincetown in the summer of 1957. "They attest to a new and more magnificent flowering of his art," commented Clement Greenberg (*Arts,* December 1957). "There is no glamor about Avery's art; it is daring, but not emphatic or spectacular in its daring. Most notable was the monumental (48″ x 60″) canvas *Poetry Reading* (1957) in his last show [in November 1957] at the Grace Borgenicht Gallery . . . but he is at his highest and broadest and strongest in his landscapes and seascapes."

Milton Avery was married on May 1, 1926 to Brooklyn-born Sally Michel, who has illustrated children's books and New York *Times Magazine* articles. The Averys had a husband-and-wife show at the Research Studio in Maitland, Florida in 1951. They have one daughter, March, now a talented painter, who has been her father's constant model. Avery's brown hair is turning gray; his eyes are blue and he is five feet seven inches tall. His favorite recreations are reading, playing pool, and watching television. He is a member of the Federation of Modern Painters and Sculptors (president in 1944), the Society of Independent Artists, and Artists' Equity Association. He has paintings in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (*Green Sea,* 1954); Museum of Modern Art (*The Desert,* 1937); Whitney Museum of American Art (*Cutting Fish,* 1933 and *The Seine,* 1953); and the Brooklyn Museum (*Sunset,* 1953) in New York; as well as the Baltimore, Philadelphia and San Francisco Museums, the Barnes Foundation, Yale University, Addison Gallery of American Art, and others. Numbered among private collectors of Avery's work are Walter Chrysler, Jr., Louis

AVERY, MILTON *Continued*

Kaufman, Alfred Newman, and Roy Neuberger. The Averys enjoy traveling and have visited Europe and Mexico as well as Canada and America's Northwest.

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BASALDELLA, AFRO *See* Afro

BAUMER, MARIE July 6, 1906- Author; scenarist

Address: h. 1861 N. Whitley Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* May 1958.

Although Marie Baumer, author of two novels, turned to novel writing in her forties, she finds it "by far the most satisfactory medium. Principally, because there is no one looking over your shoulder. No directors or actors to contend with—no frustrating restrictions as there are in television, particularly. A novel is an expression of yourself alone." But she finds writing a lonely business, "whereas the theatre and television offer stimulating—if sometimes maddening—contacts. But for a sense of fulfillment—there is nothing to compare with a novel."

MARIE BAUMER

Marie Baumer was born July 6, 1906, at Syracuse, New York, of mixed German, Scotch, and Irish ancestry. She was the only child of Francis Baumer, whose family manufactured candles in Syracuse, and Louise (Zchirpe) Baumer. At an early age she was taken to New York City and raised there. She still prefers city life to country, and is never quite as happy as when in New York—"instead of tiring me, it makes me feel ten years younger." She attended both public and private schools, and was educated musically by aunts and uncles on her father's side, all talented musicians. Marie graduated in 1923 from the Montclair (New Jersey) High School, where she wrote for the school paper, then enrolled for extension courses at Columbia University in literature and political science, without taking a degree. For a time she worked in a department store. When she was about twenty she met the late Barrett Clark, then with Samuel French and later with the Dramatists Play Service, who was the first to read her work and to encourage her to write. At twenty-three she had her first play, *Penny Arcade,* produced at Broadway's Fulton Theatre. It opened March 10, 1930, with James Cagney and Joan Blondell in the cast, had twenty-four performances, and was bought for the moving pictures. From that time on she made her living by writing for motion pictures, radio, and television. Kraft has done several of her TV shows. "A restless person," she confesses, she enjoys commuting between California and New York. "I am a devotee of flying. I have crossed the country many times, in all seasons, and have never failed to find it both exciting and beautiful." As a spectator, she also likes to attend tennis matches, and to see professional skaters in "Roller Derbys—the competitive spirit at its most violent, and fascinating to watch."

The Seeker and the Sought (1949) was the first novel to be published by Miss Baumer. Called by her publishers (Scribner) a tale of suspense, it struck Florence Codman in *Commonweal* as "a curiously contrived novelette which I found to be an unusually twisted Moral Tale," and in the *Saturday Review,* N. L. Rothman called it "a morality play turned mystery thriller." It is the story of an average suburban dweller, Walter Williams, who at first denies a boy's plea for help, and is then impelled to look for him in the jungle of New York's juvenile delinquents. "Miss Baumer writes with a compassion seldom found in a book of this kind, but though her prose is singularly free of the Anglo-Saxon clichés so common to the average tough thriller, her prose is fast-moving and hardminded," wrote Jane Cobb in the New York *Times Book Review.* "She has omitted neither the toughness nor the thrills, and *The Seeker and The Sought* is a highly exciting book."

In *The Hidden Face* (1953) a group of New York sophisticates led by Amelia Loring cultivate a young man, George Wilcox, who claims to be a budding writer but proves to be a fraud. Rejected by Amelia, he commits suicide. "Poorly motivated and dangling from a plot gimmick which strains the reader's credulity, it simply fails to convince," commented James Kelly in the New York *Times Book Review.* But the late Joseph Henry Jackson (San Francisco *Chronicle*) wrote: "Naturally this isn't what you'd call a comfortable novel. But it is a novel that shows once more how extraordinarily able Miss Baumer is at her chosen task of probing the human heart and soul. . . ." He confessed, however, that "I could wish that she had also constructed a slightly more believable plot." Her next novel, "The Birds Sing All Night," will tell of a man and woman who are forced to start life over again in middle life.

Marie Baumer is "greatly interested in the Rehabilitation Center in Stamford, Connecticut, which has done wonderful work among the disabled." (She lived for many years in Connecticut.) Her favorite author is Colette, "whose brilliant and delicate style I have admired for years." Among recent novels, she was "greatly impressed" by Donald Wetzel's *The Rain and the Fire and the Will of God.* She is independent in politics and a member of the Congregational Christian Church. Miss Baumer has brown eyes and gray hair, is five feet seven inches in height, and weighs about 150 pounds. She "loves to go to parties," when not busy with her writing.

BAYLEY, MRS. JOHN OLIVER *See* Murdoch, Iris

Department of State

WILLARD L. BEAULAC

BEAULAC, WILLARD L(EON) (bō'lăk) July 25, 1899- U.S. Ambassador to Argentina
Address: b. U.S. Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina; h. 35 Star St., Pawtucket, R.I.

In Argentina, a country attempting to regain a democratic political system and to solve grave economic problems, the United States is represented bv Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac. A Foreign Service career officer with thirty years' experience in various Latin American posts, Beaulac was appointed in 1956 to succeed Alfred F. Nufer. Previously, Beaulac had served successively as Ambassador to Paraguay, Colombia, Cuba, and Chile.

It was chance that dictated Willard Leon Beaulac's choice of occupation, as he has recounted in his autobiography, *Career Ambassador* (Macmillan, 1951). He was born to Sylvester C. and Lena Eleanor (Jarvis) Beaulac in Pawtucket, Rhode Island on July 25, 1899. After he was graduated from Pawtucket High School, he studied two years at Brown University in Providence and then joined the Navy for World War I service in 1918.

Discharged at Norfolk, Virginia in September 1919, he was on his way to Pawtucket when he discovered in Washington that he had lost both his bonus money and his ticket. Being stranded "without a cent," he decided "to take advantage of adversity" by enrolling in the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University.

He worked as a clerk in a Government agency to meet expenses and in 1921 he received the bachelor's degree. He had at the time no intention of "working for the Government," but he nevertheless took and passed the consular examinations. In October 1921, a prospective job with a New York bank not having materialized, he joined the U.S. Foreign Service in the rank of vice-consul, class three.

Beginning his foreign service career in December 1921, he was assigned to Tampico, Mexico. He was transferred in May 1923 as vice-consul at Puerto Castilla. In March 1925 he was appointed consul at Arica in northern Chile. He also served as secretary to the U.S. delegation to a commission which vainly attempted to arrange a plebiscite to determine the future of the Tacna-Arica area long disputed by Chile and Peru. Later, he served as assistant secretary to the Plebiscitory Commission. (The problem was settled in 1929 when an agreement was reached wherein Chile retained Arica but returned Tacna to Peru and constructed a free port at Arica for Peru.)

Sent to Port-au-Prince, Haiti in 1927 as third secretary, he was also assigned to concurrent diplomatic duty in the adjacent Dominican Republic. For five years beginning in 1928 he was second secretary at Managua, Nicaragua. He also served for three months at San Salvador before his recall in April 1933 to the State Department at Washington, D.C., where in February 1934 he was made assistant chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs.

Transferred in June 1937 to the U.S. Embassy in Havana, Cuba, he served there as first secretary. In November and December 1939 he was adviser to the U.S. delegation to the second American International Labor Organization conference. There, he opposed a proposal to create a centralized immigration control bureau for the eastern hemisphere. "The right to determine the type and extent of immigration into a given country," he said, "cannot be delegated to an outside authority." Beaulac became counselor to the Havana Embassy in September 1940. In June 1941 he was assigned to a similar role in the U.S. Embassy to Spain. This war-

BEAULAC, WILLARD L.—*Continued*

time duty involved some difficult problems of protocol recalled in Mrs. Beaulac's article, "I Can Put a Man in His Place!" (*Saturday Evening Post,* March 14, 1953).

In March 1944 he received appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Paraguay. In Paraguay he helped to carry out the new "cooperative-action technique adopted by the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs which "sent agricultural and health missions to many countries, and vocational-education missions to some."

In the summer of 1945 he was reported to have told the U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, Spruille Braden, that he was "winning" the Paraguayan dictator, Higinio Morínigo, over to a more democratic position (Virginia Prewitt, *PM,* December 24, 1945). In the following year political party activity in Paraguay "was permitted for the first time in years," but "the effort to prepare the country for democracy . . . failed," Beaulac admitted.

After serving briefly in Washington early in 1947 as a member of the board provided under the Foreign Service Act of 1946 to recommend promotions, Beaulac was named in April 1947 the U.S. Ambassador to Colombia. He was a delegate to the ninth international Conference of American States at Bogotá, Colombia in March-April 1948. Beaulac and his wife had "welcomed the opportunity to serve in a democratic country," but during the conference the Liberal party leader of Colombia, Jorge Eliécer Gaitán was assassinated, Communist-inspired mobs ran riot in Bogotá, and the American Embassy was converted into a "command post" for the protection of U.S. nationals and conference delegates. Order was soon restored. In August 1950 Beaulac was instrumental in negotiating a new treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between Colombia and the United States which was signed in the following year.

In June 1951 he succeeded Robert Butler as U.S. Ambassador to Cuba. Beaulac was nominated by President Eisenhower in July 1953 as Ambassador to Argentina in succession to Albert F. Nufer (see *C.B.,* March 1955; obituary January 1957), who was scheduled to go to Colombia. President Juan Perón of Argentina personally requested the retention of Nufer, and the Beaulac nomination was withdrawn.

In August 1953 Beaulac was named Ambassador to Chile as successor to the historian Claude G. Bowers. Soon after his arrival at Santiago de Chile, Beaulac participated in "friendly talks" which led to the purchase by the United States in 1954 of 100,000 tons of Chilean copper, thus relieving a "difficult internal economic problem" caused by a surplus of that mineral. Two years later (April 1956) the United States and Chile reached an agreement for joint exploration of Chilean uranium resources.

After the Perón regime was overthrown in 1955, Beaulac was nominated in April 1956 to succeed Nufer as Ambassador to Argentina. Beaulac was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on May 10. Since presenting his credentials he has been able to enhance U.S.-Argentine relations. In October he reached agreement for the readmission of the U.S. Air Force mission expelled by Perón in 1951. In the following month he signed with the Argentine Foreign Minister an agreement for an educational exchange program.

However, when he spoke to a cultural exchange association in Tucumán in March 1957, he faced a hostile demonstration by 150 left wing students. The Ambassador was host to U.S. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon when he visited Argentina in April 1958, and both were pushed and hooted while on their way to the inauguration of President Arturo Frondizi on May 1, 1958.

Ambassador Beaulac's personal narrative of his life's story appeared in his book *Career Ambassador* (Macmillan, 1951). In a review Herbert L. Matthews (New York *Times,* July 1, 1951) wrote: "It is a human, pleasant, entertaining book about a man who never lost his sense of humor or his kindly feelings toward his associates."

Willard L. Beaulac and Catherine Hazel Arrott ("Caroll") Greene were married on February 25, 1935. They have three daughters, Noel Jean, Joan Caroll, and Nancy Anne, and one son, Willard Leon, Jr. Ambassador Beaulac's faith is the Roman Catholic. He was awarded the honorary LL.D. degree from Georgetown University in 1949.

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BECKER, MAY LAMBERTON Aug. 26, 1873-Apr. 27, 1958 Author; editor; specialist in young people's books; columnist, New York *Herald Tribune* (1933-55). See *Current Biography* (May) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ap 29 '58

BEL GEDDES, NORMAN See Geddes, Norman Bel

BENNETT, RAWSON, 2D June 16, 1905- U.S. Naval officer; engineer

Address: b. Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 3200 N. Columbus St., Arlington 7, Va.

The over-all responsibility for the satellite project Vanguard and for the rest of the U.S. Navy's multimillion dollar research program belongs to Rear Admiral Rawson Bennett 2d, Chief of Naval Research. His major task is to keep the American battle fleet's armaments in line with nuclear developments. Included among his projects are the design of missiles for use as major weapons for the fleet and Naval airplanes, the development of nuclear-powered surface ships, the improvement of supersonic aircraft, Subroc rocket, and the Polaris missile and submarine.

A specialist in electronics, Bennett has been associated with the Bureau of Ships in Washington, the Navy Electronics Laboratory in Point Loma, San Diego, California, and the Electronics Production Resources Agency of the Department of Defense. He has been awarded the Legion of Merit.

Rawson Bennett 2d, the son of Rawson and Cora A. (Jones) Bennett, was born on June 16, 1905 in Chicago, Illinois. He received his early education in Chicago, graduating from the Carl Schurz High School in 1920. His interest in technology dates from his early youth when much of his spare time was devoted to the wireless. After his graduation from high school, Bennett moved with his family to California. For a short period he went to sea with the American Merchant Marine. In 1923 he was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Graduated with the B.S. degree and commissioned an ensign on June 2, 1927, he then joined the battleship USS *California*. A year later he was assigned to communications duty on the staff of the commander of the Battle Fleet. He retained that position until 1930 when he was transferred to the USS *Isabel* for a tour in Asia, was transferred to the USS *Rochester*, in October 1932, and completed his Asiatic tour on the USS *Houston*. In 1933 he was assigned to the USS *Idaho*.

Returning to Annapolis for postgraduate work in electronic engineering, he completed his studies at the University of California in Berkeley, receiving the M.S. degree in electrical engineering in 1937. From Berkeley he was assigned to the USS *Concord* and then joined the staff of the commander of Destroyer Division Nineteen (later redesignated as Destroyer Division Fifty) as a radio and sound officer. At this time he also set up the technical program of the first Fleet Sound School in San Diego, California.

Ordered to the Bureau of Ships in Washington, D.C., he headed the underwater sound design section of the radio division and later was chief of the electronics design division. In March 1945 he was promoted to the rank of captain. For his design of sonic and supersonic underwater sound apparatus, for the detection of enemy submarines, and the antisubmarine attack teacher, a device which simulates submarine operations ashore for the training of antisubmarine personnel, Bennett was decorated with the Legion of Merit.

In August 1946 Bennett was named director of the U.S. Navy Electronics Laboratory in Point Loma, San Diego. There, he undertook the postwar expansion of this research institution. Four years later he returned to Washington where he organized and became the first director of the Electronics Production Resources Agency of the Department of Defense. The main function of this agency is to ensure that the cooperative efforts of Government and industry in the field of electronics will meet the needs of the nation's defense.

U. S. Navy
REAR ADM. RAWSON BENNETT, 2d

As director of the mine warfare branch of the Bureau of Ships from October 1951, Bennett was primarily concerned with the perfection of instruments used in the detection of mines. Two years later he was made Naval inspector of machinery and ordnance at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York. In February 1954 Bennett returned to the Bureau of Ships for duty as the assistant chief of the Bureau of Electronics, responsible for the development of electronic equipment used in ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communications. In January 1956 he assumed the office of Chief of Naval Research with the rank of rear admiral as successor to Rear Admiral Frederick R. Furth.

Since that time Bennett has been charged with the direction of many projects, the most notable of which has been Vanguard. He was always confident in our ability to launch a satellite and he described Russia's Sputnik, at the time of its ascent on October 4, 1957, as "a hunk of iron almost anybody could launch" (New York *Times*, October 5, 1957). (On March 17, 1958 the Vanguard was successfully put into orbit in outer space, after the Army had launched America's first satellite, the Jupiter-C rocket, on January 10, 1958.)

A project initiated by the Navy and developed with the help of the Army Signal Corps was the simplified instrument panel for aircraft. This panel replaces many of the standard instruments previously used with a television screen and with a small compact computer

BENNETT, RAWSON, 2D—*Continued*

which generates the data presented on the screen. The TV screen pictures the course for the pilot and consequently releases him from much of the computing he had to do with the old instrument panel. The advantages of this system are many: it eliminates the hazards of poor visibility; it gives the pilot fewer things to watch; and it will reduce the time needed for training new pilots (New York *Times*, September 15, 1957).

Other programs under Admiral Bennett's guidance include: the setting up of space laboratories from which the Navy hopes to obtain specific information on cosmic radiation and the effects of high altitude and a balloon project called Stratoscope which calls for a telescope to be carried in a balloon to about 86,000 feet to take clear, sharp pictures of the sun to find out more about the sun's effect on the earth. Bennett is also charged with general responsibility for the completion of Subroc, a submarine-launched antisubmarine and water-to-air rocket. The Polaris ballistic missile and submarine project has been delegated to a special task force headed by Rear Admiral William Francis Raborn, Jr. (see *C.B.*, July 1958).

The dissemination of scientific information has been one of Bennett's major concerns. In order to avoid duplication and insufficient communication between Government and industry in missile research, he has suggested the publication of a basic list of research projects to be made available (*Missile Week*, March 20, 1958).

Concerned about the arctic developments being made by the Soviet Union, Bennett requested that the United States and Canada organize a joint arctic research committee. This was subsequently formed by twenty leading American and Canadian scientists and military men. The committee has warned that the Soviet atomic submarines will probably be able to reach the North Pole. (On August 3, 1958 the U.S. atomic submarine *Nautilus* completed the first polar voyage by traveling beneath the arctic ice pack.)

In June 1931 Bennett married Mary Frances Wyman. They had two children, Rawson Bennett 3d and Sally Ann. By his second marriage, to A. Louise Holmes, in January 1949, he has two sons, Holmes T. and Gregory C. The six-feet-two-inch, 200-pound Navy scientist has long been a student of the theory and practice of scientific management. For relaxation he collects ship stamps.

A registered professional engineer in the state of California, Rawson Bennett 2d is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers, Acoustical Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. His club is the Army and Navy in Washington, D.C.

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BERGEN, POLLY July 14, 1930- Actress; singer

Address: b. c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Ave., New York 22

"A breath-taking beauty with a vocal talent to match" is the way television actress Polly Bergen was described in the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 27, 1957). On her bimonthly Saturday night program, *The Polly Bergen Show*, on NBC-TV, she has proved herself an all-round dancer, comedienne, singer and mistress of ceremonies.

In 1957 she played the title role in a *Playhouse 90* dramatization on CBS-TV of "The Helen Morgan Story." She won an "Emmy" for being the best TV actress of 1957, awarded by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. Miss Bergen is also a panelist on the CBS-TV quiz show, *To Tell the Truth*, on Tuesday nights. More than 150,000 of her Columbia LP record album *Bergen Sings Morgan* have been sold, and a recent album *The Party's Over* has been selling briskly.

At various times in her life Polly Bergen was a hill billy singer, teletype operator, a model, a singer in light opera, and a waitress. She made nine pictures in Hollywood, chiefly with Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, and appeared in several short-lived Broadway plays. Nevertheless, as *Time* (April 28, 1958) remarked, television industry people were glad to see the 1957 "Emmy" awarded to Polly Bergen as being "one of theirs."

Polly Bergen was born in Knoxville, Tennessee on July 14, 1930, the daughter of William and Lucy Burgin. Her real name is Nellie Paulina Burgin. She enjoyed much travel during her childhood, due to the fact that her father, a construction engineer, built bridges all over the United States. Polly indicated musical talent at an early age. She sang to her baby sister, Barbara, and accompanied her

POLLY BERGEN

father, a star on amateur radio shows and a guitarist, in hill billy songs. At the age of fourteen Polly made her radio debut on WKBV in Richmond, Indiana. Two years later in Pasadena, California she got a job on the *Hometown Jamboree.* She attended Compton Junior College in California. For a while in her late teens she was a singer with Dick Dildine's orchestra and travelled the band circuit.

Her first TV appearance was on the *Alan Young Show.* She had spot appearances on *Toast of the Town,* the *Martin and Lewis Show,* the *Steve Allen Show,* and the *Pepsi-Cola Show* (where she became known as the Pepsi-Cola Girl). There were also a few dramatic bits on the *Elgin Hour* and *Studio One,* as well as the *Schlitz Playhouse,* and the *Tennessee Ernie Ford Show.*

Motion pictures in which Polly Bergen appeared include: *Warpath* (1951), *At War With The Army* (1951), *Half a Hero* (1953), *Cry of the Hunted* (1953), *Arena* (1953), *Fast Company* (1953), *The Stooge* (1953) and *Escape From Fort Bravo* (1954).

She made her Broadway debut in 1953 in John Murray Anderson's musical revue *Almanac,* starring Hermione Gingold and Billie de Wolfe. Shortly before the revue opened, Polly Bergen had her tonsils removed, and she was barely able to talk or sing on the opening night. She left the show a month later. She was co-starred in *The Top Man,* opposite Ralph Meeker, in 1955, but the play closed in New Haven before it reached New York. In the same year Miss Bergen made a striking impression in Leslie Stevens' play *The Champagne Complex* in the role of the young fiancèe of the Vice-President of the U.S.A. John McClain in the New York *Journal-American* (April 13, 1955) noted that she was "excessively decorative and showed distinct promise as a comedienne." William Hawkins in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* observed, however, that "she simply has not the experience or the resources to hold the stage incessantly" and that she seemed like "a cute girl saying lines too fast."

Polly Bergen has also been starred in nightclubs; at one point making $7,500 a week at the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. Her nightclub act featured a puppet number and was "notable for variety, miniature production numbers and for sultriness" (*Look,* March 22, 1955).

In the autumn of 1955 she sang at the Persian Room in the Hotel Plaza in New York City. One night after the show Mrs. Lulu Morgan, the late Helen Morgan's mother, told Polly Bergen that she reminded her of her daughter. The two women became friends, according to *Time* (April 28, 1958), and Polly Bergen bought the TV rights to the Helen Morgan life story for $10,000, selling them at cost to the Columbia Broadcasting System, through her husband and agent, Frederic Fields.

To prepare for her TV role as Helen Morgan, Polly listened to recordings of the torch singer's songs and read everything she could find about her. "Helen wasn't a great singer of the speakeasy days," she said, "but she could put over a song by creating a certain mood" (*Newsweek,* May 20, 1957). Commenting on her performance in "The Helen Morgan Story" on *Playhouse 90* on May 16, 1957, Jack Gould in the New York *Times* called it a "sincere and interesting try . . . excellent in the musical parts," and S. Scheuer in the New York *Mirror* (May 17, 1957) hailed it as "a beautifully drawn portrait."

Polly Bergen was divorced from the actor Jerome Courtland in 1955. In 1956 she married Frederic Fields, her agent, and a vice-president of the Music Corporation of America. She has an eleven-year-old stepdaughter, Kathy. They live in a spacious apartment on Fifth Avenue where Polly occasionally cooks highly spiced dishes and models sculpture. "This is what I've wanted . . . a family to come back to," Polly said recently. "The minute show business begins interfering with my home life, I quit" (*Cosmopolitan,* December 1957).

She is five feet five inches tall and weighs 125 pounds. She has been described as "a shapely brunette with wide-set eyes of sky-blue." Her favorite sports include ice skating and horseback riding. For relaxation, she reads science-fiction and mystery novels.

Her recent assignment, *The Polly Bergen Show* (sponsored by Max Factor) is meant to be "honest, informal, and believable. . . . I enjoy creating something that I try to make the very best I can" (New York *Post,* October 18, 1957). Polly's father made several appearances on her Saturday night show.

Polly Bergen sang at the Newspaper Women's Press Club luncheon in Washington, on November 14, 1957, to celebrate Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower's birthday.

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BESTOR, ARTHUR (EUGENE) Sept. 20, 1908- University professor; historian

Address: b. 315 Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; h. 1008 H. William St., Champaign, Ill.

Known in education circles for his "unswerving opposition to educational 'frills' at the expense of sound academic teaching," Dr. Arthur Bestor, professor of history at the University of Illinois in Urbana, recently discussed the school crisis in his article, "The Soft Curriculum," in *Good Housekeeping* (May 1958). "The American school system wastes the talents of the average child by sidetracking him," he wrote, "and the talents of the brilliant child by slowing him down. Because the curriculum has in so many cases been inexcusably diluted, he must learn in college what he should have learned in high school."

Professor Bestor launched in 1952 his crusade against the so-called "life-adjustment" policy of education in the public schools and the dominant role played by "educationists" in the determining of curricula and the certification of

ARTHUR BESTOR

teachers. One outcome of his criticism, set forth in his books *Educational Wastelands* (1953) and *The Restoration of Learning* (1955), was the formation in 1956 of the Council for Basic Education and his election as its first president.

He has taught at Yale University, Teachers College of Columbia University, and Stanford University. He joined the faculty of the University of Illinois as associate professor of history in 1947 and was advanced to professor in 1951. He was acclaimed as an historian for his book, *Backwoods Utopias* (1950), a study of early American experiments in communal socialism.

Born at Chautauqua, New York on September 20, 1908, Arthur Eugene Bestor, Jr., was the eldest of the three children of Dr. Arthur Eugene Bestor and Jeanette Louise (Lemon) Bestor. His father, who died in 1944, was for nearly thirty years the president of the Chautauqua Institution. Brought up in Chautauqua, Chicago, and New York City, the younger Arthur Bestor was graduated from the Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York City in 1926.

Enrolling at Yale University, he majored in English. He won two prizes for excellence in English composition, two mathematics prizes, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and the Elizabethan Club. He was graduated from Yale in 1930 with the Ph.B. degree, with honors. His essay, "John Donne, Lover," was published in the *Yale Literary Magazine,* June-October, 1929.

During summer vacations in his undergraduate years he worked as a reporter on the *Chautauquan Daily,* and later (1931-33) became its editor-in-chief. He was an instructor in English at Yale in 1930-31, and held a Douglas-Eldridge Fellowship at Yale in 1933-34. His first book, *Chautauqua Publications: An Historical and Bibliographical Guide,* was issued by the Chautauqua Press in 1934.

He resigned a second Douglas-Eldridge Fellowship to accept in 1934 an instructorship in history and a Pierson College Fellowship at Yale, and in 1934-36 also taught American literature at Albertus Magnus College in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1936 he became an associate in history at Teachers College, Columbia University, where he was advanced in 1937 to the assistant professorship of history, which he held for the next five years. Meanwhile, he was working for the Ph.D. degree, awarded by Yale in 1938, when his dissertation, "American Phalanxes: A Study of Fourierist Socialism in the United States," received the $500 John Addison Porter Prize.

Moving to Palo Alto, California in 1942 to join the Stanford University faculty, Bestor was for three years an assistant professor of humanities, and in 1945-46 an associate professor of history. His monograph, *David Jacks of Monterey, and Lee L. Jacks, His Daughter,* was published by the Stanford University Press in 1945.

In 1946 he held a teaching fellowship at the Newberry Library in Chicago, and received the American Historical Association's Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fellowship for a manuscript, which was later published as *Backwoods Utopias: The Sectarian and Owenite Phases of Communitarian Socialism in America, 1663-1829* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1950). It was praised both in this country and England.

In the fall of 1947 he joined the faculty of the University of Illinois as associate professor of history. His *Education and Reform at New Harmony: Correspondence of William Maclure and Marie Duclos Fretageot, 1820-1833* was published by the Indiana Historical Society in 1948. He was promoted to a full professorship in 1951.

On February 7, 1952, under the auspices of the university's department of humanities, he delivered an address entitled "Aimlessness in Education." He assailed state certification requirements based on the passing of courses in pedagogical methods rather than on "the competence of teachers in the subjects they proposed to teach." He also criticized educators for preventing scholars and scientists from "penetrating or influencing the public schools." His speech created a furore, as did his article with the same title in *Scientific Monthly* (August 1952). (Professor Frank Richardson of the University of Nevada was dismissed by the Board of Regents in June 1953 after circulating reprints of this article, but was reinstated by the Nevada Supreme Court in 1954. See *The Restoration of Learning.*

The Phineas L. Windsor Lecture on "Thomas Jefferson and the Freedom of Books" delivered by Bestor on December 1, 1953 was published as the first section of *Three Presidents and Their Books* (University of Illinois Press, 1955). Bestor was awarded a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship for historical research and writing in 1953-54, which resulted in his book *The Restoration of Learning: A Program for Redeeming the Unfulfilled Promise of American Education* (Knopf, 1955). This highly acclaimed volume sets forth "the practical measures" the author deems necessary to preserve American education against "aimlessness."

His theories on education are also expounded in *Educational Wastelands: The Retreat from Learning in our Public Schools* (University of Illinois Press, 1953) and in articles, including those in *Saturday Review* (June 25, 1955), *U.S. New & World Report* (November 30, 1956), New York *Times Magazine* (September 8, 1957), and in *Good Housekeeping* (May and June 1958).

The Council for Basic Education, with a $114,000 grant from a private foundation, was formed in the summer of 1956 for the furtherance of "more effective training of teachers and pupils in such basic subjects as English, mathematics, science, history, and foreign languages." Bestor became its president for 1956-57, and the organization established headquarters at the Union Trust Building in Washington, D.C. Ten scientific and learned societies have become affiliated with the council.

In 1956-57 Dr. Bestor took a leave of absence from the University of Illinois to fill at Oxford University in England the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Chair in American History, and was awarded in 1956 the M.A. degree from Oxford "by decree." In May-June 1956 Bestor taught at the Salzburg Seminar in Austria. He received the Shattuck Centennial Citation for Service to Secondary Education in 1958.

Dr. Bestor has contributed articles to the *Encyclopedia Americana* and such books as *Adult Education in Action* (1936) and *The Cultural Approach to History* (1940) and to periodicals. He is a former president of the Illinois State Historical Society (1954-55) and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates Lectureship Panel.

Arthur Bestor, who is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 190 pounds, mentions walking and swimming as favorite recreations. His faith is the Unitarian and he is a Democrat. On March 5, 1939 he married Dorothy Anne Carr, who died in 1948. He married Dorothy Alden Koch, an assistant professor of English at Vassar College, on November 23, 1949. Professor Bestor has three sons, William Porter, Thomas Wheaton, and Theodore Charles. Dr. Bestor advises parents to make their influence felt in school board elections and to nominate candidates who will fight for adequate instruction in the basic intellectual disciplines.

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BITAR, SALAH EDDIN 1912- Syrian government official; political party leader
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Syria and Egypt proclaimed their union into the United Arab Republic on February 1, 1958. In the following month Salah Eddin Bitar was appointed UAR Minister of State, after serving for a year and a half as Syrian Foreign Minister.

As spokesman for Syria's point of view in the recent controversy involving Turkey, Foreign Minister Salah Bitar attended the United Nations General Assembly in the fall of 1957 to demand that the U.N. send an investigating commission to verify "the facts" of Turkish troop concentrations on the Syrian border. Both Turkey and the United States denied the charges, which U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge described as "an artificial concoction and war scare dreamed up by the Soviet Union" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 2, 1957). Although Bitar withdrew his demand for an investigation on the understanding that Turkey and Syria would seek a peaceful settlement, he warned in late November that he would renew his complaint to the U.N. unless the border situation soon improved.

Bitar was a member of the Socialist Resurrection party, founded the Arab Resurrection party's newspaper in 1946 after he had spent nearly ten years as a teacher in secondary schools in Syria and had written science textbooks. In 1956 he became Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Sabri el-Assali. He was said to be regarded as "the Cabinet minister most likely to succeed in convincing President Shukri al Kuwatly [see *C.B.,* May 1956] on policy matters" (New York *Times,* November 12, 1957).

Salah Eddin Bitar was born in Damascus in 1912, to Kleir and Najla Bitar. His father was a businessman and a scholar. He has four brothers and two sisters. He completed his secondary education at Tajhiez school, Syria, and then went on to the Sorbonne in Paris, where he took his degree in science. Returning to Syria, from 1934 to 1942 he taught at secondary schools in various parts of the country and eventually in Damascus. He has written textbooks on physics, astronomy, and mathematics.

Greater Syria, which once included modern Lebanon, Israel, and Transjordan and whose original inhabitants were Semitic, came under the Ottoman Turks in 1516. Taken from Turkey by the Allies in World War I, it was assigned to France by the Allied Council in 1920 under a mandate confirmed by the League of Nations in 1922. In 1925 France united the provinces of Damascus and Aleppo to form Syria. It was made a republic in 1930, with an elected Parliament which elects a President.

After being proclaimed independent in September 1941, Syria elected a Parliament which met in 1943. By agreement with the French National Committee of Liberation, most of the powers of France were transferred to the Syrian government on January 1, 1944.

(Continued next page)

United Nations

SALAH BITAR

In 1942 his protest against the French had led Bitar to change his career from teaching to politics. He and his close friend, Michel Aflaq, resigned as teachers to devote all their efforts to starting the Arab Socialist Nationalist Movement. This was formally established in 1945 as the Arab Resurrection party. In 1946 Bitar founded the party's organ, a newspaper called *Resurrection.* He was editor and wrote many articles on Arab nationalism and pan-Arabism.

A Nationalist party government was set up in Syria under President al Kuwatly in 1943 and 1948. Because of what was considered a poor performance in the war against Israel, three military *coups d'état* followed—in March, August, and December 1949. The Constituent Assembly, elected in November 1949, approved a new constitution on September 5, 1950. This was dissolved, temporarily, in 1953 by the military coup of Colonel Adib esh-Shishakli. Accused of plotting against this right-wing government, Bitar fled to Lebanon in January 1953, with Michel Aflaq and Akram el-Horani, head of the Revolutionary Socialist party.

Shortly thereafter, Bitar returned to Damascus and took part in the merging of Horani's Renaissance party and the Socialist parties to form the Socialist Resurrection party, or Hesb el-Ba'ath. This political party has been described in the *Reporter* (February 21, 1957) as "the only organized doctrinaire party of any significance in the Arab Middle East . . . it is the ideological pacemaker of politically conscious Arabs throughout the Levant." After the Shishakli government was overthrown by an army uprising in February 1954, Syria held its first genuinely free election and Bitar was elected to Parliament from Damascus. He was named Foreign Minister by Premier Sabri el-Assali in June 1956.

Bitar was reappointed in the succeeding Cabinet on December 31, 1956. The *New York Times* (January 1, 1957) noted that certain conservative groups refused to join the Cabinet since they felt they were being made a "front" for pro-Soviet elements. Bitar describes himself as a Socialist who believes strongly in the unity of the Arab states. He maintains he is neither reactionary nor Communist, but that he tries to pursue a neutral course. He believes the role of the Middle East in the future should be that of a neutralist belt between East and West (New York *Times,* November 12, 1957).

Since Salah Bitar has been Foreign Minister, he has followed policies that caused the New York *Times* (March 24, 1957) to describe him as one of the "three most important pro-Soviet ministers" in his country. As *Life* (November 4, 1957) pointed out, however, it is partly because of the governmental and political position of Bitar that Syria remains in non-Communist hands. The Foreign Minister maintains that he adheres to a program of "positive neutrality," which he describes as "a pure expression of Arab nationalist aspirations at this stage of development." It means, according to Bitar, a readiness on the part of Syria to receive economic assistance from any nation in the world to reinforce her economy, cultivate her wealth, and industrialize the country.

In line with this view, he has rejected the Eisenhower Doctrine for combatting Communism in this area, because he considers it a departure from neutrality and an attempt to influence the Middle East. He has stated that he is more concerned about Israel and about Western policies in the Arab world than about the danger of Communism. Syria signed on October 28, 1957 an economic and technical aid agreement with the Soviet Union, declaring that that country had been more cooperative in economic assistance than the West. But the Foreign Minister has admitted having some "worries and cautiousness" about Communism, adding that "if we had no fears of the Communists, we would have joined them." During his visit to the United States in October 1957 Bitar was able to make known his views on the Soviet Union, Israel, and U.S. policy in the Middle East to a large audience on *Face the Nation,* a CBS television and radio program broadcast on October 6.

An original member of the Arab League, in 1955 Syria accepted an Egyptian invitation to replace that league's collective security treaty with a new Arab defense treaty, and on October 20, 1955 signed a military treaty with Egypt which established a joint command. The government announced on November 24, 1957 that it had formed a series of ministerial committees to draft a full-scale plan for uniting Syria and Egypt in a federal union.

Salah Bitar is married and has a young daughter, Mahat. He lives modestly in a five-room house a short distance from the Parliament building in downtown Damascus. He is a very hard worker and is known as a man who is busy all day and evening in a country where, because of the heat, only morning hours are suitable for work. He speaks Arabic and French fluently and understands English and Turkish. He is a nonpracticing Moslem, although he sometimes fingers mother-of-pearl Mohammedan prayer beads while being interviewed. He is five feet nine inches tall, weighs about 175 pounds.

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BLAGONRAVOV, A(NATOLI) A(RKADYEVICH)

(blä-gŏn-rä'vŏf) June 1, 1894- Soviet scientist

Address: b. c/o Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Heading the Soviet delegation to the International Rocket and Satellite Conference held in the United States in the fall of 1957 was Dr. A. A. Blagonravov. He is a member of the executive committee of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a noted scientific author and educator, as well as a general of artillery. He was therefore in this country, to participate in meetings for the International Geophysical Year, when the Soviet Union announced on October 4 that it had launched the earth's first artificial satellite, which it called "Sputnik" (fellow traveler).

While Dr. Blagonravov's exact position in relation to the Soviet satellite project has not been specified, the New York *Times* noted on October 6, 1957, "Western diplomatic sources declared it was a 'reasonable guess' that he headed Soviet space rocket research" and on October 7 it described him as "one of the key figures in the development of the satellite."

Anatoli Arkadyevich Blagonravov was born on June 1, 1894 in Ankovo, in the region of Ivanovo, about 150 miles northeast of Moscow. As a young man he fought in the Bolshevik Revolution and commanded units of the Red Army. For his distinction in combat Blagonravov received the Order of the Red Banner.

When the war ended in 1920, Blagonravov embarked on a long period of schooling. After completing studies at the Mikhailovskaya School of Artillery and the Higher School of Artillery, he attended the Military-Technical Academy, graduating in 1929. Subsequently he was put in charge of the department of small arms in the Academy of Artillery and later became the founder and scientific director of the academy's infantry weapons' research center. He is also credited with developing an educational program for ordnance engineers.

The year 1931 marked the appearance of Blagonravov's major scientific work: a book entitled *Bases for Planning Automatic Weapons*, which the leading Soviet encyclopedia describes as "a monumental work which gives the basic calculations and determines the future direction of inventive thought" (New York *Times*, October 6, 1957). This book was followed by other scientific monographs, numbering about thirty, dealing with the problems of infantry and aviation armament, ballistics, kinematics, artillery science, rockets and automatic weapons.

Wide World

A. A. BLAGONRAVOV

For his scientific and pedagogical work Blagonravov earned in 1938 the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences and was given a professorship. Two years later he received the honorary title of Meritorious Scientific and Technical Worker of the Soviet Union and in 1941 won the Stalin Prize for his contribution to artillery. In 1943 he became a full member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

During World War II Blagonravov was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant General of Artillery and put in charge of the Dzerzhinski Military Academy. He devoted particular attention to the application of recent war experience in terms of artillery and to the improvement of artillery weapons.

When the historic meeting of the Allied armies took place on the Elbe River in April 1945, Blagonravov hailed the event in a statement published in the official organ of the Red Army. Shortly after the war he became the head of the Soviet Academy of Artillery Science, and in 1947 he was made a member of the presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

An interesting light was shed on Blagonravov's interest in new types of weapons by a report in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 18, 1948), which stated, "A Soviet military expert says Russian artillery designers will find a way to counter the weapons of the atomic age. 'Throughout the history of its development artillery has always found means of countering enemy inventions,' says Lieutenant General Blagonravov, president of the U.S.S.R. Military Academy. He added, in an article quoted by the official news agency Tass, that the Russians were among the pioneers in the use of rocket missiles."

(Continued next page)

BLAGONRAVOV, A. A.—*Continued*

Blagonravov's stature as a leading figure in the field of ballistics became apparent to the West only in December 1956 when he arrived in Paris as the head of the Soviet delegation to the International Congress on Missiles. A Soviet publication *Kommunist* (September 1957) mentions Blagonravov in September 1957 as also directing a group working in geological and geographical science.

His statement about the Russian pioneers in rocketry applied primarily to Konstantin E. Tsiolkovsky, who is considered in the U.S.S.R. to be the founder of the science of rocketry and the first person to arrive at the idea of building multistage rockets. Blagonravov eulogized him before a large audience in September 1957 when the city of Kaluga, where the scientist is buried, celebrated the 100th anniversary of Tsiolkovsky's birth.

In September 1957 Blagonravov arrived in the United States as chairman of the Soviet delegation to the International Rocket and Satellite Conference. On October 4 Radio Moscow reported the launching of the first artificial earth satellite (Sputnik) by U.S.S.R. The satellite was of spherical shape, about twenty-two inches in diameter, weighing about 184 pounds. The news was relayed to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. and announced during a cocktail party there for the Western and Soviet scientists attending the International Rocket and Satellite Conference.

As head of his delegation, Dr. Blagonravov received a standing ovation and a tremendous applause from all scientists present. He revealed that when he left his country two "moons" had been developed and, as the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 6, 1957) reported, he "then asked the Americans if the Russians could hear the signal from the satellite since they had no equipment here with which to track it. Dr. John P. Hagen [see *CB.*, October 1957], head of the American satellite program, obliged immediately by bringing in a dictaphone recording of the . . . signal every three-tenths of a second. Dr. Blagonravov's face immediately cascaded into a smile. 'I recognize the voice,' he cried."

The Russian satellite was shot straight up in a three-stage rocket. The Soviet announcement said that the rocket's total power equaled that of the world's largest hydroelectric station. The satellite "bird" or "sphere" was enclosed in an aluminum alloy shell filled with nitrogen; it carried two radio transmitters sending signals alternately, one at 20:005 megacycles and one at 40:002 megacycles. The satellite was fired into an orbit at an angle of 65 degrees to the Equator (*Scientific American*, November 1957).

Appearing on the NBC television program *Youth Wants to Know* on October 6, Blagonravov explained to the audience that the first satellite had not been launched as a part of the International Geophysical Year. This reply came as an answer to a question why the Russians had not told the world when they were going to launch their projectile. Later in the program, Blagonravov stated that he did not feel the Russian achievement was a psychological victory over the Western world. "We did not consider it necessary to compete in this field," he said, "and we would be happy, no less than we are happy now, if we see the American satellite in space. We believe that our satellite, as well as the American satellite, could do it and serve science" (New York *Herald Tribune*, October 7, 1957).

On October 11 Dr. Blagonravov was quoted in American newspapers as saying that a second satellite would be launched by the U.S.S.R. within a month. This prediction came true on November 3, 1957 when the Russians launched a satellite six times heavier than the first one. It weighed 1,120.29 pounds and circled the earth every 103.7 minutes at a maximum altitude of 1056 miles (*Science*, November 8, 1957). Unlike Sputnik I, it carried a living animal—a dog—in an airconditioned, hermetically sealed container.

Shortly after returning home from the United States Blagonravov participated in a recorded radio discussion presented on November 20 over the Columbia Broadcasting System in which several Soviet officials answered questions that had been telephoned to them earlier from the United States. During the question-answer exchange it was disclosed that Blagonravov's income compares with that of an American earning $50,000 annually.

According to a sketch in a publication of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Dr. Blagonravov has an exceptionally fertile scientific mind, evidenced not only in his scholarly work but also in his way of writing and teaching. An article on Blagonravov in the New York *Times* (October 6, 1957) stated that he is "a man who appeared much more like a professor than a general. He is slight in build and his snowy hair and the lines in his face show his sixty-three years. His twinkling blue eyes reinforce the genial attitude he seeks to convey in personal contact."

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N Y Times p42 O 6 '57 por
Bol′shai͡a Sovetskai͡a Ėnt͡siklopedii͡a (1953-55)

BLAIR, JAMES T(HOMAS), JR. Mar. 15, 1902- Governor of Missouri; lawyer

Address: b. Executive Office, State Capitol Bldg., Jefferson City, Mo.; h. 911 Fairmount Blvd., Jefferson City, Mo.

Since assuming the duties of the office of the Governor of Missouri in January 1957, James T. Blair, Jr., has been confronted principally with problems created by tornadoes, the need for increasing salaries and benefits for state employees, and the demand for expanding state services to the citizens. To these responsibilities Blair has brought his experience as Lieutenant Governor for eight years, mayor of Jefferson City, Missouri, member of the state House of Representatives for two terms, and city attorney of Jefferson City. A lawyer by profession, Blair had a private practice specializing in transportation and insurance work. He is serving a two-year term and will retire from the governorship in January 1959, since the Governor of Missouri cannot succeed himself.

James Thomas Blair, Jr., was born on March 15, 1902 in Maysville, Missouri to James Thomas and Grace Emma (Ray) Blair. His father was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives (1899-1902), state assistant attorney general (1909-11), and justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri (1915-25). His two brothers now hold judicial positions: Samuel Cook Blair is judge of the Missouri Circuit Court and William Clark Blair is judge of the Probate Court of Cole county, Missouri. He also has two sisters.

After attending Jefferson City grammar schools and Jefferson City High School, James prepared for college at the Staunton Military Academy in Virginia. He studied at Southwest Missouri State College in Springfield, the University of Missouri in Columbia, and Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1924.

In Jefferson City, to which he returned after graduation, Blair opened his law practice, concentrating on transportation and insurance matters. He represented railroads, truck and bus companies, insurance companies, and banks, among other clients. Through his work he became a director of the Bender Transport Company and a vice-president of the Jackson Life Insurance Company.

Entering politics in 1925, Blair was elected city attorney, the only Democrat on the ticket to win at the polls in that election. He served for two terms in that post and was then elected to the state House of Representatives in 1928 and was re-elected in 1930. In the following year he was made majority floor leader, the youngest man ever to hold that office.

At the end of the 1932 legislative session, Blair resumed full-time practice of law, but continued his active interest in the Democratic party. From 1932 to 1942 he was chairman of the Jefferson City Democratic Committee and the Cole County Democratic Committee. During this time he also served on the Democratic judicial and Congressional committees. He was appointed a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1936. Blair was also concerned with education, especially with problems of progressive education and athletic programs, in public schools. He served on the Jefferson City board of education from 1933 to 1942, and was board chairman from 1936 to 1942.

During World War II he served in the U.S. Army and was sent overseas where he spent three years in the European Theater. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel before he was demobilized in November 1945. He holds the Air Medal, Bronze Star, Legion of Merit, Presidential Unit Citation, Arrow Head, and eleven battle stars. Following his discharge he was elected mayor of Jefferson City in 1947. In the next year he resigned from that position, upon his election as Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. He was re-elected in 1952, serving his second term under Democratic Governor Phil M. Donnelly.

JAMES T. BLAIR, JR.

When he entered the primary race for the Democratic nomination for Governor, Blair had the endorsement of former President Harry S. Truman, a native Missourian (New York *Times*, July 14, 1956). Blair won a three-way race for the Democratic nomination on August 7, 1956. In assessing the political situation in Missouri before the 1956 Presidential elections, William S. White (New York *Times*, October 21, 1956) wrote that U.S. Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., a Democrat, and Blair are the "outstanding personalities on the ticket, in either party, to practically all the Democratic voters—and to many quiet Republicans as well. These two candidates unquestionably will help [Adlai E.] Stevenson."

By a vote of 710,810 to 654,584, Blair defeated Republican Lon Hooker. In that election, Missouri was one of the seven states to give Stevenson the majority on the Presidential ballot. It was the first time since 1904 that Missouri had voted for a loser in a Presidential election.

The new Governor of Missouri, said *Time* magazine (January 28, 1957), "launched himself into office with a full-dress parade, beefed up by nearly 600 newly created honorary 'colonels' and a two-part inaugural ball." After taking office, Blair stated that he would propose no new program until a study of state services and needs could be made. This approach won praise from legislators of both parties. When a hastily passed constitutional amendment increasing legislators' salaries was defeated by the state's voters, the lawmakers rejected all proposed pay raises for others employed by the state, but later reversed their action. Finally, they approved all but one of the appropriation bills urged by Blair (New York *Times*, July 14, 1957).

At the end of the 1957 legislative session Governor Blair had completed action on 327 bills.

BLAIR, JAMES T., JR.—*Continued*

Measures signed by Blair established a scale of highway speed limits for the first time, increased the size of the state highway patrol, set up a retirement system for state employees, created a water-pollution control board, and provided for improving mental health facilities. A bill was passed to combine polling places for the first time. Formerly, Missouri voters had to go to as many as four polling places to vote in municipal, fire district, state, and national elections.

A contested bill which passed permits longer and heavier trucks to operate in the state. The bill, pressed by the trucking industry, was criticized particularly because of Governor Blair's connection with trucking (New York *Times*, July 14, 1957). Of the bills he vetoed, the most controversial was the one to prohibit the sale of milk products below cost. This was supported by small dairies but denounced by larger ones as a price-fixing measure. In vetoing it, Governor Blair noted that Missouri had "refused to enact 'fair trade' laws or other price control legislation designed to stifle free competition."

Tornadoes struck the state of Missouri in May, killing many persons, injuring hundreds of others, and causing many millions of dollars in damage to property. Blair asked President Eisenhower to make available $25,000,000 in disaster funds. On August 3 the President gave the state $850,000 for rehabilitation purposes.

In regard to the U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1954 against public school segregation, Missouri officials declared that the citizens of the state would abide by the law and that schools would be integrated. A survey of the New York *Times* revealed in September 1957 that Missouri, which has 67,000 Negroes and 677,500 whites, had assigned 95 per cent of its Negro students to schools in wholly or partially integrated districts.

Blair's second budget, presented to the legislature in early 1958, reached a record-breaking $534,000,000 figure. As reported in the New York *Times* (February 9, 1958), "Three major programs account for about 87 per cent of the program: $110,789,000 for education, $172,000-000 for highways, and $178,000,000 for health and welfare."

James T. Blair, Jr., married Emilie C. Chorn in 1926. They have two children, James T. Blair 3d and Mary Margaret (Mrs. Howard W. Cook). The Governor is six feet two inches tall, weighs 210 pounds, has brown eyes and black hair. He was described by the New York *Times* (November 8, 1956), as a "vigorous lawyer who looks as if he could play the line on a professional football team." Governor Blair is a Presbyterian. Among the many organizations to which he belongs are the International Insurance Counsel Association, American Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association (at the age of twenty-eight he was the youngest man ever to hold the presidency of that organization). Several honorary degrees have been conferred upon him. Blair is an expert golfer and hunter.

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BLATNIK, JOHN A(NTON) Aug. 17, 1911- U.S. Representative from Minnesota
Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 12 Fourth St., S.W., Chisholm, Minn.

Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District, which includes the mineral-wealthy Mesabi Range, is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by John A. Blatnik. He has long been concerned with the conservation and development of natural resources, with social reform, and with the public welfare. He was an unswerving crusader for the St. Lawrence Seaway, which will open up the Great Lakes area, particularly the ore-mining districts, to world shipping. Congressman Blatnik is a member of the House Public Works and Government Operations committees, and as chairman of a House subcommittee he gained much attention in 1957 by investigating advertising claims for cigarettes and drugs.

The victorious candidate of Minnesota's Democratic-Farmer-Labor party, Blatnik has been in Congress since 1947. He was re-elected for his sixth term in 1956, polling 74 per cent of the popular vote for the largest majority of any Minnesota Congressman of either party. He has been mentioned prominently for a U.S. Senate seat in the next election.

John Anton Blatnik was born in Chisholm, Minnesota on August 17, 1911 to John and Margaret (Kochevar) Blatnik, who were of Yugoslavian descent. He was graduated from Chisholm High School third highest in his class in 1929 and was graduated *cum laude* from Winona State Teachers College in Minnesota in 1935. He took graduate courses in public administration at the University of Chicago in the summer of 1938 and at the University of Minnesota in 1941-42.

During 1930 and 1931 he had taught in a one-room rural school in St. Louis county, Minnesota and after his college graduation served as educational adviser for the Civilian Conservation Corps in Superior National Forest in Minnesota from 1935 to 1937. He then became an instructor of chemistry at Chisholm High School, where he taught until his appointment in 1939 as assistant to the superintendent of schools, St. Louis county, a position that he held until September 1941.

At the age of twenty-nine Blatnik was elected to the state Legislature in 1940 to become Minnesota's youngest state senator. He was re-elected to serve until 1946 and was the author of the Minnesota Taconite Law, which stimulated developments in mining and processing taconite rock—a cheap iron ore source found in abundance in northern Minnesota and developed by Edward W. Davis (see *C.B.*, September 1955).

Volunteering for military service in August 1942, he spent three and one-half years in Army Air Corps Intelligence and Office of Strategic Services work. He won his paratrooper wings and served as liaison officer for Allied Headquarters in Italy. Because he spoke Slovenian, he was picked for duty behind enemy lines in northern Yugoslavia, where he spent eight months working with partisans, gathering enemy information, and rescuing American airmen.

He won two citations for "meritorious achievement," the Bronze Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Air Medal, and three battle stars. He was discharged in January 1946 with the rank of captain.

In 1946 he campaigned for the Eighth District Congressional seat and was the only Democrat elected in Minnesota, upsetting national trends. On the eve of his departure for Washington, D.C., he told a local newspaper reporter: "I am committed to wholehearted support of St. Lawrence Seaway legislation. The Seaway, coupled with a program of greater resource use, would open a new era for the northern section of the state" (Duluth *Herald,* December 31, 1946).

In his maiden speech before the House on February 19, 1947, Blatnik asked Congress to "set aside sectional considerations" in deciding on the merits of the St. Lawrence project. Many Seaway proposals by Blatnik and others failed to win support until 1954, when in May Eisenhower signed the Seaway development corporation bill, which Blatnik had favored. As head of a subcommittee of the Public Works Committee in 1955, Blatnik pushed another bill to increase funds to provide twenty-seven-foot channels all the way from Lake Eire to Lake Superior. That bill was signed by President Eisenhower in March 1956. In June 1957 with Blatnik as acting chairman of the Public Works Committee, the Blatnik-sponsored bill to increase Seaway funds from $105,000,000 to $140,000,000 passed the House and within ten minutes went through the Senate without opposition.

Similarly, Blatnik has favored most bills for Federal reclamation, development, and conservation. He proposed a bill to re-establish the Civilian Conservation Corps to provide the necessary labor force for forest management, conservation and reforestation. The Blatnik bill to extend water pollution control with Federal grants to cities was applauded in a *Washington Post and Times Herald* editorial (June 17, 1956) as a "national service." Through the Public Works Committee he was in charge of the Niagara River power bill, and through the Government Operations subcommittee he investigated and pushed the Federal highway program. At the end of the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, Blatnik called for "a gigantic reforestation program" as part of the planning for the 41,000-mile national highway system which Congress had approved (New York *Times,* August 25, 1957).

In House roll calls on Federal spending for development, Blatnik voted against cutting reclamation funds by $10,000,000 (May 1951) and cutting Tennessee Valley Authority funds by $14,000,000 (March 1952). Besides favoring the highway programs (July 1955 and April 1956) and the Niagara power program (August 1957), he voted for the Colorado River project (March 1956), for increased hospital construction funds (July 1953), and for Federal aid to education (July 1956). In the budget-cutting sessions of 1957, he voted against all proposed cuts in appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (April).

Wide World

JOHN A. BLATNIK

Blatnik has a strong record of support for farmer and laborer. He voted against the Taft-Hartley bill (April 1947) and the Smith Amendment requesting the Taft-Hartley injunction against striking steelworkers (June 1952). He favored the minimum wage increase (August 1949), the amendment to extend and increase unemployment compensation (July 1954), the postal pay increase (July 1957), and the Federal employees wage raise act (August 1957).

In farm legislation, Blatnik has generally favored high government subsidy. He voted against the agricultural act of 1949 (July), but for continuing the 90 per cent price supports in 1952 (June). He opposed flexible price supports (July 1954) and approved the Administration's compromise agricultural act in 1956 (May).

On other domestic issues, Blatnik voted "nay" on the tidelands oil bill (April 1948), the submerged lands bill (April 1953), and the Natural Gas Act exemption (July 1955). He supported the Federal Fair Employment Practice bill (February 1950), the Powell amendment to the Federal school aid bill (July 1956), and the Civil Rights bill of 1956 (July) and of 1957 (June).

Blatnik has visited Europe often, especially Yugoslavia. When he returned from a visit with Marshal Tito in October 1957, he said in regard to Tito's regime, "Russia has completely out-maneuvered us," and he called for U.S. initiative in developing normal trade and cultural relations with Eastern European countries (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* October 23, 1957). Speaking to his constituents in Minnesota in November 1957, he criticized the Dulles-Eisenhower foreign policy for being based "almost entirely on armament" and "military activities." He stated that he would rather emphasize "economic aid and cultural and political exchanges." He also maintained there

BLATNIK, JOHN A.—*Continued*

should be a "shift away from the military phase of national defense" (Duluth *News-Tribune,* November 19, 1957).

Blatnik has generally followed this view in House voting on foreign aid and defense. He was against the Greek-Turkish aid bill in May 1947, but in that same month he rejected limiting war relief to $200,000,000. In 1949 he approved extension of the Marshall Plan (April), but he also supported the 50 per cent cut in European arms aid (August). He voted for the Korea-Formosa economic aid bill in February 1950 and against the motion to cut funds for Point IV aid to backward countries (March).

He opposed the economic aid cut for Europe and Asia in May 1952, and he voted for the $3.6 billion mutual aid appropriations in July 1956. Blatnik favored extension of Universal Military Training in April 1951, but he was against strengthening military reserve forces in July 1955. Blatnik rejected Eisenhower's Middle East Doctrine in January 1957. He also voted against restoring $313,000,000 in committee cuts to defense funds (May 1957) and against restoring cuts in funds for military assistance, defense support, and development loans (August 1957).

As chairman of the Government Operations subcommittee on legal and monetary operations, Blatnik has been investigating regulatory agencies that look after the public welfare. A recent effort has concerned advertising claims. After listening to testimony in hearings, Blatnik said that claims for cigarette filters were "completely phony," and he told the Federal Trade Commission that these advertisements "should never have been permitted" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* July 28, 1957). He called dietless reducing schemes the "most widely promoted medical fraud today" (New York *Times,* August 3, 1957).

The Representative married Gisela Hager, in Hamburg, Germany on April 9, 1955. Mrs. Blatnik served the American forces as an interpreter in Heidelberg after World War II.

John A. Blatnik is tall and youthful looking. "A Congressman spends most of his day at routine work—handling routine details in his office or plugging away at the routine of committee work," he told an interviewer for *Senior Scholastic* (February 8, 1957). "It's a hard, dogged life—averaging ten to fourteen hours a day, six days a week, sometimes seven." He is a member of the Izaac Walton League, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Loyal Order of Moose, and Fraternal Order of Eagles. His faith is Roman Catholic.

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BLATTENBERGER, RAYMOND Jan. 19, 1892- U.S. Government official; printer

Address: b. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 3700 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

As head of the biggest, busiest, and best-equipped print shop in the world, the Government Printing Office, U.S. Public Printer Raymond Blattenberger directs a multimillion dollar business. When he was appointed to this post in 1953, he brought with him many years of experience in the printing industry, having started as a press feeder in his teens and having become a top printing executive as senior vice-president of Edward Stern & Company.

Through his efficient reorganization of the Government Printing Office, in his first three years as Public Printer Blattenberger was able to return to the U.S. Treasury $13 million from appropriations to the GPO. In November 1956 George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, said, "If every department of the Government could equal what Blattenberger is doing, our financial problems would be greatly reduced."

Raymond Blattenberger was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on January 19, 1892 to William Blattenberger, a schoolteacher, and Nora (French) Blattenberger. He had two brothers and five sisters, and he had to go to work early in life to help support the family. He got into printing at the age of fourteen with William Mann & Company, Philadelphia book and job printers. He became a press feeder because it paid 50 per cent more than the $4 a week he had been earning since the age of thirteen working for a ship chandler.

Although his father instilled in the children a desire for learning, Blattenberger was unable to attend regular school after taking his printing job. Instead, he spent four years in the evening school at Temple University. During this time and until the age of twenty, he worked as a pressman in various Philadelphia shops. He spent the next two years in sales work for a small printing plant. It was this experience, he has said, that gave him a greater appreciation of the potentials of printing and the impact that graphic arts had on the progress of civilization. Giving up his aspiration to study medicine, he decided to make his career in the printing industry.

At the age of twenty-two, Blattenberger became assistant plant superintendent for the Keystone Publishing Company, working in estimating, buying, outside contracts, and plant management. When Edward Stern & Company purchased Keystone in 1917, he joined the Stern sales force. In 1935 he was named plant manager, and in December of that year he was promoted vice-president in charge of production. Appointed senior vice-president of Stern in 1938, he was placed in charge of labor and trade relations and was active in sales and management.

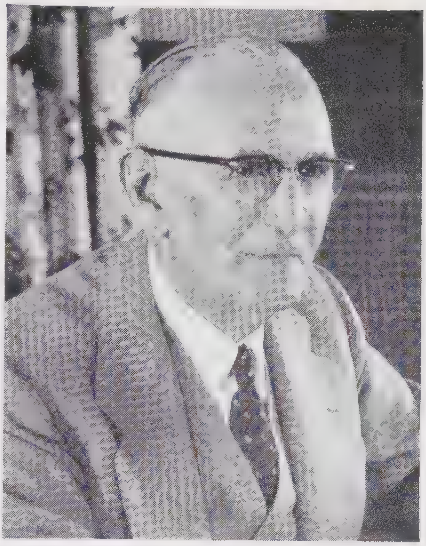
Shortly after President Eisenhower took office in 1953, he nominated Blattenberger for the post of Public Printer on the advice of many responsible people in the printing industry. The Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination, and Blattenberger took his oath of office on April 28, 1953. In his Government post he earns a salary that is about half of what he was earning in private business.

One of the Government Printing Office's most important tasks is the printing of secret material. As related by Raymond J. Blair (*This Week*, February 21, 1954), in the summer of 1953 the late Senator Joseph McCarthy "announced one day that he had discovered security risks were at work in the GPO and that secret documents were being swiped from the big printing plant." Blattenberger testified before the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations regarding measures taken by his office to strengthen security and was praised by its chairman, McCarthy, as the most cooperative official to come before him. "The GPO has always boasted that it has never had a security leak," Blair wrote in *This Week*, "and it still makes that claim. Actually, Senator McCarthy never established that any classified material had been removed from the printing office."

The GPO, created by Congress in 1860, has grown to be the largest printing plant in the world, with four buildings in Washington and branch offices in New York, Chicago, Denver, Seattle, and San Francisco. According to the *U.S. Government Organization Manual 1957-58*, "the entire management of the office, including the appointment through Civil Service of all personnel, is by law vested in the Public Printer, who is required to be a practical printer, versed in the art of bookbinding." The GPO, which has to maintain its own buildings and equipment, receives each year a direct Congressional appropriation to which is charged the cost of printing and binding for Congress. "All other Government establishments pay to the Public Printer from appropriations under their control the cost of printing and binding which they may order."

When he assumed his duties as Public Printer, Blattenberger set about to establish methods he had learned through years of business experience. A booklet about the GPO published in April 1956 stated that one of Blattenberger's first actions "was to secure, through Congress, a business type of financing on a revolving fund basis. He then placed all divisions of the office on a budget system which reduced overhead costs and eliminated unnecessary expenses. Since his appointment, he has taken great strides in the modernization of the office. Offset facilities have been doubled and obsolete presses of all kinds have been discarded. This program of efficiency and economy has enabled the office for the first time in twenty years to reduce its printing charges."

To accomplish his reorganization program, Paul R. Leach wrote in the Miami *Herald*, December 15, 1955 (*Reader's Digest*, May, 1956), "Blattenberger called in all division heads and told them what he wanted to do. The work would be so apportioned that steady jobs would be assured. There would be no firings on political grounds. Manpower would be reduced, he said, by not filling jobs as people retired or quit. . . . If the maintenance cost of a machine was out of line, the machine was replaced—not to increase total output but to use fewer men per machine. He reorganized all buying, cut out one of three round-the-clock shifts, and had apprentices instead of journeymen pressmen do oiling and cleaning."


RAYMOND BLATTENBERGER

As a result, Blattenberger had given back to Congress $13 million by the fall of 1956. He had cut costs 5 per cent, had raised wages four times totaling nearly $3 million for the members of fifteen unions working at the GPO, had saved nearly $2.5 million for new equipment, and had reduced his staff by nearly 900 employees, although business had increased by $8,000,000.

The Government Printing Office publishes many different types of items, from post cards to the *Congressional Record*. Now the publisher of some 30,000 titles, it is adding about 2000 items a month to its list, according to estimates reported by the *Wall Street Journal* in the fall of 1957. During the fiscal year ending June 1957 over 50,000,000 books and maps published by the GPO were sold for a total of more than $6,000,000. Among the books most frequently requested are those on gardening and child care. About $20,000,000 of the annual work is farmed out to private printers.

Blattenberger has long been active in trade association work, and he counts this experience as one of the greatest assets he was able to bring to Government work. In the *American Trade Association Executives Journal* (January 1955) he said, "The whole philosophy of a trade association is people working together. Government is people working together, too."

Beginning his participation in trade association activities in 1935 in the Typothetae of Philadelphia, he first was a member of the

BLATTENBERGER, RAYMOND—*Cont.*

industrial relations committee, later vice-president of the association, and then president. In the Printing Industry of America, Philadelphia (formerly the Typothetae of America) he served as an executive committee member, vice-president, president, and governing committee chairman. He is a member of the board of directors of the National Association of Photo-Lithographers and is an honorary member of many graphic arts and printing associations and printing unions. He holds the first honorary membership ever awarded by the Printing Industries of Philadelphia. In 1953 he was given the A. F. Lewis Memorial Award as the Graphic Arts "Man of the Year." In 1956 he was acclaimed the Philadelphia Graphic Arts "Man of the Year." In 1957 he was made honorary president of the Printing Industry of the Carolinas.

"Blattenberger has an intense loyalty to his ideals and to printers and the printing industry. He believes printers should strive for a greater appreciation by the public," as stated in *Graphic Arts Monthly* (October 1956). The magazine quoted him: "Modern living, modern culture, art, education, government, business, industry—all are dependent on the printer."

On April 24, 1914 Raymond Blattenberger married Harriet Coles Schubert, his childhood sweetheart. They have two sons, R. Walter, a printer, and J. William, a chemical engineer. A daughter, Margaret, is deceased. When President Eisenhower asked the printing executive to join the Government, the Blattenbergers had just completed their "dream house" in Haddonfield, New Jersey. "But with characteristic cheerfulness," noted a *Good Housekeeping* profile (June 1957), "they pulled up stakes and moved to a Washington apartment."

Blattenberger stands five feet eight and three-quarter inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, and has gray hair and gray eyes. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and active on boards of the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, and Goodwill Industries. He is a Republican and a Mason. His social clubs are the Union League and Downtown, both of Philadelphia.

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BLOOMGARDEN, KERMIT Dec. 15, 1904- Producer

Address: b. 1545 Broadway, New York 36

Since his emergence as an independent theatrical producer in 1945, Kermit Bloomgarden has produced many of the finest dramas on Broadway. Among these have been the Pulitzer Prize-winning plays, *Death of a Salesman* and *The Diary of Anne Frank*. In April 1958 he became the first producer in theatrical history to have two productions in one season win top honors: the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for *Look Homeward, Angel* as the best American play and *The Music Man* as the best musical. *Look Homeward, Angel* was also awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the 1957-58 season.

Kermit Bloomgarden was born on December 15, 1904 in Brooklyn, New York to Zemad and Annie (Groden) Bloomgarden. He has a brother, Elias B. Bloomgarden, and a sister, Mrs. Violet P. Fox. Another brother, the late Saul Bloomgarden, was a public school principal in Brooklyn. After receiving his early schooling in Brooklyn, Kermit Bloomgarden attended New York University, where he studied accounting and received a B.C.S. degree in 1926.

Following his graduation, he worked as a C.P.A. for five years until 1932 when he made his first contact with the theatre as an accountant and manager for the producer, Arthur Beckhardt. In 1935, Bloomgarden became general manager for producer-director Herman Shumlin and also during this period served as business manager for the Group Theater.

While with Shumlin, Bloomgarden was general manager of the Lillian Hellman plays. His first venture as a producer was with Albert Bein's poetic fantasy, *Heavenly Express,* in 1940. After its failure, Bloomgarden bided his time until 1945, when he left Shumlin to become an independent producer. His first production, co-sponsored by George Heller, was *Deep Are the Roots,* a powerful drama of post-war racial relations, which opened Sept. 26, 1945 at the Fulton Theatre, and ran for 477 performances. He then produced Sam and Bella Spewack's *Woman Bites Dog,* which expired after five performances at the Belasco Theatre in April 1946. Undaunted, Bloomgarden went right into rehearsal with Lillian Hellman's *Another Part of the Forest,* which opened at the Fulton Theatre on November 20, 1946. Ward Morehouse (New York *Sun,* November 21, 1946) wrote: "Hellman's *Another Part of the Forest* is a fascinating and powerful drama." It ran for 182 performances.

In October 1947, Bloomgarden presented William Wister Haines' *Command Decision,* starring Paul Kelly. The play was eminently successful and ran at the Fulton for 408 performances before going on tour in September 1948. Bloomgarden next joined Walter Fried to coproduce Arthur Miller's play, *Death of a Salesman.* On opening night, February 10, 1949, the critics were unanimous in their praise. Richard Watts, Jr., (New York *Post,* Feb. 11, 1949) stated: ". . . *Death of a Salesman* emerges as easily the best and most important new American play of the year." Lee J. Cobb was the star. The play won, among other prizes, the Antoinette Perry ("Tony"), New York Drama Critics Circle Award, Donaldson Award, and finally, the Pulitzer Prize. In New York it ran for 742 performances.

In October 1949 the Hellman adaptation, *Montserrat,* opened at the Fulton to mixed reviews, and ran for 65 performances.

In 1950, in collaboration with Martin Ritt, Bloomgarden presented *The Man,* starring Dorothy Gish. Of this venture, Bloomgarden said, in an interview with Judith Crist (*Herald Tribune,* April 13, 1958): ". . . I've done only one play because I thought it would make money, and that was a miserable failure."

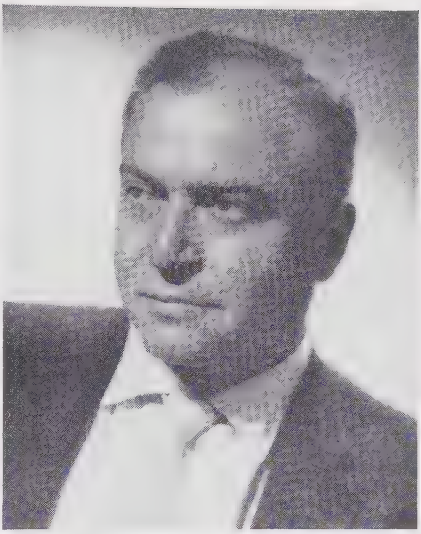
Another Hellman play, *Autumn Garden,* in 1951, which ran for 101 performances, was followed by a revival of her *The Children's Hour* in 1952, and Arthur Miller's *The Crucible,* which opened at the Martin Beck Theatre on January 22, 1953 and ran for 197 performances. Drastic changes in both cast and presentation were made in June of the same year, and the play won the Antoinette Perry and the Donaldson Awards. *The Wedding Breakfast,* by Theodore Reeves, was Bloomgarden's next offering, at the 48th Street Theatre, on Nov. 20, 1954. Notices were mixed and it closed February 26, 1955.

Between September 1955 and May 1956 Bloomgarden presented four major productions: Arthur Miller's *A View From the Bridge; The Diary of Anne Frank,* by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett; Lillian Hellman's adaptation of Jean Anouilh's *The Lark*; and Frank Loesser's musical play, *The Most Happy Fella,* starring Robert Weede, adapted from Sidney Howard's play, *They Knew What They Wanted*; it won the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for the best musical of the 1956-57 season. *The Diary of Anne Frank,* starring Susan Strasberg and Joseph Schildkraut, won the Pulitzer Prize for the 1955-56 season and also the New York Drama Critics Circle Award and ran for over 700 performances. *The Lark,* starring Julie Harris, ran for 229 performances. *A View from the Bridge* and *A Memory of Two Mondays* received mixed reviews; the double-bill ran for 149 performances.

Ketti Fring's adaptation of Thomas Wolfe's first novel, *Look Homeward, Angel,* was acquired by Bloomgarden in 1957. Starring Anthony Perkins, the play opened to highly favorable reviews at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre on November 28, 1957. Richard Watts, Jr., (New York *Post,* December 8, 1957) wrote: ". . . a distinguished new play, a brilliant new major playwright, and utter perfection in acting and production combine to achieve dramatic magnificence."

Less than a month later, *The Music Man,* by Meredith Willson, with Robert Preston in the title role, opened at the Majestic Theatre on December 19, 1957, to an equally enthusiastic reception. Richard Watts noted (New York *Post,* December 29, 1957): ". . . an enchanting show that is likewise a wonderfully fresh and even original one . . . I save my final salute of the day for Kermit Bloomgarden. A producer who gives us in rapid succession *Look Homeward, Angel* and *The Music Man* is a hero." By March 1, 1958, *Look Homeward, Angel* was grossing better than $40,000 per week. *The Music Man,* in April, was grossing $70,000 per week.

Bloomgarden's first wife, Hattie Richardson, who sang under the name of Linda Lee, died in August 1942, three years after their marriage. In September 1943, he married Virginia Kaye, an actress. They have two sons, John and David, aged ten and eleven. The Bloomgarden family live on upper Park Avenue and spend their summers in East Hampton, Long Island, New York.



KERMIT BLOOMGARDEN

During World War II he was the manager of the Stage Door Canteen. On October 16, 1957, he was elected president of the League of New York Theatres. He makes a practice of setting aside seats in his productions, to be sold at reduced rates to high school students.

"Personally, Bloomgarden is a reticent, even shy fellow," noted Richard L. Coe (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* April 6, 1958). "At tryout time . . . he's a quiet worrier."

In choosing plays, "You don't think in moneymaking terms," Bloomgarden told Judith Crist (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 13, 1958). "It's doing something you feel has merit. Over the years it's proven itself. My record is a little over fifty-fifty — that's a good commercial record."

Kermit Bloomgarden is dark-eyed, dark-haired. He enjoys watching baseball and playing Kalabrias, a Roumanian card game. His general manager, Max Allentuck, has been with Bloomgarden since 1945.

In June 1956 Bloomgarden was awarded the Sam S. Shubert Foundation's Annual Gold Medal. He is a director of the Council of the Living Theatre and a director of the American Theatre Wing.

In *Saturday Review* (July 25, 1953) he wrote: "A producer is a man who throws out sparks that will stimulate the author and director to make better use of their own creativity, rather than as a dictator who gives literal orders which, if followed, will often kill the quality of the play."

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BOGGS, (THOMAS) HALE Feb. 15, 1914-
U.S. Representative from Louisiana; lawyer
Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; Federal Bldg., New Orleans, La.; h. 1304 First St., New Orleans, La.; 5315 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda 15, Md.

For the past nine years Hale Boggs, the Democratic Representative from the Second Louisiana District, has been a member of the House Ways and Means Committee and since 1955 the chairman of its subcommittee on customs, tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements. He found himself early in 1958 in the unusual position of fighting for a five-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act of 1934 advocated by a Republican President, Eisenhower, and opposed by a major bloc in that President's own party. As a young New Orleans attorney only three years out of law school, Hale Boggs was elected to his present seat in Congress in 1940. He lost that seat in 1942 but regained it four years later. He has been an American delegate to all Interparliamentary Union meetings since 1948.

Wide World

HALE BOGGS

Descended from Colonial and Revolutionary War forebears, Thomas Hale Boggs was born February 15, 1914 to William Robertson and Claire Josephine (Hale) Boggs. He is a native of Long Beach, Mississippi, but passed most of his boyhood in Jefferson parish, Louisiana, the county immediately to the west of the city of New Orleans, and was educated in Jefferson parish public and Roman Catholic parochial schools. He attained Phi Beta Kappa membership at Tulane University, New Orleans, where he received his A.B. degree in 1935 and his LL.B. degree in 1937.

On admission to the Louisiana bar in 1937, Boggs formed with two other young attorneys, deLesseps and Jacob Morrison, the New Orleans law firm of Morrison, Morrison & Boggs. In 1939 he started his political career by joining "with a small group of professional and business men in forming the People's League to combat the revelations of corruption in public office" by the "political heirs" of former Louisiana Governor and U.S. Senator Huey P. Long, who was assassinated in 1938 (New York *Times*, July 30, 1951).

In Louisiana's state election of January 1940 the People's League backed the successful candidate for the governorship, Sam Houston Jones, who took office in May. Hale Boggs was the "reform" candidate for U.S. Representative for the Second Louisiana District (covering the western wards of New Orleans and Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James and St. John the Baptist parishes). At the Democratic primary in September he defeated the incumbent Paul H. Maloney for renomination and was elected in November.

Boggs was the youngest Democrat to be seated in the House of Representatives in January 1941. His committee assignment in the Seventy-seventh Congress was to the House Banking and Currency Committee. He sponsored in June 1941 a bill to bar Communists, Fascists and German-American Bund members from labor unions and defense work, and in the same month voted to legalize wiretapping by the F.B.I. in sabotage and other cases involving the national security.

When he ran for renomination in 1942, he was defeated by former Representative Maloney. Boggs's private law practice in New Orleans, resumed in January 1943, was interrupted the following November by his enlistment in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He was commissioned an ensign and was attached to the Potomac River Naval Command and the U.S. Maritime Service until his release from duty in January 1946. Boggs, who was chairman of the 1946 Jefferson Day Dinner for Louisiana, won renomination to Congress in September and was re-elected in November. Representative Maloney was not a candidate in 1946.

On his return to Congress in January 1947 Boggs was reassigned to the Banking and Currency Committee. He sponsored in March of that year the "short and simple" resolution that "the Congress favors the creation of a United States of Europe within the framework of the United Nations." The Louisianian further demonstrated international-mindedness by supporting the Truman Administration on Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947) and appropriations for the Marshall Plan (March 1948). In domestic matters he voted to override the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley Law (June 1947) and favored the April 1948 measure to confirm states' title to tidelands oil. Boggs was named a U.S. delegate to the Interparliamentary Union, meeting in Rome in 1948, has attended all subsequent meetings, and is a member of the Union's executive committee.

The "political protégé" of Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas, Boggs was assigned to the House Ways and Means Committee when the Democrats organized the Eighty-first Congress in January 1949. With Representative Emanuel Celler of New York he offered in February 1949 a bill to authorize manufacturing exhibits in "free port" zones. In July he proposed legislation to ban the picketing of Federal courts and in May 1950 led a successful fight for extra funds to enable the Maritime Commission to re-open various marine officers' training schools. Boggs, who headed a Ways and Means subcommittee on narcotics in the Eighty-second Congress, sponsored in June 1951 a bill calling for mandatory minimum jail sentences for violators of Federal narcotics laws.

A "legend that no Catholic or New Orleans resident can be elected Governor of Louisiana" (John S. Popham, New York *Times*, July 30, 1951) was challenged in the summer of 1951, when Congressman Boggs announced his candidacy for the gubernatorial term beginning May 1952. Unsuccessful in the January election, he trailed both his opponents, Judge Carlos Spaht and Judge Robert F. Kennon (the latter became Governor). Boggs had been re-elected to Congress in November, and in June 1952 he was named chairman of a Special House Committee on Campaign Expenditures, which found the existing $3,000,000 limit for political committees "obsolete" and recommended that it be "substantially raised."

On roll calls in the Eighty-third Congress Boggs supported the Eisenhower housing bill (April 1953), retention of a nonpartisan Tariff Commission (June 1953), and a bill to permit wiretapping only on court order (April 1954); he opposed the St. Lawrence Seaway proposal (May 1954).

As a result of the organization of the Eighty-fourth Congress by the Democrats in January 1955, Boggs was appointed his party's deputy whip in the House and assumed the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee's subcommittee on customs, tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements. In February 1955 he voted for extension of reciprocal agreements for another three years and authorized the President to reduce tariffs by 15 per cent during this period.

Beginning in August 1955 Boggs's narcotics subcommittee undertook a "sweeping investigation" to determine whether enforcement laws, which Boggs himself had drafted, needed strengthening. Ten months later (June 1956) he authored a bill to "dry up" the narcotics traffic by greatly stiffened penalties.

Boggs was one of the ninety-six Southern Congressmen who in March 1956 pledged use of "all lawful means" to reverse the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings, and in July of that year he voted against the school construction aid bill incorporating the Powell amendment. During the course of the Eighty-fifth Congress he voted for the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine and assistance program (January and March 1957) and against restoring $715 million of committee cuts in the mutual security appropriation for fiscal 1958 (August 1957); he was among the opponents of the civil rights bill in June 1957 and in the same month opposed creation of a "bipartisan" commission to investigate alleged civil rights violations.

With the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act due to end its most recent three-year renewal in June 1958, it was made known in mid-December 1957 that the Eisenhower Administration would, as a part of a foreign trade program to be put before Congress in January, ask not only for a five-year renewal but for authority to cut tariffs by as much as 25 per cent. As a mounting protectionist sentiment manifested itself in the country, the paradox arose, as Doris Fleeson has noted (January 7, 1958), of a Southern "moderate" leading the Administration forces for reciprocal trade, while the opposition to the Republican President was headed by a fellow Republican, Representative Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania. "Hale Boggs of Louisiana," *Business Week* (January 4, 1958) has commented, "has staked his political career on becoming the champion of liberal foreign trade programs. . . . As chairman of the foreign economic policy subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, he will at least blunt the protectionist drive in the House."

Hale Boggs married Corinne Morrison Claiborne, a cousin of deLesseps and Jacob Morrison, on January 22, 1938. Their three children are Barbara Rowena, Thomas Hale, Jr., and Corinne. The Congressman is a member of the Knights of Columbus, three Greek letter societies, the American Legion and AMVETS, the American, Louisiana, and New Orleans bar associations, the American Judicature Society, and a number of other organizations. He also belongs to the Young Men's Business Club in New Orleans.

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BOIGNY, FÉLIX HOUPHOUET- *See* Houphouet-Boigny, Félix

BORBERG, WILLIAM Nov. 3, 1885-May (?) 1958 Danish diplomat; Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations since 1952. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 My 18 '58

BOSUSTOW, STEPHEN (bō-sŭs'tō) Nov. 6, 1911- Film producer

Address: b. UPA Pictures, Inc., 4440 Lakeside Dr., Burbank, Calif.; h. 16154 High Valley Place, Encino, Calif.

Animated cartoons that appeal especially to adults, since they are characterized by "sophisticated slapstick," satire, drama and melodrama as well as comedy, have earned for UPA Pictures, Inc., numerous film awards in the United States and Europe, including three Oscars of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Stephen Bosustow, president and board

STEPHEN BOSUSTOW

chairman of UPA, founded his company in 1945 after working as an animator for several Hollywood studios, among them, Walt Disney's. The cartoon character for which Bosustow is probably best known is Mr. Magoo. Several UPA cartoons were shown over CBS-TV during 1956.

By using many techniques of modern art and returning to the flat line drawing of early cartoons, UPA has become notable for its revolt against exact representation of nature. "Animation ought to stand in relation to the motion pictures as drawn art stands to the still photograph," Bosustow believes. "It's a whole interpretative art form" (*Maclean's Magazine,* December 7, 1957). Since 1948 Bosustow's short theatre cartoons have been released by Columbia Pictures. UPA, which has studios in Burbank, California and New York City and offices in Chicago and London, has also pioneered in the field of animated "spoof" commercials for television.

Of Cornish, Huguenot and Scottish descent, Stephen Bosustow was born on November 6, 1911 in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada to Stephen Bosustow, a machine-shop owner, and Irene E. (Ure) Bosustow, a teacher. He has a brother and two sisters. As a school boy at Sir James Douglas School in Victoria, he won first prize in a water color contest, and after moving with his parents when he was eleven to Los Angeles, California, he continued studying art, both privately and at the Lincoln High School in Los Angeles, from which he was graduated in 1930.

Music was another of Bosustow's early interests. He played drums in a number of bands in Los Angeles, and during the first years of the Depression he held jobs for brief periods as an office boy, shipping clerk, and truck driver. Then in 1932 he was employed for a year as assistant animator at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Ub Iwerks and in 1933 for about a year at Universal in Walter Lantz's department.

For the next seven years, beginning in 1934, he worked at Walt Disney Productions, where he advanced from assistant animator to animator to story-sequence director. *Snow White* (1937), *Fantasia* (1940), and *Bambi* (1942) were among the full-length animated cartoons to which he contributed. Discharged from the Disney studios in 1941 in a mass economy layoff, he became head of the production control and scheduling department at Hughes Aircraft. Bosustow's work-guide illustrations for this company came to the attention of Consolidated Shipyards, which hired him to make slide films to teach safety rules to welders.

Success in this assignment led him to form a small company of his own, Industrial Films and Poster Service. While lecturing in 1943-44 in engineering and design sketching at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, he also began producing films for other industrial firms and for Government departments such as the armed services, Office of War Information, and the State Department. It is estimated that 20,000,000 people saw his animated color film *Hell Bent for Election,* made for the United Automobile Workers in behalf of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Presidential election campaign of 1944.

Bosustow's company was changed in 1945 to United Productions of America and later renamed UPA Pictures, Inc. Within twelve years the company increased its staff from six to 200 employees and by 1958 had achieved an annual gross income of more than $3,500,000. Its first film in the entertainment field, *Robin Hoodlum,* distributed by Columbia Pictures under a contract signed in 1948, was nominated for a 1949 Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award. Bosustow's first film actually to win an Oscar, in 1951, was *Gerald McBoing-Boing,* produced with the story's creator, Theodore Geisel (Dr. Seuss). The cartoon also won a British Film Academy Award. In 1951, too, Bosustow was given the award of *Holiday* magazine as "the man in the motion picture industry who has done most to improve standards and to enhance the medium's role as an ambassador for the United States to the rest of the world."

When Magoo Flew (1954) won for Bosustow a second Academy Award for the "best production in the short subject cartoon classification." *Magoo's Puddle Jumper,* another film about Mr. Magoo, a near-sighted "old codger of superb insouciance," received an Oscar in 1956 (*Maclean's Magazine,* December 7, 1957). In all, the UPA company has been accorded sixteen nominations for an Academy Award, has had its films exhibited at the Edinburgh Film Festival and Venice Film Festival, and in England its cartoons have been seen at command performances by the royal family.

During the summer of 1955 the Museum of Modern Art in New York City held an exhibition "UPA: Form in the Animated Cartoon," showing among other films *Rooty Toot Toot,* a satire on the Frankie and Johnnie ballad; *Unicorn in the Garden,* adapted from James Thurber's short story; and *The Tell Tale Heart* (1953), based upon Edgar Allen Poe's melodrama. *Time* (September 14, 1953) noted that *The Tell Tale Heart* "was one of the first attempts to use the animated cartoon to tell a psychological horror tale." Also seen at the exhibit were animated inserts for two live feature films, *The Four Poster* (1953) and *The Girl Next Door* (1953).

Besides entertainment, or theatre films, UPA has produced industrial films for Shell Oil Company, Timken Roller Bearings and other firms, as well as educational films for special purposes. Also since 1948 the company has been turning out television commercials which a TV trade magazine has credited with "generating an earthquake with the applied art of advertising . . . [since they] add up to millions and millions of pleasing rather than irritating contacts between American business and the American public" (quoted in *American Mercury,* April 1958). One of his most successful commercials was for Jell-O Instant Puddings (with its "Busy day, busy day. . ." chant). Lucky Strike, General Motors, and the American Petroleum Institute have been among UPA's other clients.

In its various types of films, Bosustow's company relies on flat line drawing, the original form of the cartoon. Unlike Walt Disney, he veers away from representational art. UPA's simple backgrounds, for example, may show no door or other prop until someone needs to use it. If a door is already there, it may change from one color to another when opened.

UPA has borrowed from the styles of Picasso, Modigliani, Dali, Paul Klee, Gustave Doré, Saul Steinberg, and others. UPA can therefore claim to have no single company style. Believing in diversification, Bosustow, who operates his company without time clocks, allows his artists to use their own individuality. UPA has a number of projected full-length films, one of which is an animated story of the Bible. Bosustow has said, "Our big experimental direction is away from comedy."

Although he has exchanged the drawing board for the executive desk, Bosustow considers himself still an artist, now in the way he directs his company. As an artist he also works at his own oil paintings. He belongs to the Cartoon Producers Association.

Bosustow was married on November 16, 1935 to Audrey Stephenson. Their children are Stephen H. and Nicky O. Bosustow. Over six feet tall, Bosustow weighs 195 pounds, and he has brown hair and brown eyes. Swimming is his sport and he makes his home work shop his hobby.

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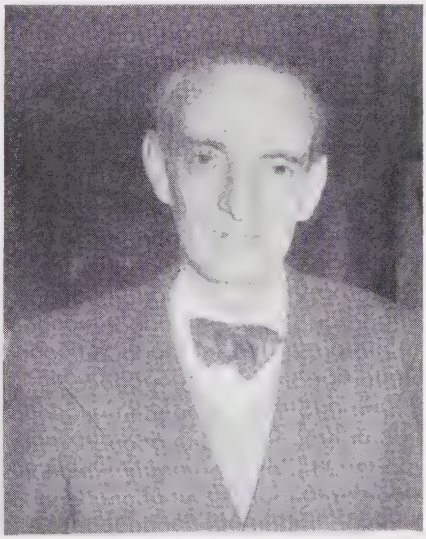
BOVET, DANIELE Mar. 23, 1907- Pharmacologist

Address: b. Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Viale Regina Elena Margherita 299, Rome, Italy

The Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology was awarded in 1957 to Daniele Bovet, a Swiss-born, Italian-naturalized chemist, for his work in developing drugs to relieve allergies and to produce muscular relaxation in surgical patients. Although primarily a pure theoretician, he has made unusually great contributions to the field of practical medicine; his discoveries over the years have been the basis of numerous medical products — sulfa drugs, antihistamines, muscle relaxants—which have greatly eased human suffering. *Time* (November 4, 1957) has noted that Bovet "has never taken out a patent in his own name or made a penny from the commercial exploitation of his findings."

Although educated in Switzerland, Bovet has conducted most of his scientific work elsewhere: at the Pasteur Institute in Paris from 1929 to 1947, and since 1947 at the Istituto Superiore di Sanità, a research center operated by the Italian government in Rome, where he is at present the director of the laboratory of therapeutic chemistry. He is the author of numerous books and articles describing his researches, many written in collaboration with his wife.

Daniele Bovet was born in Neuchâtel, Switzerland on March 23, 1907, the son and one of the four children of Dr. Pierre and Amy (Babut) Bovet. His father, a well-known Swiss educator, was professor of experimental education at the University of Geneva (1920-44) and founded the Institut J. J. Rousseau in Switzerland. Bovet has said, "We children were guinea pigs for testing father's educational theories. It was wonderful." When Daniele was young, he grew mushrooms in his family's cellar and


Wide World
DR. DANIELE BOVET

BOVET, DANIELE—*Continued*

cultivated molds in his mother's fruit jars. He was educated at the University of Geneva, which awarded him the *licence* in the natural sciences and, in 1929, the D.Sc. degree.

The previous year he had worked as an assistant in physiology at the Faculty of Medicine at Geneva. In 1929 and for the next seven years he was an assistant in the laboratory of therapeutic chemistry at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, working under Professor Ernest Fourneau. According to *Time* (November 4, 1957), "by 1932 news reached Paris that Germany's Gerhard Domagk had found that a dye product, prontosil, could be used to kill bacteria that cause common infections. Bovet and his colleagues at the Pasteur found that prontosil was a 'clumsy, complex chemical,' and set about breaking it down.

"After months of night-and-day work they found the essential germ killer in it: sulfanilamide, first of the modern wonder drugs that work directly on the cause of infection. Bovet kept going, synthesized hundreds of related compounds, took the lead in chemotherapy away from Germany in helping to create the succession of sulfa drugs that have saved millions of lives."

In 1936 he became the head of the laboratory. The previous year he had begun to work on a new problem. He has said, "I was fascinated by the fact that in nature, in the human body, no product existed to counteract the excessive effects of histamine." These effects are allergic reactions such as hay fever, asthma, and hives. From 1937 to 1941 he did some 3000 experiments and worked out the chemical formulas on which are based most of the infinite variety of antihistamines now widely prescribed.

His next work was to study the mechanism by which curare, a poison used by South American Indians on the tips of their arrows, paralyzes the muscles. For eight years he experimented and finally found the essential ingredients in the impure mixtures of the poison; he also synthesized 400 compounds which produced some of curare's effects in one degree or another. His research showed the usefulness of succinylcholine, a long-neglected curare-like compound now widely used as a muscle relaxant in major surgery on the chest and abdomen.

To study how the South American Indians extracted curare from certain plants and what they did with it, Dr. Bovet went to the interior of Brazil and lived for some time with the Indians there. When he was interviewed after receiving the Nobel Prize, he seemed inclined to attribute his expedition there to his spirit of adventure rather than to a desire to advance science. "Curare was only a pretext," he said with a shy smile. "Many prominent scientists before me have shed abundant light on the importance for medicine of that powerful poison."

Dr. Bovet had moved in 1947 from the Pasteur Institute to the government-operated Istituto Superiore di Sanità in Rome, which was able to offer him better facilities. He continued with his scientific research. Later he and his wife started work on the chemistry of the brain, especially as it is influenced by mental illness and by drugs such as the ataraxics, because, according to *Time* (November 4, 1957), Bovet believes "the key to mental illness lies in chemistry." They are also working on oxytocic substances, agents which speed childbirth.

The Royal Caroline Medical-Surgical Institute (Swedish Academy of Medicine) announced on October 24, 1957 that the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology would be awarded to Dr. Bovet, for developing a specific against allergies and for his original refinement of curare to produce muscular relaxation in surgical patients. The citation stated that Bovet would receive the prize "for his discoveries relating to synthetic compounds that inhibit the action of certain body substances, and especially their action on the vascular system and the skeletal muscles" (New York *Times*, October 25, 1957).

The award carries with it a cash prize of some $42,000, presented by King Gustaf Adolf VI of Sweden on December 10, 1957. When he was told he had been awarded the prize, Bovet said, "I did not even know I was a candidate." He also commented that he had not had time to think about what he would do with the prize money.

He has written numerous books and articles on his researches in the fields of microbiology, therapy of infectious diseases, pharmacology, toxicology, and endocrinology, including works on the therapeutic properties of sulfanilamide (with J. Trefouel), new synthetic sympatholytic drugs, new synthetic antihistaminic drugs (with E. Fourneau), and new synthetic antimalarial drugs.

Structure et activité pharmacodynamique des médicaments du système nerveux végétatif; adrénaline, acétylcholine, histamine et leurs antagonistes, written by Dr. Bovet and his wife, was published by Karger in Basle, Switzerland in 1948. *Nature* (March 18, 1950) commented that "the book has the rare virtue that its authors are thoroughly familiar with both the chemical and the pharmacological aspects of their subjects."

Dr. Bovet is a member of the Chemical Society of France, the Chemical-Biological Society, the Association of Physicologists, and the French Society of Microbiology. He became an Italian citizen in 1947. He has received many international prizes in recognition of his contributions to science.

Daniele Bovet married Filomena Nitti in Paris on March 19, 1938. She was the daughter of the exiled anti-Fascist ex-Premier of Italy, Francesco Nitti. "I proposed immediately," Bovet once said. "It was a lightning chemical reaction." Since then, with time out for their three children, she has helped her husband with his work. He has been described as a "lean, slightly built scientist." He speaks Italian with a French accent.

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BOWERS, CLAUDE G(ERNADE) Nov. 20, 1878-Jan. 21, 1958 Historian; biographer; authority on Thomas Jefferson; former U.S. Ambassador to Spain (1933-39) and to Chile (1939-53). See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Ja 22 '58

BRANDT, WILLY Dec. 18, 1913- West German government official; journalist

Address: b. Der Regierende Bürgermeister von Berlin, Berlin-Schöneberg, den Rudolph-Wilde-Platz, West Germany; h. 9 Marinesteig, Berlin-Schlachtensee, West Germany

The governing mayor of West Berlin, Germany's largest industrial city, with over 2,300,000 inhabitants, is Willy Brandt, who succeeded the late Otto Suhr in October 1957. Brandt, politically oriented toward the West, visited the United States in February 1958 and said that the reunification of Germany was uppermost in the minds of his constituents, but he emphasized that it cannot be accomplished by the Germans alone (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 14, 1958), not until the United States and the Soviet Union had settled "the big problems." In November 1957 Brandt became president of the West Germany Bundesrat, or federal council, and as such is deputy to President Theodor Heuss.

He began his career as a journalist, covering the Spanish Civil War and other events for Scandinavian newspapers after escaping to Norway from Hitler's Gestapo in 1933. He was active in German and Norwegian resistance movements during World War II. Following the war he worked as a press attaché with the Norwegian military mission in Berlin and then resumed his German citizenship and became a leader in the Social Democratic party. An ardent anti-Nazi and anti-Communist, Brandt at forty-four "holds a key position in German politics" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* February 15, 1958).

Willy Brandt was born Herbert Frahm on December 18, 1913 in Lübeck, Germany. At the age of seventeen he was already an active member of the Social Democratic youth movement and a contributor to a local socialist newspaper. After his graduation from the Gymnasium in Lübeck in 1932 he worked for a while in a shipbroker's office and kept on writing newspaper articles, but his primary interest was with the Social Democratic party. When Hitler came to power on January 30, 1933 Frahm, then a leader of his youth organization, unsuccessfully appealed to labor unions for an immediate general strike. Shortly afterward, threatened with an arrest by the Gestapo, Frahm left Germany for Norway, where he had relatives. From this time on he used the name of Willy Brandt.

There, he was a student at the Historisches Studium in Oslo. During the next few years he became a successful journalist (writing under his new name), all the while maintaining his contact with the resistance movement in Germany. About 1936 he went to Germany as Willy Brandt, a Norwegian student, and spent six months at the Friedrich Wilhelm University in Berlin. The New York *Post* (March 2, 1958) commented, "It seems likely that the education he picked up was more political than academic. Underground work against the Nazis apparently was his chief activity. All he will say about it is that he survived the mission and returned to Norway in one piece."

Aufnahme Landesbildstelle, Berlin

WILLY BRANDT

In 1937 Brandt covered the Spanish Civil War for Scandinavian newspapers. He also represented in Spain a Norwegian relief organization. When World War II broke out he was one of three secretaries of the Norsk Folkhjelp, an organization promoted by the trade unions of Norway.

After the German occupation of Norway in 1940, Brandt, disguised in a Norwegian uniform, was taken prisoner of war. However, he was released and left for Sweden. Granted Norwegian citizenship *in absentia* by the government, he continued his journalistic and political activities in Stockholm, supporting the Norwegian and German resistance movements.

When the war ended in 1945, Brandt returned to his native country as a Norwegian correspondent covering the Nürnberg trials of prominent Nazis. The following year he was appointed press attaché wth the Norwegian military mission in Berlin. He renewed old ties with members of the German Social Democratic party and met many new and influential leaders. He soon became friendly with the two top men of the party: Dr. Ernst Reuter and Kurt Schumacher. Convinced that he would be happier working for his native country, in the autumn of 1947 he resigned from the post with the Norwegian military mission, rejoined the German Social Democratic party, and the next

BRANDT, WILLY—*Continued*

year resumed his German citizenship under the name of Willy Brandt.

From then on Brandt's political rise was assured and yet, as in his early years, he continued to work hard in both fields: politics and journalism. Even in 1956, when he had become a major political personage, *Who's Who in Germany* listed his occupation as "journalist."

During the time of the Berlin blockade in 1948, Brandt was given by Reuter, then the mayor of Berlin, the task of maintaining liaison with the Allies. When the first German Bundestag (parliament) started to function in Bonn in 1949, he was elected to the lower house as a representative from Berlin and served until 1957. In the years 1948 and 1949 he also represented in Berlin the management committee of the Social Democratic party. As a journalist, Brandt took over the position of chief editor of the important newspaper *Berliner Stadtblatt* and held it during 1950 and 1951. In 1950 he was also elected a member of the Berlin Abgeordnetenhauses (house of deputies) of which he was president from 1955 to 1957.

Brandt's political stand has been strongly Western-oriented from the start of his postwar career. He feels that the German Social Democratic party should get away from the Marxist theory of the class struggle, and he believes in a regular market economy instead of a socialist economy, favored by many party members.

Willy Brandt's pro-Western views contributed to his failure to win control over the Social Democratic party in 1956. As the New York *Times* (July 14, 1956) observed: "The leading maverick whom the party machine [of the Social Democratic party of West Germany] sought to keep off the executive committee was Willy Brandt. . . . Herr Brandt and his friends have not been forgiven for having supported West Germany's membership in the subsequently rejected European Defense Community. They are also regarded with disfavor because they do not share the doctrinaire position against military conscription."

Following the death of Dr. Ernst Reuter on September 29, 1953 the office of governing mayor of West Berlin was successively filled by Dr. Walther Schreiber, Dr. Otto Suhr, and Willy Brandt. One of Brandt's first steps after his election on October 3, 1957 was to gain full control of the Social Democratic party. He succeeded in this by defeating "party boss Franz Neumann, a party stalwart of the traditional type" (Toronto *Globe and Mail*, February 15, 1958). Brandt was made chairman of the SDP "after a bitter and long-drawn personal fight" in which he showed "great patience" and the "skill of a master tactician." In November 1957 he became president of the Bundesrat, a position which falls by yearly rotation to leaders of each of the states in the council.

In February 1958 he made a trip to the United States on the occasion of the opening of West Germany's Lufthansa airline service between Germany and the United States. During a twelve-day visit he conferred with President Eisenhower and other Government officials. He also appeared on CBS's *Face the Nation* television program on February 9. The general purpose of his trip was to strengthen ties between the United States and West Berlin.

Interviewed by reporters during his visit, Brandt denied reports that neo-Nazism was a strong political factor in West German life. He admitted that some Nazi sentiment remained from the "black chapter" in German history but said that young West Germans were being brought up in an atmosphere of freedom, removed from the taint of Hitlerism (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 14, 1958).

Theoretically a part of the Federal Republic of Germany, but distant more than 100 miles from the nearest West German point, West Berlin has made good use, said Brandt, of U.S. Government economic aid as well as help from West Germany. Although not yet self-supporting, it continues as "a bright little island of free enterprise deep inside the gray stretch of [Communist] East Germany" (Harry Gilroy, New York *Times*, January 7, 1958). Private capital invested by American industry and West Germany is helping to bring "strength, stability and prosperity to Berlin's economy." Brandt opposes nuclear arms for East and West Germany.

Willy Brandt is over six foot tall and powerfully built. He has dark brown hair, brown eyes and weighs about 185 pounds. An excellent public speaker, not only in German but also in Norwegian, Swedish and English, he specializes in brief talks often enlivened by good humor. Well acquainted with mass psychology, Herr Brandt is known to have calmed agitated crowds by merely inducing them to sing, as during the violent anti-Soviet demonstration in 1956.

In 1948 Willy Brandt married a Norwegian newspaperman's widow, Rut Hansen. They have two sons. They live in an unpretentious house in West Berlin. Brandt has a daughter, Ninja, by a former marriage (which ended in divorce in 1946) and two sons, Peter and Lars, by his second marriage. Brandt enjoys skiing and swimming with his family.

In addition to a great many newspaper articles in German, Norwegian and Swedish, Willy Brandt has written several books, including a biography of Ernst Reuter, done in collaboration with R. Lowenthal, and *Von Bonn nach Berlin* (1957). The University of Pennsylvania granted him an honorary doctorate in February 1958.

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BRESLIN, HOWARD (MARY) Dec. 23, 1912- Author

Address: h. 331 E. 71 St., New York 21

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Sept. 1958.

Although Howard Breslin is best known as an historical novelist, he has also written novels of American life in the twentieth century. The people in *Let Go of Yesterday* (McGraw, 1950) are an Irish Catholic family in New York City between the two World Wars, and *Autumn Comes Early* (Crowell, 1956) is a story of the Connecticut floods of the previous year.

A native New Yorker of Irish descent on both sides of the family, Howard Mary Breslin was born December 23, 1912, was reared on Manhattan island, and still lives there in the east seventies. His father, Thomas Niall Breslin, met his mother, Kathryn Veronica (Connelly) Breslin, at the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Fifth Avenue at 34th Street, where both were employed. He has a brother and sister.

At Regis High School on East 84th Street he took part in debating and track, and with the encouragement of Ed Hanley, his English teacher, also worked on the school magazine and yearbook. Although he was hospitalized at the time his high school class graduated, young Breslin had no difficulty earning his B.A. degree *summa cum laude* in 1936 at Manhattan College in Riverdale, the Bronx. He also received the Grady Oratorical Medal for general excellence. Breslin had participated in debating and dramatics, besides being editor in chief of the college newspaper and yearbook—and was a member of two honor societies. His summer vacations were spent working for a tourist agency.

Breslin, who had wanted to write since he read *The Rover Boys* at ten, began with radio scripts composed under the direction of the late Knowles Entrikin, author of the play *Seed of the Brute* (1926). From 1937 to 1947 he was a free-lance writer, turning out scripts for the Lionel Barrymore program, *The Mayor of the Town* and propaganda materials for the Government during the war, besides two documentary films and television scripts. His story *Bad Day at Black Rock* (Muller, 1955) written under the pseudonym of Michael Niall, was the basis of a moving picture starring Spencer Tracy. Bosley Crowther in his New York *Times* review of the film remarked that "much the same sort of situation that prevailed in the memorable *High Noon* [starring Gary Cooper] is apparent in *Bad Day at Black Rock.*

The Tamarack Tree (McGraw, 1947), a literary Guild selection, was Breslin's first historical novel. It described the effects on the inhabitants of Stratton, Vermont, of a three-day Whig political rally held in 1840 on a hillside near the town, at which Daniel Webster delivered an address. "Breslin has steered a safe course. Because the novel makes no pretense at literary or political significance, it cannot be justly criticized for its manifest shortcomings on these scores," wrote John Lydenberg in the *Saturday Review of Literature.* "Because the romance and the melodrama are reasonably modulated, the sex held within the bounds of nineteenth-century Vermont, and the familiar details of small-town life accurate and solid, the critic is not tempted to use this novel as text for a lecture on the spurious and factitious romances flooding the market."

In *The Bright Battalions* (McGraw, 1953) Kevin O'Connor, an Irishman, fights on the French side against the British in battles that rage up and down Lakes Champlain and George between 1756 and 1759. "Banality is avoided by skillful writing, vital characterization, and plenty of action," wrote David Tilden in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review.* The *Saturday Review* thought the fighting was "splendid," but the love romance tedious and on the incredible side.

HOWARD BRESLIN

The Silver Oar (Crowell, 1954), according to the author's own admission, contained as much history as there was silver in the gilded wooden oar which always preceded a pirate to the Boston gallows. The novel culminates in the Boston revolution which overthrew Governor Andros in 1689. P. A. Duhamel observed in the New York *Times Book Review* that the hero's sense of time and space in colonial America was dim and confused, but recommended the book as "an escapist exercise in derring-do." It was a selection of the Dollar Book Club, as was its successor, *Shad Run* (Crowell, 1955).

This was a novel of life around Poughkeepsie, New York, a century later, in 1788. The townspeople were interested as much in the shad run in the Hudson River as in the ratification of the new Constitution. Oriana Atkinson, herself a writer of books about this period and place, wrote in the New York *Times Book Review* that "Breslin draws not only a brilliant picture of early America, but explains in an easy and relaxed way, a great deal of our history."

Autumn Comes Early, the story of a small-town librarian whose personal destiny becomes involved with the fate of the town itself, seemed to David Dempsey "sentimental rather than sad" as a story of resignation. Virginia Kirkus wrote of *Let Go of Yesterday* that "the family solidarity and sympathy here gives this portrait its warmth, and while not important, this is at all times likeable." There is a good deal about baseball in this novel. (Breslin is an ardent fan of the San Francisco Giants. He also likes to swim and to travel.) He turns to Ireland of A.D. 990 to 1014 for the setting of his new novel, *The Gallowglass* (Crowell, 1958).

On June 14, 1942 Howard Breslin was married to Patricia Leonard Presnell. He is blue-eyed, brown-haired, weighs 150 pounds, and stands five feet six inches tall. He is a member of the Authors Guild Council of the Authors League of America.

Reference

Who's Who in America (Sup. Ap '54)

BRODE, WALLACE R(EED) (brōd) June 12, 1900- Chemist; U.S. Government official; organization official

Address: b. U.S. Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 3900 Connecticut Ave., N.W, Washington 8, D.C.

Adjustment of U.S. foreign policy to "the impacts of current scientific development" became the over-all responsibility of Dr. Wallace R. Brode in January 1958 upon his appointment as science adviser to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. To accept the position he took a leave of absence from the National Bureau of Standards, where he has been associate director since 1947. For about twenty years earlier he had taught chemistry at Ohio State University and is known for experimental work in both chemistry and physics, having specialized in dyes, optical activity, and spectroscopy. He is serving during 1958 as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is at present concerned with improving science teaching.

Department of State

WALLACE R. BRODE

One of triplet sons, Wallace Reed Brode was born to Howard Stidham and Martha Catherine (Bigham) Brode on June 12, 1900 in Walla Walla, Washington. His father was professor of zoology at Whitman College in Walla Walla, and Wallace's brothers also became professors of science. Robert B. Brode, his triplet, is a physicist; the other triplet, Malcolm D. Brode (now deceased), was a zoologist; and a third brother, J. Stanley Brode, is a zoologist.

Wallace Brode was graduated from Walla Walla High School in 1917, served in the U.S. Army in 1918, and later attended Whitman College, where he attained election to Phi Beta Kappa and received the B.S. degree in 1922. Then at the University of Illinois, Urbana, where he received an assistantship in chemistry for the years from 1921 to 1924, he undertook graduate work in chemistry for the M.Sc. degree, conferred in 1922, and the Ph.D. degree, conferred in 1925. By arrangement with the Graduate School of the University of Illinois, his last year of work for his doctorate was done at the National Bureau of Standards, with which he was associated as a chemist from 1923 to 1926.

The recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship, Brode studied in Europe from 1926 to 1928: with Professor Arthur Hantzsch in Leipzig, Germany; with Professor Victor Henri in Zurich, Switzerland; and with Professor E. C. Baly at the University of Liverpool, England. In 1928 he joined the faculty of Ohio State University in Columbus and advanced from assistant professor of chemistry to associate professor in 1932 and to professor in 1938. During his twenty years at the university he directed the work of well over a hundred candidates for the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees, and developed new courses in chemical analysis, spectroscopic methods, and optical isomerism.

Noting that Brode is "a leader in the field of spectroscopy and applied optics," Roger Adams pointed out in *Science* (February 15, 1957) that "a combination of synthetic organic chemistry and optical methods of analysis and control has formed the background for most of his research and textbook contributions." He has written more than 120 technical articles in U.S. and European journals; is author of *Chemical Spectroscopy* (Wiley, 1929 and 1943); co-author of *Organic Chemistry* (Wiley, 1938 and 1943), *Science in Progress* (Yale University Press, 1956), among other books. He is editor of *Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry* (Wiley, 1940, 1945, 1948, and 1955), prepared in collaboration with C. E. Boord and R. G. Bossert.

According to Howard Simons in *Saturday Review* (March 1, 1958), "Brode teaches millions of students by indirection. He has been the principal promoter of a form of molecular models in which colored balls and wooden pegs are arranged to represent the structure of organic molecules."

On leave from Ohio State University, Brode held a number of defense positions during World War II, including consultant and project leader for the War Metallurgy Committee (1942-45) and for the National Defense Research Committee (1942-44). He was head of the liaison offices of the Office of Scientific Research and Development first in London and then in Paris during 1944 and 1945. In the same period he was liaison officer for the Naval technical mission in Europe and a member of the Alsos Mission, which collected enemy information on atomic energy experimentation.

In 1945 he went to the Naval Ordnance Test Station at Inyokern, California, as head of the science department and deputy to the technical director to help in the organization and administration of this large rocket research laboratory, of whose advisory board he is still a member. Dr. Brode returned to his work at Ohio State University in 1947, but soon resigned his professorship to become associate director of the National Bureau of Standards, as well as deputy and adviser to the director.

The National Bureau of Standards, a research and development agency within the Department of Commerce, is primarily concerned with determining and maintaining standards of measurements for physical quantities such as length, temperature, sound, and many others. Brode's responsibilities covered the general operation of chemical interests of the bureau and activities pertaining to foreign relations, education, and publication. In directing the last-named program he served as chairman of the editorial committee of the bureau, which publishes a number of periodicals and miscellaneous reports and handbooks. In addition to carrying out his many administrative duties, Brode spent some time in the laboratory at the National Bureau of Standards, working on steric effects in dyes and absorption spectra related to color and dyes.

Because of "the growing importance of activities of scientists as a significant element in formulating foreign policy and in carrying on relations with other governments," the U.S. Department of State announced in January 1958 that it would revive its program of assigning scientific attachés to U.S. embassies abroad. It appointed Dr. Brode to direct the program and to serve as special scientific adviser to the Secretary of State, thus filling a post that had been vacant for four years. Brode was sworn into office on January 13. Among the scientists who had recommended him for the position was Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, with whom Dr. Brode is expected to work closely.

Also in mid-January 1958 Dr. Brode succeeded Dr. Laurence H. Snyder as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a 110-year-old organization which represents some 300 societies and 56,000 individual members. For several years the A.A.A.S. has urged better science teaching and is attempting to deal with some of the problems in high schools through a program in which "special consultants work directly with individual teachers in individual school systems to improve science teaching in balanced relationship to the over-all curriculum" (*Christian Science Monitor,* December 27, 1957).

In other Government positions Brode serves in the chemistry division of the National Research Council and is a member of the advisory committee on stable isotopes at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. The professional organizations on which he has held executive offices include the American Chemical Society, Optical Society of America (also editor of its journal), American Institute of Physics, and Research Society of America. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1954. He belongs to several Greek-letter societies, and his club is the Cosmos.

Dr. Wallace R. Brode married Ione Sundstrom, a nurse, on March 19, 1941. A previous marriage had ended in divorce in 1936. The blue-eyed, brown-haired scientist is six feet one inch tall, and weighs 210 pounds. Several of his recreations are related to his work. An expert in photography, he went to Siberia in 1936 as a member of the Harvard-M.I.T. expedition to photograph an eclipse of the sun. He is interested also in music, plays the flute, is a high-fidelity enthusiast, and has a large collection of tape recordings of speeches and radio discussions. He has conducted research in archery as a hobby, and he and his wife are students of Southwestern American Indian folklore.

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BRONOWSKI, J(ACOB) Jan. 18, 1908-
British government official; author; mathematician

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As a mathematician and man of letters, Dr. J. Bronowski has successfully combined two careers. His technical background is utilized by the central research establishment of the British National Coal Board, where he is regarded as an expert on smokeless fuels. Bronowski has also achieved a reputation with works of fiction and nonfiction. In his books, *The Common Sense of Science* (1951) and *Science and Human Values* (1958), he has interpreted science in all its ramifications to the layman. In a review of the latter volume, the philosopher Dr. Horace M. Kallen wrote: "It is a book to restore the confidence of all those whom the times have caused to doubt whether a peacefully changing, creative society based on individuality and diversity, assuring equal liberty of thought, association and communication for all, can live and grow."

Jacob Bronowski was born in Poland on January 18, 1908, the son of Abram and Celia Bronowski. His family migrated to Germany and later to England, where Jacob became a naturalized British subject. He was educated at the Central Foundation School which awarded him a scholarship to Jesus College, Cambridge. Bronowski majored in mathematics and was designated a "wrangler"—the title

Julian Messner Co.

J. BRONOWSKI

given to the student holding the highest class of honors in mathematics. He also edited the literary magazine *Experiment,* and his verse and prose brought him critical acclaim.

Cambridge University conferred the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees on Bronowski in 1933. In the following year he was appointed senior lecturer in mathematics at University College of Hull. In 1942 he accepted an assignment with Sir Reginald Stradling's military research unit at the Home Security Office. Bronowski, who is credited with being a pioneer in the development of operational research methods, supervised studies in the physical and economic effects of bombing. For a short period during the war he was stationed in Washington, D.C., with the Joint Target Group.

When the war terminated in 1945, Dr. Bronowski was appointed scientific deputy to the British chiefs of staff mission to Japan. His analysis of atomic bombing was reported in a paper, "The Effects of the Atomic Bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki." Seeing the ruins of Nagasaki was, for Bronowski, "a universal moment," he later wrote in *Science and Human Values.* "The power of science for good and for evil has troubled other minds than ours. . . . Men have been killed with weapons before now: what happened at Nagasaki was only more massive (for 40,000 were killed there by a flash which lasted seconds). . . . Nothing happened in 1945 except that we changed the scale of our indifference to man; and conscience, in revenge, for an instant, became immediate to us."

In 1946 he became associated with the British Ministry of Works and in the following year he was named assistant chief scientific adviser at the Ministry. It was his responsibility to make mathematical and statistical investigations into the structure of industry, in particular, the building and construction trades. For a short time in 1948 he was given a leave of absence to head the projects division of UNESCO.

Since May 1950 Dr. Bronowski has been director of the central research establishment of the National Coal Board. He is a recognized authority on the problem of power resources and a specialist in research dealing with smokeless fuels. As such Bronowski figures prominently in England's peacetime atomic energy program, about which he is generally optimistic despite specific technological drawbacks (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 19, 1956).

In the realm of literature Dr. Bronowski has also gained recognition. His *The Poet's Defense* (Macmillan, 1939), was well received. This was followed by *William Blake, 1757-1827; A Man Without a Mask* (Secker & Warburg, 1945), which was called "one of the most profound and discerning studies of the great poet-artist to have been published" (Yorkshire *Post,* May 28, 1956). In an article for the *Nation* (November 30, 1957), Bronowski saw Blake as a "prophet for our age", and he discussed his search for "the single key to all experience."

During 1948 Bronowski produced a radio play, *Journey to Japan. The Face of Violence* heard by British radio audiences in 1950 was his dramatic interpretation of the role of violence in our society. It was awarded the Italia Prize in 1951 as the best dramatic piece broadcast in Europe, and it was published (Turnstile Press, 1954; Braziller, 1955).

As a mathematician and humanist, Bronowski has worked at interpreting science to the layman. In *The Common Sense of Science* (Heinemann, 1951; Harvard University Press, 1953), he traced the history of science as three dominant themes: order, cause, and chance. According to James R. Newman in *What Is Science?* (1955) Bronowski "reinterprets the development of scientific ideas in a way which makes them meaningful to scientists and nonscientists at the same time." The *American Scientist* (October 1953) called the book "thought-provoking" and the reviewer for *Scientific Monthly* (September 1953) suggested that it was an "important book [which] deserves to be widely read."

In the New York *Times Magazine* (October 28, 1951) Bronowski discussed in laymen's terms the fundamental meanings of the atom and its potential for good and evil. Atomic power is not a "one way road to death, but also offers opportunities for happiness," he wrote. In another essay he explained the basic facts of fusion (New York *Times Magazine,* November 23, 1952).

Dr. Bronowski served as president of the (British) Library Association in 1957-58. In his presidential address, delivered on September 17, 1957, he asserted: "If the public library is to be a means of education in the whole of our culture, then one of its duties must be to make the language of science familiar to those who are not professional scientists. I think that libraries have already gained by the interest which other means of education (radio and television) have enlarged. But I am also sure that the printed word and the public library remain for others, as they were for me . . . (I came to this country as a stranger, speaking another language) the most powerful means for self-education." (This address is reprinted in *Library Journal,* February 1, 1958.)

The role of science in our society was discussed in his book, *Science and Human Values* (Messner, 1958). (It had first appeared in the *Nation,* December 29, 1956.) The volume has been called a "credo for a new liberalism, a new humanism," and eminent scientists, theologians, and philosophers have praised it. He points out that creativity, whether in science or the arts, springs from the same source. As the author sees it, to isolate scientific thought from other areas of human activity is to deny the human and universal qualities which give it life and meaning" (*Booklist,* April 1, 1958). "What science has to teach us," wrote Dr. Bronowski, "is not its techniques but its spirit. . . independence and originality, dissent and freedom and tolerance."

"To preserve the spirit of quarreling, of questioning, and of dissent on which science has been built," Bronowski has urged the scientist to "exercise his own personal conscience" and resist secrecy and official indoctrination (*Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,* January 1956).

In addition to his other activities, he appeared on the *Brains Trust,* a television program, impressing viewers with his engaging wit and erudition. He withdrew from the program in 1957 when the format was changed into an entertainment-type show (London *Times,* April 6, 1957).

He has contributed to technical and scientific journals on problems in algebraic geometry, topology, and mathematical statistics. In 1953 he was Carnegie Visiting Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Bronowski is short in stature, broad-shouldered, and muscular in frame. He has dark curly hair and a strong-boned face illuminated by dark penetrating eyes. Together with his wife and four daughters Bronowski lives in a house on the highest peak in the Cotswolds. Mrs. Bronowski, who is the former Rita Coblentz, married the mathematician in 1941. She is a sculptress and is known professionally as Rita Colin.

In the *Nation* (March 22, 1958) Dr. Bronowski discussed automation in his article, "Planning for the Year 2000," condensed in *Science Digest* (June 1958) under the title, "Automation Will Remold Our Lives." He recommends that workers be moved to smaller and specialized communities and be taught to perform higher skills. In this way, he hopes to avoid a totalitarian society and to avoid "a permanent war between the skilled and the unskilled."

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BROWN, ALBERTA L(OUISE) Jan. 9, 1894- Librarian

Address: b. The Upjohn Co., 301 Henriette St., Kalamazoo, Mich.; h. 1307 Warren Place, Kalamazoo, Mich.

"The Biblical injunction to walk a second mile is a must for special librarians," wrote Alberta L. Brown, president of Special Libraries Association for 1957-58. "Our libraries may be limited in resources, but the doctor or research worker should always go away with the feeling that everything possible has been done for him" (*Medical Library Association Bulletin,* January 1958).

ALBERTA L. BROWN

SLA is an international organization of professional librarians and information experts who serve manufacturing concerns, banks, corporations, law firms, newspapers, advertising agencies, hospitals, and Federal, state and municipal government bureaus. Alberta Brown, who succeeded Katharine Kinder (see *C.B.,* May 1957) as president, has "a rich background of experience in every phase of library work." Since 1941 she has been head librarian at the Upjohn Company, a pharmaceutical concern in Kalamazoo, Michigan. In 1954 she received the Upjohn Award, given "to those who contribute to the stability of the business by more than routine services."

(In June 1958 Miss Brown was succeeded by Margaret H. Fuller as SLA president.)

Alberta Louise Brown was born in Chicago, Illinois on January 9, 1894. Her parents were Hilles Talley and Mary Elizabeth (Wilkins) Brown. "I grew up in a suburb of Chicago," she recalled, "and at the turn of the century there were no branch libraries. But the Chicago Public Library maintained a station in our local dry goods store. Books were sent out daily on the local afternoon train. During the summer

BROWN, ALBERTA L.—*Continued*

my brothers and I carried on the service for the store owner. . . . We contributed our services in order not to wait until the dry goods man had time for library service. In those days the Chicago Public Library published a catalog and our books were chosen from this catalog."

She attended Englewood High School in Chicago, participating in glee club activities there, and graduated in 1911. Later enrolling at Tabor College in Tabor, Illinois, she majored in history and took her A.B. degree in 1920. During this time her ambition was to be a settlement worker, and she took the prerequisite courses. Since she planned to work with children and young people she also had "a lot of training in children's literature and story telling." After a summer doing practice work at a Chicago settlement house she decided to change professions. "This background led to my first library job as a children's librarian at the Council Bluffs, Iowa Public Library," Miss Brown told *Current Biography*. "After one year I decided to make library work my career and to this end went to the University of Iowa to take the six weeks course offered each summer by the State Library Commission." She spent the next three years as a cataloger in Council Bluffs.

Encouraged by the president of the library board to go to library school, she enrolled in the University of Wisconsin in 1924 and the following year received her certificate in library science. "I think the most important single influence in my library career was Mary Emogene Hazeltine who was in charge of the Library School at Wisconsin," Miss Brown related. "Her most important contribution was in the area of professional standards. She was personally a shining example to us of these standards and her enthusiasm was contagious."

After her graduation from library school she became head librarian at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, where she worked until 1929. During the next five years (1929-33) she was head cataloger at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, North Dakota. In 1933 she assumed the post of head librarian at St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, where she did distinguished work in building up the book collection.

Answering a "blind ad" in the Chicago *Tribune* in 1939 for a librarian in an engineering company, Miss Brown was hired by H. A. Brassert & Company, consulting engineers of Chicago. (The Illinois chapter of Special Libraries Association had also answered the advertisement and had urged that the company hire a professional librarian.) She held the post of head librarian for two years. In 1941 she became head librarian of the Upjohn Company in Kalamazoo, her present position. During the past seventeen years the company's library has grown from 5,000 to 30,000 volumes and from a staff of one to a present staff of thirteen. "We have just moved into a new library which triples our space and is modern and complete in every respect," she said.

When summing up her experience in technical libraries, Miss Brown wrote in a paper read before the Midwest regional group of the Medical Library Association in Detroit, Michigan on October 20, 1956: "The technical librarian is often faced with two jobs rather than one; the creation of library service and the education of the boss. . . . Our public is usually a small, well-knit group, so that though our service may be on a somewhat more personal basis, it is also more closely examined by the users of it. . . . A small mistake spread over the reading population of a city is simply lost, but where one's whole public may be a research staff or a group of doctors in a hospital, the problem is quite different."

Her paper, entitled "The Relation of the Librarian to Management, to the Patron and to the Library Staff," was printed in the *Medical Library Association Bulletin* for January 1958. Her other contributions to library literature include a bibliography which she helped to assemble as a student in library school, "Public Library Administration in the United States,. 1918-1925." This bibliography, published in the *Library Journal* in installments during 1926, 1927, and 1928, consisted of listings of magazine articles on library administration during the immediate years after World War I. *Special Libraries* magazine in 1948 printed an article by Miss Brown entitled "The organization and Administration of a Pharmaceutical Library." In 1951 Miss Brown contributed a chapter on classification and cataloging of books and periodicals to a SLA publication sponsored by the association's science-technology division, *Technical Libraries*.

As an active member of Special Libraries Association, Alberta Brown was the founder of its pharmaceutical section and chairman of that section when its *Unlisted Drugs* was published. She has also been chairman of the publicity committee for the *Union List of Serials*, chairman of the science-technology division and chairman of the study committee for the *Scientific Meetings List*.

Special Libraries Association was founded nearly fifty years ago and its present membership exceeds 5000 people. Organized at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in 1909, it retains its original purpose: to promote the collection of specialized fields and to improve the usefulness of special libraries. In addition to publishing numerous technical books and magazines, it runs a placement service available to all members seeking posts. "We are again on the threshold of a new year," Alberta Brown said soon after becoming president of the association. "By the combination of looking backward at the record and by reaching out into the future for new ideas, we will strive for a synthesis of both our past and our future, thus finding new solutions to old problems."

Music, reading, needlepoint and cooking are Alberta Brown's hobbies. Her religion is Roman Catholic, and she is politically independent. She is five feet five inches tall, has brown eyes and gray hair, and weighs 140 pounds. Her "after-hours" schedule includes giving book reviews and lectures, presiding over the Altrusa Club, entertaining her friends, and enjoying her attractive cottage on the shore of Lake Michigan. She belongs to the American Library Association, Medical Library Association, American Chemical Society's literature section, and the Altrusa International.

Associates describe Miss Brown as having a "sparkling personality," and as being an "excellent speaker," and a "stylish dresser."

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BROWN, CHARLES R(ANDALL) Dec. 13, 1899- U.S. naval officer; NATO naval commander

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(On July 23, 1958 it was announced that Admiral Charles R. Brown was named Commander in Chief of Allied Forces, southern Europe.)

In the strategic and volatile Middle East an important arm of U.S. policy is the Navy's Sixth Fleet, commanded since August 1956 by Vice Admiral Charles R. Brown. "Cat" Brown has described his command as "the best job in the world and the toughest. We have to be ready to handle anything at any time from a brush fire to the big blowout" (*Newsweek*, February 11, 1957). The Sixth Fleet comprises over seventy ships, including three carriers, heavy cruisers, and twelve destroyers, and 40,000 sailors and Marines. Its firepower is in excess of the total delivered by all the air forces in World War II.

(On July 15, 1958 President Eisenhower sent U.S. Marines into Lebanon at the request of President Camille N. Chamoun to protect the country from "strife fomented from without.")

A veteran of both World Wars, he has flown many types of planes, ranging from a World War I Jenny to the carrier crafts of World War II. He participated in five World War II campaigns, was commander of the escort carrier *Kalinin Bay*, and was awarded the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star medals. Called "one of the most brilliant strategists in the Navy today," Brown was Deputy Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet from 1955 to 1956.

Charles Randall Brown was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama on December 13, 1899, the son of Robison and Stella (Seed) Brown. A younger sister gave him the nickname "Cat" which he still uses. He attended public schools in Tuscaloosa and Marion Institute, Marion, Alabama before entering the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland in 1917. During the summer of 1918, while still a midshipman, he served on board the USS *Ohio* then operating with the Atlantic Fleet. After returning to the academy, his "horseplay and high-jinks once got him nearly expelled" (*Newsweek*, February 11, 1957). Put on probation, Cat settled down to hard work and was graduated and commissioned an ensign on June 3, 1921.

U. S. Navy

VICE ADM. CHARLES R. BROWN

Ensign Brown was successively assigned to the USS *Arkansas*, USS *Columbia*, the receiving ship in Philadelphia, the Navy's office of naval communications in Washington, D.C., and to the force which was charged with putting the first aircraft carrier, the *Langley*, into commission. After receiving flight training at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida, Brown won his wings and the Navy gunnery record by scoring sixty hits out of sixty shots on a towed sleeve in five passes.

As a naval aviator, Brown then served with Aircraft Squadrons, Scouting Fleet; in the flight division of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics in Washington, D.C.; on the USS *Saratoga* with Bombing Squadron 2, Aircraft Squadrons, Battle Fleet; and again with the Bureau of Aeronautics. For three years he was assigned to the administration section of the Bureau of Navigation.

The first ship which Brown commanded was the mine sweeper USS *Gannet*, to which he was ordered in March 1934. This was followed by service with Utility Squadrons 11, 14, and 12 attached to the USS *San Francisco*. In 1937-38 he completed the junior course at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, also serving at the Torpedo Station in Newport. After a year at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, he rejoined the USS *Saratoga* in June 1939, as carrier air group commander and later as air officer. On his last scheduled landing on the *Saratoga* his plane crashed into the landing barrier. Although badly shaken, Brown took off in another plane and came back in for a perfect landing. For a short time following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands, he was responsible for shore-based fighter planes there. In May 1942 he was transferred to the headquarters of the U.S.

BROWN, CHARLES R.—*Continued*

Fleet's Commander in Chief in Washington, D.C.

After fitting out the escort carrier *Kalinin Bay,* Brown commanded her from her commissioning on November 27, 1943 until October 3, 1944. His ship participated in the assault on the Marianas Islands and Brown was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V." Promoted to Rear Admiral in October 1944, he saw more combat from October 1944 to July 1945 as chief of staff to Commander Carrier Division One which participated in the Battle for Leyte Gulf, bombed a key Japanese convoy, and took part in a series of daring raids on Manila (Philippines), Tokyo, and in the China Sea. These and other bombings by Carrier Division One contributed to the successful landings on Leyte, Mindoro and Luzon in the Philippines, and on Iwo Jima. For his bravery in these operations Brown was awarded the Legion of Merit Medal with Combat "V."

Just prior to V-J Day, Rear Admiral Brown assumed command of the USS *Hornet,* a giant carrier which participated in Operation Magic Carpet, transporting Pacific veterans to the United States. On March 10, 1946 he began a fourteen-month tour as naval instructor in the Army Air Force Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama.

After a year as a student in the senior course at the Naval War College in Newport, Rear Admiral Brown remained there as chief of staff and aide to the president of the college. Believing that military and civilian leaders must understand each other's viewpoint, he instituted global strategy discussions. These meetings are now held annually and are attended by Navy officers and civilian leaders.

Rear Admiral Brown reported to London in February 1950 as deputy director of the Joint American Military Advisory Group. In April 1952 he assumed command of Carrier Division Six. Ordered to Washington, D.C. in June 1953, he was first attached to the office of the Chief of Naval Operations and a month later was transferred to serve the Joint Chiefs of Staff as deputy director of its joint strategic plans group and Navy member of its joint strategic survey committee.

Having been promoted to Vice Admiral in October 1955, Cat Brown was appointed Deputy Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet and chief of staff and aide to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet in January 1956. He served in this assignment until he assumed command of the Sixth Fleet in August 1956, succeeding Admiral Harry D. Felt.

"Day and night the Sixth Fleet is kept in a state of 'instant readiness' to handle its many and unpredictable assignments. It is poised to inhibit Soviet volunteers in the Arab world, to provide air cover (if sought) for the armies of a dozen friendly nations, to support and guard the southern flank of NATO, to land Marines anywhere they are needed, and even to reinforce the U.S. Air Force" (*Time,* January 7, 1957).

When Britain, France, and Israel attacked Egypt in the late fall of 1956 the Sixth Fleet evacuated American citizens from Egypt and Israel. After a political crisis occurred in Jordan, involving King Hussein I and pro-Western political leaders, on the one hand, and leaders pursuing an anti-Western policy, on the other, units of the Sixth Fleet were dispatched to the eastern Mediterranean and 1000 Marines from the fleet were given a twelve-hour liberty in Lebanon to demonstrate that the U.S. "could put troops into Jordan in a matter of days" (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 1, 1957).

The Sixth Fleet is also a good-will ambassador in the Mediterranean. In more than 1000 good-will visits each year the men spend $10,000,000, play baseball and soccer games with local teams, give band concerts, and parties for children. The USS *Wood* rushed food, first aid facilities, and technical assistance to Volos, Greece when the town was rocked by an earthquake. In addition, the conduct of the men when ashore is unusually good.

However, most of the efforts of the Sixth Fleet and of Vice Admiral Brown are directed at being ready in case of all-out nuclear war. "If I can survive the first blows—and I think I can—I will be able to do a lot of hitting myself. Wars are won by remnants and the Sixth Fleet is going to be a pretty sturdy remnant" declared Brown (*Business Week,* September 7, 1957).

Stocky, blue-eyed, Charles R. Brown was married to Eleanor T. Green on November 26, 1921. He described his courtship: "We exchanged sarcasms and fell in love, a well-known fad" (*Time,* January 7, 1957). The Browns have two sons, Nicholas Harwood Brown and Ensign Randall Robison Brown (Annapolis '57). A Protestant, Brown reads the Bible each night. He likes to garden and enjoys movies. He has a Presidential Unit Citation and many campaign medals.

A colleague describes Vice Admiral Brown as "a fearless operator in battle. He believes that you've got to bleed to deliver mortal blows. He can be depended to close with the enemy and not hesitate to make the necessary sacrifices" (New York *Times,* April 26, 1957).

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BRUNNER, EDMUND DE S(CHWEINITZ) Nov. 4, 1889- Sociologist; university professor

Address: b. c/o Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, 605 W. 115th St., New York 25; h. R.R. 3, Wilton, Conn.

In his numerous books and articles, the American sociologist Edmund de S. Brunner has presented the results of his research in rural communities and his observations on the role of the church and religion in contemporary society. His most recent publication is *The Growth of a Science; A Half-Century of Rural Sociological Research* (Harper, 1957). Since 1931 he has been a professor at Teachers College, Columbia University, in New York, and since 1951 chairman of the university's Bureau of Applied Social Research. For ten years he was an adviser to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Edmund de Schweinitz Brunner, the only child of Franklin Henry and Nina (de Schweinitz) Brunner, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania on November 4, 1889. His paternal grandfather was one of the founders of the Bethlehem Iron (now Steel) Company and his maternal grandfather was a bishop of the Moravian Church. His father was a business executive. Young Edmund attended the Moravian Preparatory School in Bethlehem, where he was editor of the school newspaper, and then Moravian College in the same city.

He was graduated in 1909 with the B.A. degree after having majored in English. He was ordained to the ministry of the Moravian Church and his first calling was as a pastor in Coopersburg, Pennsylvania from 1911 to 1914, and later, he was at the First Church in Easton, Pennsylvania from 1914 to 1916. For the next year, from 1917 to 1918 he was rural secretary of the Committee on War Industrial Communities.

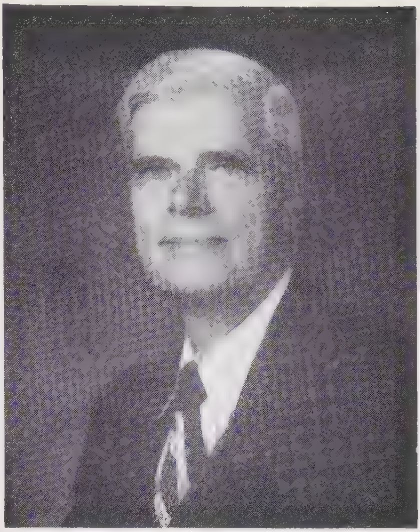
Meanwhile, he had received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Moravian College in 1912 and 1914, respectively. His thesis for the M.A. degree was entitled, "The Rural Church as a Social Institution." His major and minor theses for the doctoral degree, both of which were later published, were entitled: "Cooperation in Coopersburg: A Community Case Study" and "A History of Moravian Missions to the Indians of Southern California."

From 1919 to 1920 he was director of the town and country survey department of the Interchurch World Movement, and beginning in 1921 Brunner was the director of the town and country surveys of the (Rockefeller) Institute of Social and Religious Research. The fourteen volumes published in the town and country series were edited by Brunner and the Doran Company published them between 1922 and 1925.

He directed the work for *A Church and Community Survey of Salem County, New Jersey* (1922). With his wife, M. V. Brunner, he edited *A Church and Community Survey of Pend Oreille County, Washington* (1922) and wrote *Irrigation and Religion; A Study of Religions and Social Conditions in Two California Counties* (1922). He wrote for the series two books: *Church Life in the Rural South; A Study of the Opportunity of Protestantism Based upon Data from Seventy Counties* (1923) and *Surveying Your Community; A Handbook of Method for the Rural Church* (1925).

The Institute of Social and Religious Research published ten volumes in their American village studies, which was directed by Brunner. Within this series, Brunner wrote *Village Communities* (1927) and collaborated with G. S. Hughes and Marjorie Patten to create *American Agricultural Villages* (1927).

Other books which he wrote for the Institute of Social and Religious Research include: *Immigrant Farmers and their Children; with Four Studies of Immigrant Communities* (1929), *Industrial Village Churches* (1930), and *The Larger Parish, A Movement or an Enthusiasm?* (1934). For the Institute he edited *Churches of Distinction in Town and Country* (1923) and with Harlan Paul Douglass he wrote *The Protestant Church as a Social Institution* (1935).


Von Behr

EDMUND DE S. BRUNNER

Among the other books which Brunner has written are: *The New Country Church Building* (Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, 1917); *The Country Church in the New World Order* (Association Press, 1919); *Tested Methods in Town and Country Churches* (Doran, 1923); *The Church and the Agricultural Crisis* (Pilgrim Press, 1928); and *Working with Rural Youth* (American Council on Education, 1942).

In collaboration with other authors, Brunner has written a large number of works. With M. F. Oerter he produced *A Rural Survey of Sharon Parish, Tuscarawas, Ohio* for the Moravian Country Church Commission in Easton, Pennsylvania in 1915. Eight years later the Doran Company published *The Town and Country Church in the United States as Illustrated by Data from One Hundred Seventy-nine Counties and by Intensive Studies of Twenty-five,* written with H. N. Morse.

Two books were written in collaboration with J. H. Kolb: *Rural Social Trends,* published in 1933 by McGraw-Hill, and *A Study of Rural Society, Its Organization and Changes,* published in 1935 by Houghton Mifflin (later editions appeared in 1940, 1946, and 1952). S. H. Patterson and Brunner worked together on *The School in American Society* (International Textbook Company, 1936). With Irving Lorge he wrote *Rural Trends in Depression Years* (Columbia University Press, 1937).

Working with several others, Brunner produced *Community Organization and Adult Education; A Five-Year Experiment* (University

BRUNNER, EDMUND DE S.—*Continued*

of North Carolina Press, 1942). Columbia University Press published in 1945 the book, *Farmers of the World; The Development of Agricultural Extension,* edited by Brunner, H. P. Yang, and others. In 1949 appeared *Rural America and the Extension Service; A History and Critique of the Cooperative Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service,* written by Brunner and Yang. With W. C. Hallenbeck, Brunner collaborated on *American Society: Urban and Rural Patterns* (Harper, 1955).

At Teachers College in Columbia University, Brunner was an associate in rural education from 1926 to 1931, and beginning in 1931, he has been a professor there. Since 1951 he has also been chairman of the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia. He was the editor at Teachers College of the Columbia University National Crisis Series, a sixteen-title pamphlet analysis of "New Deal" legislation for high schools and colleges, published in 1933.

On loan to the government of Korea in 1927, Brunner made a social and economic survey and wrote *Rural Korea: A Preliminary Social and Economic Survey,* published in 1928 by the International Missionary Council. He lectured in the universities of New Zealand and Australia in 1937 and in the following year, the Institute of Pacific Relations published his *Rural Australia and New Zealand; Some Observations of Current Trends.* He has written numerous articles which have appeared in such magazines as the *Journal of Home Economics, Political Science Quarterly, American Sociological Review, Rural America,* and *Social Forces.*

In the U.S. Government, Brunner has held several advisory positions. He has been a collaborator in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and its successor organizations since 1936. He was an adviser to the War Food Administration and to the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1942 to 1951. Brunner was a member of the Joint Commission on Agricultural Extension Post War Policy and Program from 1946 to 1948.

Dr. Brunner has received several honorary degrees. In 1935 Moravian College granted him the L.H.D. degree; in 1937 the University of Queensland in Australia bestowed on him the LL.D. degree. In 1950 he received the Alumni Distinguished Service Award of Moravian College. He initiated the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of Natal in 1954; the university awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree in that year. His clubs are the Faculty at Columbia University and the Waquoit Bay Yacht. He belongs to numerous professional societies and has been a trustee of Moravian College and Theological Seminary since 1946.

Edmund de Schweinitz Brunner married Mary W. Vogler of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin on December 16, 1912. They had two children, Edmund de Schweinitz, Jr., and Wilfred Robert. She died on May 22, 1947. Brunner married Lousene Rousseau, an editor, on November 6, 1948. He has blue eyes and gray hair; he is six feet four inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. He is an independent voter. For recreation he enjoys gardening, sailing, water sports, and collecting stamps.

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BURCHARD, JOHN E(LY) Dec. 8, 1898-
Educator; architect

Address: b. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.; h. 564 Springs Rd., Bedford, Mass.

Educator, engineer, and architect, John E. Burchard, dean of the School of Humanities and Social Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a specialist in library construction and planning, housing, and structural defense. Formerly director of libraries at M.I.T., with which he has been associated professionally for over twenty years, Dean Burchard was a consultant on library design to many universities. He also has a continuing concern with higher education and in the summer of 1957 participated in conferences in France and Norway on mutual problems in this field. Dean Burchard has also been vice-president of the Bemis Industries, Inc., in Boston (1933-38); president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1954-56); and the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Merit in 1948 for his services to the Government during World War II.

In an address in 1955 Dean Burchard stated: "It would be better to stop yelling that we need more scientists and engineers and start saying what is really true—that we need more good scientists and engineers." The real danger, he pointed out, is that the scarcity of technicians will result in encouraging "a quite competent student of English literature . . . to become an indifferent technologist" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 17, 1955).

John Ely Burchard was born in Marshall, Minnesota on December 8, 1898 to Sidonie (Schupp) and James Clark Burchard. He attended the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis from 1915 to 1917, studying medicine for a year. He then served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, American Expeditionary Force, and resumed his education at M.I.T. in Cambridge in 1919. He received the B.S. degree in architectural engineering in 1923 and a M.Sc. degree two years later.

Part of his working experience was obtained during summer recesses when he was employed as a draftsman and designer for architects and engineers. While taking his graduate courses, he was assistant to the head of the department of civil and sanitary engineering at M.I.T. (1923-25), and he was later a part-time instructor in English (1924-25) and in architecture (1926-30).

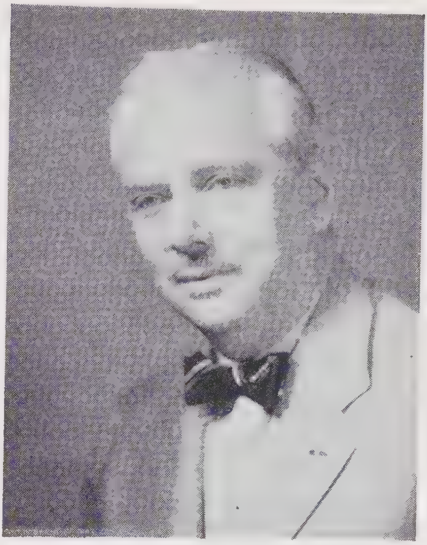
For thirteen years, from 1925 to 1938, Burchard was affiliated with Bemis Industries, Inc. His first post was engineering designer and laboratory assistant; in 1926 he was placed in charge of the laboratory; from 1928 until his departure he was director of research, development, and patents; and from 1933 onward he was also a vice-president. While with the Bemis Company, Burchard became internationally known for his work in housing. He left in 1938 to be a professor and director of the Albert Farwell Bemis Foundation at M.I.T.

Government work took most of Burchard's time from 1940 to 1945. He was executive officer of the committees on passive protection against bombing and fortification design of the National Research Council (1940-44); chairman of section B, division A (1940-42) and chief of division 2 (1943-44) of the National Defense Research Committee; assistant chief (1944-45) and deputy chief (1945-46) of the Office of Field Service; and chairman of the committee on amphibious navigation and demolition, Office of Scientific Research and Development (1944-46). He headed four scientific military missions to theaters of operation including the United Kingdom, the Caribbean, the central Pacific, and Germany. For these efforts Burchard received the Presidential Medal of Merit in 1948.

Toward the end of the war Burchard was appointed to the newly created post of director of libraries at M.I.T. in 1944. In this assignment he was instrumental in the building of the Charles Hayden Memorial Library. A three-man subcommittee, headed by Burchard, of the Cooperative Committee on Library Building Plans, under sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation, prepared a monograph, *Planning the University Library Building* (Princeton University Press), in 1949. The publication was intended to "focus the best opinion available on such problems as present educational trends as they affect libraries, technological trends as they apply . . . to library buildings, and such engineering matters as lighting, new modes of construction, etc."

In 1948 Burchard was named dean of humanities and two years later dean of the School of Humanities and Social Studies. His principal task in this position is the administraton of the economics, social science, humanities, and modern languages departments, all courses leading to undergraduate and graduate degrees in humanities and social sciences, and the four-year humanities program required of all undergraduates.

His publications have been many and varied. He was co-author with Albert Farwell Bemis of *The Evolving House* (in three volumes, Technology Press, M.I.T., 1933-36); author of *A Method for Analyzing the Economic Distribution of Shelter* (Bemis Foundation, 1940); collaborator with Lincoln Thiesmeyer of *Combat Scientists* (Little, 1947); editor of *Rockets, Guns and Targets* (Little, 1948); author of a history of M.I.T. in World War II entitled *Q.E.D.* (Technology Press, M.I.T., 1948); and editor of *Mid-Century; The Social Implications of Scientific Progress* (Technology Press, M.I.T. and Wiley, 1950). He has contributed numerous articles to books and professional journals, including many on library topics such as "Library's Function in Education" (in *University of Tennessee Library Lectures,* 1952) and "Waterloo of Science" (*Abgila,* December 1949).



JOHN E. BURCHARD

Burchard was a member of the advisory council to the department of physics at Princeton University in New Jersey (1941-49). In 1949 he was a delegate to the UNESCO conference on documentation in Paris; in 1951 he went to Australia to work on the plans for the Australian National Library; and in 1953 he delivered the Canadian Hazen Lectures on the topic "The Dilemmas of General Education." He has been a guest lecturer at universities throughout the United States and a visiting professor at the University of California at Berkley and Lowell Lecturer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He was a consultant on library building to Rice Institute, New York University, the United Nations, and Georgia Institute of Technology.

At present, he is a member of the visiting committee of the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University; a trustee of Mt. Holyoke College; chairman of the Technology Press board, M.I.T.; a member of the Yale University council's committee on the library; and a member of the advisory board (chairman, 1956) of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York.

Honorary degrees awarded to Dean Burchard include those of L.H.D. from Union College (1953) and Doctor of Architecture from the University of Michigan (1956). He has been a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (president in 1954, 1955, and 1956); member at large of the American Council of Learned Societies; member of Chi Psi, Tau Beta Pi, Club of Odd Volumes, and the Examiner Club of Boston. Burchard was married on September 7, 1926 to Marjorie Walker Gaines of New York City. He has two sons, John Ely, Jr., and Marshall Gaines.

(Continued next page)

As general chairman of M.I.T.'s Mid-Century Convocation on Social Implications of Scientific Progress in 1949, Dean Burchard asserted: "Without assuming any mantle of prophecy, it is meet to suggest that the early conquest of space is probable, that large-scale biological controls are possible, and that ability to control man's thoughts with precision is by no means out of the question. Any of these is more awesome in its implications than was the mushroom cloud in 1945." He also warned against overspecialization (New York *Times,* April 1, 1949).

At Cooper Union in New York City in 1956, John E. Burchard stressed that we cannot compete with the Soviet Union on the basis of numbers. Our strength lies rather in preparing men who are unafraid to think for themselves. "Free inquiry into all questions" is the "only thing which can in the long run preserve us against the mass man of the East" (New York *Times,* October 9, 1956).

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BUTTONS, RED Feb. 5, 1919- Actor
Address: b. c/o Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., 666 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y.

Almost forgotten by the entertainment world following the closing of his television program in May 1955, Red Buttons subsequently made a "come back" with his performance as Sergeant Kelly in the Warner Bros film *Sayonara,* released in December 1957. For this characterization he was awarded in March 1958 the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences' "Oscar" statuette in recognition of Buttons' "best supporting performance." Buttons, who received his early training in vaudeville, burlesque, and Catskill Mountain resorts, and later appeared on the Broadway stage, became a television star with the debut of the *Red Buttons Show* in October 1952.

Red Buttons is the name used professionally by Aaron Chwatt, who was born in New York City on February 5, 1919 to Michael and Sophie Chwatt. His father was an immigrant from Poland and a millinery worker by trade. "I grew up on the Lower East Side," Buttons recalled. "It was a pretty tough block."

After attending P.S. 105 on East 4th Street he moved with his parents, his brother Joe and his sister Ida, to the Bronx. He won an amateur night contest at Fox's Corona Theatre at the age of twelve, when he appeared under the name of "Little Skippy" and sang "Sweet Jennie Lee."

He attended Evander Childs High School in the Bronx and became an "excellent" soccer player. Answering an advertisement in 1935 for a "bellboy and singer" at Dinty Moore's tavern on City Island in the Bronx, the "carrot-topped" boy was given a uniform with forty-eight buttons. Customers nicknamed him Red Buttons.

In the summer of 1935 Red Buttons made his first appearance on the "Borscht Circuit," entertaining at Greenfield Park in the Catskill Mountains in exchange for board and lodging. After graduating from high school in February 1937, he appeared at Loch Sheldrake in the Catskills in the summer of 1938, when he impressed a "scout" for the burlesque impresario Harold Minsky; thereafter he played seventeen weeks as a comic at the Gaiety Theatre, New York, and later on the Western Wheel circuit.

In 1941 he was summoned to Hollywood by José Ferrer for a role in the motion picture, *The Admiral Takes a Wife,* but this musical comedy of peacetime naval life in Hawaii, scheduled for its first showing three days after the Pearl Harbor attack, was never exhibited. In support of José Ferrer and Uta Hagen, Red Buttons played the role of Private Carter through the six weeks run of the stage farce *Vickie* at the Plymouth Theatre, New York beginning September 22, 1942, then replaced another comedian in the *Wine, Women and Song* vaudeville-burlesque company at the Ambassador Theatre until the show closed in December.

Inducted into the Army in 1943, Private Red Buttons was "requisitioned" by Moss Hart for his play *Winged Victory,* presented by the Army Air Forces for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief. Buttons played the role of Whitey through the run of 212 performances in New York and repeated his role in the Twentieth Century-Fox film version; then toured in *Winged Victory* for twenty-eight more weeks. With another Army unit he went to Europe in 1945 and was one of the entertainers at the Potsdam Conference.

After being demobilized in the rank of corporal in February 1946, he had a one-word part in the James Cagney picture *13 Rue Madeleine* and then was chosen for the George Abbott stage musical *Barefoot Boy With Cheek* at the Martin Beck Theatre on April 3, 1947. In the role of Shyster Fiscal he helped "give the show a lot of pace" (Ward Morehouse, New York *Sun*).

A year later, at the National Theatre, on May 5, 1948, he appeared as "Dinky" Bennett in the musical, *Hold It.* "The best out and out performance of the evening," commented William Hawkins in the New York *World-Telegram,* (May 6, 1948) "is Red Buttons', who here comes into his own . . . he can dress up comedy lines."

According to Gilbert Millstein, (New York *Times Magazine,* February 22, 1953), Red Buttons "made his first big impression on the television industry in October 1951 when he played in *Suspense* in an episode depicting the life of Joe E. Lewis." He had previously made several guest appearances, including one on the Milton

Berle show. In the following year CBS-TV, looking for a novelty to compete with NBC's Tuesday evening Milton Berle show, engaged Buttons to put on a half-hour weekly program, and on October 14, 1953 the *Red Buttons Show* was telecast for the first time.

"Red belongs to the lower key school of comedy," commented Jack Gould in the New York *Times*. "He doesn't try to overpower his audience, nor is he a believer in frantic antics as a substitute for humor. . . . He's easy to like." Switchboard operators at CBS "reported one of the biggest responses to a single show they had ever had" (*Time,* October 27, 1952).

After the initial show, Buttons developed four notable characters and introduced the song "Ho, Ho, Ho, Strange Things Are Happening," which became very popular. (The characters were "Rocky" Buttons, a "punch drunk prizefighter," "juvenile delinquent" called "Muggsy" Buttons, a "dialect German" named "Kleeglefarven," and the "Kupke Kid"). Buttons won the New York TV Academy's "Michael" for 1952-53.

In March 1954 he was prevailed upon to experiment with "situation" comedy, and when his "rating" dropped his sponsor withdrew. Under new sponsorship he moved over to NBC in October 1954, but the *Red Buttons Show* closed in May 1955.

Buttons told the United Press writer Vernon Scott in November, 1957, "I found out how tough show business can be." In the next two years he worked only fourteen weeks, chiefly in night clubs; his television appearances were limited to three guest dates on the *Perry Como Show* and one as a "legitimate" actor in April, 1956. ("His role, which he handled expertly," stated *Newsweek,* "was that of a whimsical saint in a lightweight *Studio One* fantasy"). He played Bottom in a summer stage production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in 1956.

In the following year he was given the role of Sergeant Kelly in the Warner Bros. film version of James Michener's novel *Sayonara,* with Joshua Logan directing. When the picture was released in December 1957, Buttons' performance was generally praised by the critics.

Soon he was in demand for TV guest appearances; he made a new film, *Imitation General* for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; then on March 26, 1958, for his Sergeant Kelly in *Sayonara,* he received the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences' "Oscar." On April 27, 1958 Buttons appeared as Hansel in the NBC-TV production, *Hansel and Gretel.*

"I'm a little guy," Red Buttons has remarked, "and that's what I play all the time—a little guy and his troubles." His precise height is five feet six inches, his weight around 140 pounds. Buttons has blue eyes, and his once red hair is now gray. His marriage in 1947 to the burlesque performer known as Roxanne ended four years later in divorce. Since 1951 he has been married to the former Helayne McNorton. "She has boundless faith in me," he told Harriet Van Horne. "We've been married nine years. It sounds corny, but I'm a better person because of her" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 25, 1958).

Warner Bros.

RED BUTTONS

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CAMPBELL, DOUGLAS June 11, 1922-
Actor

Address: b. Stratford Festival Company of Canada, Stratford, Ont., Canada; h. 90 Mornington St., Stratford, Ont., Canada

As the curtain rose at the Phoenix Theatre in New York City on October 8, 1957, to unfold Tyrone Guthrie's production of Friedrich Schiller's *Mary Stuart,* the role of the Earl of Leicester was played by Scotsman Douglas Campbell. The lusty-voiced, thirty-six-year-old actor who made his debut on the English stage in 1941 in *Medea,* has been with the Stratford Festival Company of Canada since 1953, when he played Parolles in *All's Well that Ends Well.*

He has also appeared in plays at the Edinburgh Festival and the Old Vic and has been seen on radio and television shows, and as Oedipus in *Oedipus Rex,* the Guthrie motion picture production of Sophocles' 2000-year-old drama in 1955. With the Stratford Festival Company he appeared in March 1958 at the Phoenix Theatre for a limited engagement of Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona* and Donald Harron's *The Broken Jug.*

(Continued next page)

MaKague, Toronto

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL

Douglas Campbell was born in Glasgow, Scotland on June 11, 1922 to Dugald and Ethel (Sloan) Campbell. His mother is a pacifist, vegetarian, spiritualist, theosophist, and Socialist. At seventeen Douglas left school to drive a truck and study art. In response to a letter from Campbell's mother, Tyrone Guthrie interviewed him and took him on as a stage manager, spear-carrier and jack-of-all-theatre. While on tour with Sir Lewis Casson and Dame Sybil Thorndyke and with repertory companies at Bristol and Glasgow during the next few seasons, Campbell played roles in many plays, including *Medea* and *Jacob's Ladder.*

During World War II staunch pacifistic beliefs led him to become a conscientious objector. When offered a role in *The Russians,* a war play, he rejected it. On another occasion, while distributing antiwar literature, he was tossed into a Fifeshire canal. Appearing before a military tribunal in Edinburgh, Campbell stated his pacifist views so ably that he was given an unconditional exemption (*Maclean's Magazine,* March 1955).

After making extensive tours in repertory, Campbell in 1948 appeared in the first production of the Edinburgh Festival (established by Rudolf Bing), in the role of Wanton-ness in Guthrie's production of *The Three Estates.*

In 1949 and again in 1950 Campbell appeared with the Edinburgh Festival. In 1951 he joined the Old Vic, recognized as the finest repertory company in England; played in *Henry V, Captain Brassbound's Conversion,* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor;* and toured in Belgium and Holland.

In the 1951-52 season with Old Vic, Campbell played Theseus in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and had his first starring role in *Othello.* From this time on he was an established star and toured South Africa with Old Vic in *Othello* and *Macbeth.* During the 1951-52 season Campbell played Antonio in *Merchant of Venice* and Julius Caesar and Octavius Caesar in *Julius Caesar.*

At about this time in Canada a Stratford (Ontario) businessman named Tom Patterson conceived the idea from which developed the Stratford Shakespearean Festival under the direction of Tyrone Guthrie. Invited to appear there in the inaugural season, Campbell in July 1953 played Parolles in *All's Well that Ends Well* and Hastings in *Richard III* with Alec Guinness. Upon his return to the Old Vic in October 1953, Campbell was seen as Antony in *Antony and Cleopatra* and Robert Bailey I in *Old Bailey.*

In the Stratford Shakespearean Festival productions in the summer of 1954, Campbell appeared as Baptiste in *Taming of the Shrew,* Pompey in *Measure for Measure,* and the Man from Corinth in Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex.* Following the 1954 season Campbell and Tom Patterson organized the Canadian Players, which toured the provinces with Shaw's *Saint Joan.* The company carried no period costumes and no scenery. Mrs. Campbell, the former Ann Casson, played Saint Joan; and Campbell, in addition to directing and managing the company, had three roles. The tour was unsuccessful but following the 1955 season, after Campbell had again appeared in the Festival as Casca in *Julius Caesar* and Oedipus in *Oedipus Rex,* he took the Canadian Players on tour once more with *Saint Joan* and *Macbeth,* this time successfully. In such northern areas as Moosonee, Ontario, audiences of Indians who had never seen live theatre before maintained a lively interest.

During this period Campbell appeared in several Crest Theatre productions in Toronto and played many roles for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio and TV program. He also acted in *Scenes from Hamlet* on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television network in January 1955 and in *The Gentle Gunman* on the General Motors show in March 1955.

In the 1956 season at Stratford critical acclaim was given to Campbell's portrayal of Falstaff in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and of Pistol in *Henry V.* As Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* (June 20, 1956) observed, "Douglas Campbell is an uproarious Pistol, for Campbell has a special genius for low comedy parts."

Upon his return to Canada from the Edinburgh Festival, where the Stratford players had been invited to perform and where Campbell had played Pistol and also the title role in *Oedipus Rex,* he directed the Crest Theatre Production of *Antony and Cleopatra* and the Canadian Players touring production of *Peer Gynt, Man and Superman* and *Othello.* Campbell and his wife played leading roles in *Man and Superman,* and Campbell also portrayed Brabantio and Gratiano in *Othello.*

On January 7, 1957 Guthrie's first motion picture, *Oedipus Rex,* opened in New York City at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse. Campbell's Oedipus received notices ranging from Kate Cameron's "Douglas Campbell uses his fine voice with splendid authority" in the New

York *Daily News* to the *Herald Tribune*'s William Zinsser's remark that "some of the actors, too—particularly Douglas Campbell—have been allowed to indulge in vocal tricks that are too theatrical."

During the 1957 season at the Stratford Festival Campbell's Claudius in *Hamlet* was well received by the critics and, as Sir Toby Belch in *Twelfth Night,* he earned enthusiastic reviews. Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* (July 7, 1957) wrote: "Douglas Campbell is the funniest Shakespearean clown in the business today."

Campbell made his New York debut on October 8, 1957 as the Earl of Leicester in Schiller's *Mary Stuart,* with Irene Worth as Mary and Eva Le Gallienne as Queen Elizabeth. Douglas Watts in the New York *Daily News* (October 9, 1957) called Douglas Campbell "a wonderfully vacillating and doomed Leicester." Atkinson, Kerr, and McClain were warm in their praise, as was Robert Coleman of the New York *Daily Mirror.* Scenes from *Mary Stuart* were presented on *Omnibus* on television on December 1, 1957 with Campbell playing the Earl of Leicester role.

In *The Broken Jug,* noted Richard Watts, Jr. (New York *Post,* April 2, 1958), "Douglas Campbell, always a skillful player, is enormously good as the judge, offering a fine humorous portrait of a disarming scoundrel."

Campbell is making his debut as a director at the Stratford Festival in the summer of 1958. He is scheduled to stage *The Winter's Tale* and will also appear as Falstaff in *Henry IV, Part One.* He turned down an offer to appear on Broadway as Stanley Holloway's successor in the role of Alfred Doolittle in *My Fair Lady* in order to continue with the Stratford company.

Douglas Campbell is tall, stockily built and has red hair. He married Ann Casson, daughter of Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson, in 1947. They have five children and the family now makes their home in Ontario. Campbell and his wife have become Canadian citizens. His hobbies are fencing, painting, argument, and shove-ha'penny.

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CARNEY, ART(HUR WILLIAM MATTHEW) Nov. 4, 1918- Actor

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ART CARNEY

Possessing the gifts of mimicry, pantomime, and flawless timing and the ability to breathe life into the people he portrays, Art Carney added to his successes as comedian and dramatic actor on television, his triumph in the Broadway tragedy *The Rope Dancers,* which opened on November 20, 1957. In 1953, 1954, and 1955 Carney was the recipient of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences "Emmy" Award as the best supporting actor of the year for his part on the *Jackie Gleason Show* and *The Honeymooners.* He also starred in such notable TV dramatizations as "The Fabulous Irishman" (1957), "Burlesque" (1957), and *Charley's Aunt* (1957). Carney began his career as an entertainer with the Horace Heidt band and then appeared in night clubs and on radio.

Arthur William Matthew Carney was born on November 4, 1918 in Mt. Vernon, New York, the youngest of the six sons of Edward Michael and Helen (Farrell) Carney. His father was a newspaperman and publicist. Two of his brothers have been connected with the entertainment world, the late John Carney as a producer with CBS and Frederic Carney as a TV director.

A high-spirited youngster, Art organized his theatrical debut at an early age in a show in the Carney living room entitled "Art for Art's Sake." At school he created an act, comprised of a tap dancing routine and imitations of Ned Sparks, Governor Al Smith, and other celebrities, which made him a favorite entertainer at high school dances.

He was graduated from A. B. Davis High School in Mt. Vernon in 1936, and then took to the road for three and a half years with Horace Heidt's band, doing impersonations and novelty songs, as well as some announcing for Heidt's *Pot O'Gold* radio program. In 1941, when the Horace Heidt band made the film *Pot O'Gold,* Carney was given a bit part.

In 1941 Carney left Heidt and worked as a free-lance talent, sporadically and unhappily employed in night clubs and vaudeville circuits throughout the country. New York City was his headquarters during the next few lean years.

Eventually his luck turned, and he obtained bit parts in radio in late 1942. He appeared on daytime serials, mysteries, spot recordings, and children's programs and played dialect roles. On the *Columbia Workshop* he acted in "My

CARNEY, ART—*Continued*

Kid Brother" in 1942; he appeared in *Daytime Showcase* and "Man Behind the Gun," which won a Peabody Award in 1942.

As an accomplished mimic, Carney impressed one important CBS executive searching for an impersonator of Franklin D. Roosevelt and was engaged for the weekly CBS-radio show *Report to the Nation.* In this assignment Carney took all the twists and turns of modern history in his stride, giving imitations of Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Wendell L. Willkie, George C. Marshall, and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In World War II he joined the U.S. Army infantry and in July 1944 was sent to France. On his first day of action a piece of shrapnel wounded him in the thigh while he was setting up a machine gun. "I was in the hospital nine months. I never fired a shot. I really cost the Government money," Carney once said. The wound permanently shortened his right leg by three quarters of an inch. Even today Carney occasionally feels pain from his injury.

After his discharge, Carney returned to CBS radio. In 1947 he was assigned to Morey Amsterdam's program, "a show that blossomed into a television program, and gave me my first break in television" in 1949, he recalls. As a "secondary comedian" Carney has been associated with the top men in his field: Fred Allen, Edgar Bergen, Bert Lahr, among others. His great assets are his skill, flexibility, inventiveness, and a natural-born comedian's face of "pure rubber." He does all his own make-up and always has ideas to round out the various comic roles which he plays.

His association with Jackie Gleason began in 1951 on the TV program *Cavalcade of Stars,* for which Carney created the characters Percy Crumps the Mailman, Professor James D. Enright, world traveler and lecturer, and Ed Norton, the hapless, well-disposed sewer cleaner for "The Honeymooners" sketches, "a rollicking, fast-paced, situation comedy." For the part of Norton, Carney thought of such details of dress as a T-shirt and a hat worn inside the house. *TV Guide* (March 20, 1955) wrote that Carney is "the only man who could make a sewer cleaner seem funny." Jack Gould commented that Carney is a "performer who extracts his humor from the effectiveness of his characterizations. No small part of his success on the Gleason show is the result of his low-pressure style and his appreciation of the small gestures" (New York *Times,* March 8, 1954).

"I never think of myself as a comedian," Carney has stated. "I do acting jobs in comedy situations. . . . Comedy is the most demanding thing on TV" (New York *Times,* May 24, 1953). And of his work with Gleason, he said: "I like it because I can be myself, make mistakes in grammar and be comfortable" (New York *Post,* May 5, 1957). *Jackie Gleason in the Honeymooners,* a program of filmed sketches presented on CBS-TV, was later shown on NBC-TV as *The Honeymooners.*

Consistently Carney has sought out TV assignments, however comic, that were replete with human and theatrical possibilities. His contract with Jackie Gleason during the years from 1954 to 1957 gave him the right to appear on three other noncompeting TV shows every thirteen weeks. In 1954 he joined Ethel Merman in a TV production of the musical *Panama Hattie.*

As Robert Briscoe, the first Jew to hold the office of the Lord Mayor of Dublin (1956-57), Carney starred in "The Fabulous Irishman," on *Playhouse 90* on June 27, 1957. For the part Carney studied Hebrew prayers and during the program sang *Had Gadya* from the Passover ceremonies. "The richness of his talent, the quiet skill, charm, and insight never before came through as they did last night," commented Harriet Van Horne on his performance (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* June 28, 1957).

In another 1957 TV dramatization Carney acted the role of Kelley in "Burlesque" on the *Kraft Theatre.* Alfred Lunt, who also appeared in the show, said of Carney: "This man is a really remarkable comedian. There is practically nothing he couldn't do on the stage." Carney has also been in plays on *Studio One* and *Omnibus.* In summer stock in New England he performed as Elwood P. Dowd in *Harvey* and Richard Sherman in *The Seven Year Itch.*

On November 20, 1957 Carney made his Broadway debut at the Cort Theatre in *The Rope Dancers,* starring with Siobhan McKenna. Cast as a "thwarted writer-turned-worthless husband" in New York at the turn of the century, Carney "offers an effective blend of charm, weakness, paternal love, and blarney" (*Variety,* November 6, 1957). Brooks Atkinson commented that he is "well cast as the amusing, likable husband" (New York *Times,* December 1, 1957). *The Rope Dancers* closed on May 3, 1958.

Art Carney and Jean Wilson Myers were married on August 15, 1940. With their three children Eileen, Brian, and Paul, they make their home in a twenty-five-year-old, eight-room, timbered-stucco house in Yonkers, New York. The actor is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, and has blue eyes and graying brown hair.

Music, sports, photography, and the theatre are his hobbies. He considers his brother John, who first brought him together with Horace Heidt, as the greatest single influence in his career.

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CARRINGTON, ELAINE (STERNE) 1892-May 4, 1958 Author of radio "soap operas": *Pepper Young's Family, When A Girl Marries,* etc. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 My 5 '58

CARROLL, JOHN A(LBERT) July 30, 1901- U.S. Senator from Colorado; lawyer

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The most "predictable man in Colorado politics today," John A. Carroll, Democrat, was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1956 for a six-year term, defeating former Republican Governor Dan Thornton. "There's no question where [Carroll] stands on any current issue," observed the *Rocky Mountain News* (August 30, 1954). Carroll is an opponent of monopolies and eliminating Federal controls on natural gas producers; and a proponent of public power projects, liberalized retirement benefits, and assistance to farmers. In the field of international affairs he supports economic and military aid to foreign countries and negotiation through strength.

Since entering politics in the early 1930's Carroll has been a member of a minority faction within the Colorado Democratic party. In 1956 he united the organization under his leadership and headed a ticket which won election for its candidates to most elective state posts. From 1947 through 1950 Carroll was the U.S. Congressman for his state's First District. A lawyer by profession, he has been in private practice and served as assistant U.S. attorney and district attorney for Denver.

John Albert Carroll was born on July 30, 1901 in Denver to Edward Thomas and Charlotte (Jordan) Carroll. While attending school, John helped his father who drove a horse-drawn ice wagon, and held part-time jobs. In 1917, when the United States entered World War I, John, at the age of sixteen, signed his mother's name to a permission slip in order to enlist in the U.S. Army. He served in Corregidor, Philippine Islands.

Upon his discharge in 1919, he finished high school and attended Westminster Junior College and Westminster Law School in Denver. At this time he was greatly influenced by the opinions of Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes, Benjamin Cardozo, and Louis D. Brandeis. To earn money for his law education he joined the Denver Police Department, serving as a foot patrolman and later as an identification and fingerprint expert. He received the LL.B. degree and was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1929 and commenced the private practice of law.

In the early 1930's Carroll joined a group of "Young Turks" Democrats, who aided in electing Edward P. Costigan to the U.S. Senate in 1930. Carroll became assistant U.S. attorney in 1933 and three years later was elected district attorney for Denver in a landslide victory, defeating the dean of Westminster Law School, Hamlet Barry. In this post he prosecuted the statehouse microphone scandal case and cleaned up the city civil service commission (*Rocky Mountain News,* August 30, 1954).

Campaigning on an anti-isolationist platform, Carroll entered the primary race for governor in 1940. He was defeated and returned to private practice until 1942, when he was appointed by the Office of Price Administration as regional attorney in the Rocky Mountain area. In the following year he enlisted in the Army and served as a major in the American Military Government in North Africa, Corsica, Italy, and France.

Wide World

JOHN A. CARROLL

Discharged in 1945, Carroll became a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives from Colorado's First District, which comprises the county of Denver, in the following year. He defeated Dean Gillespie, by a 5000-vote plurality, becoming one of the few Democrats to replace a Republican incumbent. He received assignment to the House Public Lands Committee and to a Democratic watchdog committee "to challenge Republican legislation" and "to spotlight the mistakes of the opposition" (*PM,* March 10, 1947). Re-elected by a 48,555-vote margin over Chris Cusack in 1948, Carroll was named to the House Ways and Means Committee in the Eighty-first Congress. During these years his efforts in regard to social security extension and controlling monopolies were cited by the *New Republic* (December 12, 1949).

While he was a member of the House, Carroll favored the following domestic measures: restoration of cuts in reclamation funds (April 1947) and in the farm appropriation (May 1947), repeal of Federal taxes on oleomargarine (April 1948), construction of a new TVA plant (June 1948), and $2 billion more for farm price supports (June 1950). He voted to sustain Presidential vetoes of the Taft-Hartley bill (June 1947), the railroad antitrust exemption proposal (June 1948), and the subversive activities control bill (September 1950). He opposed banning portal-to-portal pay suits (February 1947) and the natural gas exemption bill (August 1947).

In the sphere of international relations, Carroll voted "yea" on Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947), the $6 billion foreign aid bill (March 1948), and economic aid to Formosa and Korea

CARROLL, JOHN A.—*Continued*

(February 1950). He voted "nay" on limiting foreign relief to $200,000,000 (May 1947) and on cutting European military aid (August 1949).

Deciding to enter the Senatorial race, Representative Carroll tried to unseat Republican Senator Eugene D. Millikin in 1950. This contest indicated that a "political fight can be waged without smear and still have issues made sharp" commented the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (October 25, 1950). Carroll was defeated, and in the following year President Harry S. Truman named him a White House foreign policy adviser.

Making his second bid for the Senate in the fall of 1954, Carroll waged a bitter primary fight and defeated Quigg Newton, a former mayor of Denver and a member of the conservative wing of the Colorado Democratic party. Carroll lost to Republican Gordon Allott by 12,816 votes in the November election.

Political observers considered Carroll an underdog when he made his third bid for the Senate in 1956. He won the Democratic primary against former Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, and was opposed by former Governor Dan Thornton, who enjoyed the strong support of President Eisenhower in the regular election. The main issue in this campaign was the drought which had plagued the state for five years. Carroll contended that the drought program Thornton had initiated as governor was inadequate. Carroll also continued his attacks on the gas and oil interests and monopolies, and proclaimed his support for public power projects and old-age pensions. Carroll won the election by 2770 votes and led the Democratic organization in capturing most state posts and the legislature.

With the convening of the Eighty-fifth Congress, Carroll was assigned to the Senate committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works. He was one of thirteen Senators to propose amendments to change the Senate's filibuster rule as a step toward enactment of civil rights measures; he proposed an amendment to the Federal Crop Insurance Act to expedite assistance under the crop insurance programs in drought and other disaster areas; and he was a co-sponsor in June 1957 of the Fryingpan-Arkansas water-diversion project bill, which was passed by the Senate.

On votes taken in 1957 he supported a reduction in taxes for small businesses (March), the housing bill (May), an amendment to remove a $7.50-an-acre average limitation on soil bank payments (June), the Hells Canyon Dam bill (June), and the civil rights bill (August). He was against the jury trial amendment to the latter measure (August). In February 1958 he favored an amendment to eliminate a five-cent rate for nonlocal letters from a bill increasing postal rates.

At the time of his election to the Senate, Carroll said: "I intend to strengthen and support President Eisenhower's program when I feel . . . it is in the best interests of the West and the nation" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* December 27, 1956). In the Senate he has voted for the Administration's foreign policies, namely, the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine (March 1957) and the mutual security bill of 1957 (June).

John A. Carroll was married to Dorothy R. Doyle in 1922. They have one daughter, Diane Ruth, now a law student. Carroll's friends call him "Jinx" because of his political defeats.

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CASTIELLA (Y MAÍZ), FERNANDO MARÍA (käs-tē-ā'yä ē mä-ēth') December 9, 1907- Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs; educator; author

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When Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco reorganized his Cabinet on February 25, 1957, he appointed Fernando María Castiella as Foreign Minister to replace Alberto Martin Artajo, who had held that position since 1945. An ardent Falangist "known to favor a restoration [of the monarchy] with safeguards" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 26, 1957), Professor Castiella is expected to continue the policies of his predecessor, who led Spain out of the economic and diplomatic isolation imposed by the United Nations in 1946 for aid to Germany in World War II. In particular, Castiella is expected to concentrate on strengthening Spain's ties with NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), of which Spain is not a member.

The new Foreign Minister has achieved prominence as an educator, author, and diplomat. He has taught at two Spanish universities and was at one time the director of the Institute for Political Studies, Madrid. He has written books on foreign policy and international law, was awarded Spain's National Literature Prize in 1941, and is the founder of the *Revista Española de Derecho Internacional* (the Spanish review of international law). Before his appointment as Foreign Minister he served Spain first as Ambassador to Peru and later as Ambassador to the Holy See.

Fernando María Castiella y Maíz was born in Bilbao, Spain on December 9, 1907. One of two sons of Juan Cesarea and María Maíz Castiella, he can claim American blood through his maternal grandmother, a Texan, who married a Spaniard who settled in the United States in 1863 and became an American citizen.

After completing his elementary and secondary education, Castiella attended the University of Madrid, where he received his Doctor of Laws degree in 1928. From 1929 to 1934 he studied at the Institute for International Studies at the Sorbonne in Paris, where his fellow students at the Sorbonne elected him president of the Association des Etudes Internationales, the international students' group. He has also studied at Cambridge University in England and at the Academy of International Law at the Hague, the Netherlands; and at the University of Geneva, Switzerland he prepared a doctor's thesis on the advisory opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice. In Geneva he was invited to attend the League of Nations assembly in 1930 and a disarmament conference in 1932.

An ardent Catholic, Castiella in his youth was the founder and first president of the Spanish National Confederation of Catholic Students. Also as a disciple and collaborator of Monseigneur Herrera, the present Bishop of Málaga, he was, up to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, a co-editor on foreign policy of Herrera's Madrid newspaper, *El Debate*.

Meanwhile, when Castiella completed his studies, he became a professor of international law at the University of La Laguna in the Canary Islands. He held this position nominally from 1935 to 1939. However, since the Civil War disrupted all routine activity in Spain, Castiella, a Franco sympathizer, spent most of that time in hiding in a foreign embassy in Madrid.

In 1939 he was appointed a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, a position he still holds. That same year he became a professor of history and international law at the University of Madrid, where Castiella later organized and became the first dean of the faculty of economics and political science.

During World War II he joined the Spanish Blue Division, in 1941, and fought with the Germans against the Soviet Union. Castiella was awarded the Iron Cross by the Nazi High Command. Upon his return from the Eastern front in 1943, he assumed, in addition to his position at the University of Madrid, the directorship of the Institute of Political Studies. In this capacity he supervised the drafting of the Fuero de los Españoles, the Spanish Bill of Rights. Two years later he wrote a study entitled "The Pope's View of International Problems." In 1944 he had become a member of the State Council, an organization of Spain's top lawyers responsible for drafting laws, and also the president of the International Affairs Committee of the Cortes, the Spanish parliament.

With his appointment as Ambassador to Peru in 1948, Castiella turned from education to diplomacy. Peru was the first nation to renew normal diplomatic relations with Spain after the withdrawal of ambassadors voted by the United Nations in 1946. In 1951 he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. But the British refused to accept him, primarily because of his book *Reivindicaciones de España* (Revindications of Spain) (1941), in which he argued that British-controlled Gibraltar should be returned to Spain. This book, which won the Spanish National Literature Prize, was written in collaboration with the present Spanish Ambassador to Washington, José María de Areilza, Count of Motrico (see *C.B.*, April 1955).

FERNANDO MARÍA CASTIELLA

Later in 1951 Castiella was appointed Ambassador to the Holy See and as such negotiated the concordat between Spain and the Vatican which was signed August 27, 1953. He retained this post until February 1957 when he became Spain's Foreign Minister.

As Foreign Minister, Castiella is responsible for guiding Spain's foreign policy which is primarily aimed at "tightening relations with Portugal, Latin America, the United States, Morocco . . . the Arab nations, and the Mediterranean community" (New York *Herald Tribune* February 28, 1957), and "improving Spain's long strained relations with Britain and France" and "solidifying existing friendship with Italy" (New York *Times,* May 8, 1957).

Accordingly, he is concerned with repairing Spain's relations with the Arab countries which are at the present time made tense by Spain's conflict with the Moroccan nationalists over the Spanish enclave of Ifni in Morocco and by the nationalist uprisings in the Spanish Sahara. He has held talks with the British and French Ambassadors in Madrid "to define points of friction between their countries and ways of reducing them." He is also working for a closer relationship between Spain and the Latin American countries and has urged the "creation of a juridical and cultural commonwealth consisting of Spain and the nineteen Spanish-American nations of the Western Hemisphere" (New York *Times,* October 13, 1957).

Furthermore, he has assisted Franco in negotiations with the United States to create a special tie with NATO. Spain hopes to acquire with United States help equipment for her armed forces which meets NATO standards and the benefit of "closer planning and interchange of scientific and military information between her own and the North Atlantic Commands." Spain "cannot be indifferent to the NATO efforts in the joint defense of our supreme

CASTIELLA, FERNANDO M.—*Continued*

values against a common enemy", Castiella has declared (New York *Times,* December 23, 1957).

The United States and Spain signed a $69,000,000 economic aid agreement in January 1958 to enable Spain to buy American surplus farm products. The loan brought to over $1 billion the total of military and economic aid that Spain has received from the United States since 1953. Under the military assistance program the United States has built six major air bases in Spain.

On August 7, 1942, Fernando Castiella married María de la Soledad Quijano. They have a son, Fernando, and a daughter, María de la Soledad. Castiella is a prominent member of the Catholic political organization Acción Católica. In addition to the works previously mentioned, Castiella has written *La Nationalité de la Femme Mariée* (1936) and *El Derecho Internacionales Privada y los Codificaciones Nacionales* (1944). The erudite statesman enjoys swimming, tennis and yachting. His decorations are Knight Grand Cross Carlos III; Orden de Isabel la Católica; San Raimundo de Peñafort; del Sol del Peru; Malta, Piana (Holy See).

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CASTLE, LEWIS G(OULD) Aug. 12, 1889-
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The opening of the joint United States-Canadian St. Lawrence Seaway, scheduled for completion in the spring of 1959, will create "America's fourth sea coast," offering navigation facilities to almost all ocean-going ships. One of the port cities likely to benefit by consequent expansion in trade and industry in the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes region is Duluth, Minnesota, the home city of Lewis G. Castle, who has been administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation since this U.S. Government agency was set up in 1954 to build and operate the U.S. section of the project. Castle, the former president of the Northern Minnesota National Bank in Duluth, had for many years championed the construction of the seaway as head of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association.

Castle's Canadian counterpart is Lionel Chevrier, president of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, with whom Castle has cooperated on waterway construction details and is still negotiating on questions concerning shipping tolls. Since the major part of the work must be done in Canadian waters, Canada's costs will be more than double those of the United States. Total costs, for both nations, are estimated at $471,000,000. When completed, the seaway will provide a channel with a controlling depth of twenty-seven feet (compared to the previous fourteen feet) able to carry vessels of 25,000-ton capacity (compared to the previous 2500 tons) over a 2350-mile route (from the Atlantic Ocean to Duluth), increasing annual tonnage to more than 50,000,000 tons. A corollary of the seaway, but not the responsibility of Castle, is the $600,000,000 power project at Massena, New York, undertaken jointly by the Power Authority of the State of New York and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Canada to provide 1,880,000 kilowatts of electricity.

Lewis Gould Castle, son of Frederick George and Frances (Gould) Castle, was born in Portage, Wisconsin on August 12, 1889. His father was in the railroad business. Lewis attended public schools in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and after his graduation from high school was employed for a year by a Milwaukee advertising agency. Then enrolling at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, he took courses in business administration, among others, and played quarterback on the football team. He was awarded the B.A. degree in 1913.

For four years subsequently Castle worked as a plant superintendent for the Carnation Milk Company, and in 1917 he was one of the organizers and secretary of the Duluth Creamery & Produce Company. During the latter part of World War I, in 1918, he served in the Field Artillery Candidate Officers Training School at Camp Taylor in Louisville, Kentucky. He returned to Duluth in 1919 to organize the Riverside State Bank, of which he was president and cashier.

In 1920 Castle became assistant cashier of the Northern Minnesota National Bank in Duluth, and he remained in that position for twenty-seven years, until being made president in 1947. In his work for the bank, which has resources close to $60,000,000, he handled construction, shipbuilding, manufacturing, and engineering accounts. Castle's executive offices in other business enterprises were director of the Duluth Terminal and Cold Storage Company, chairman of the board of the Duluth Superior Transit Company (1945-54), and secretary of the Industrial Construction Corporation, which built houses, barges, and grain bins.

By appointment of Minnesota Governor Harold E. Stassen, in 1941 Castle became head of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission, subsequently serving until 1945 on the commission under Governor Edward J. Thye. Very much concerned also with another phase of Minnesota economic development, Castle for some time held the post of chairman of the executive committee of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, which promoted the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

About twenty years or more of planning and delay—opposition on the part of some business interests, notably railroads, and repeated defeats of legislative proposals in the U.S. Congress—had preceded the signing by President Eisenhower on May 13, 1954 of a bill to make the United States a partner with Canada in the

St. Lawrence Seaway project. On June 23 of that year Castle was named administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and on the following July 1 the U.S. Senate confirmed his appointment.

During his first few months in office Castle traveled in many parts of the country to explain the purpose and benefits of the seaway before Chambers of Commerce, engineering, and other groups. He also visited upstate New York for the first time and made trips to Canada to confer with officials on terms of cooperation and to reach an agreement, signed on August 17, 1954, on construction and control of the canal system.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation became responsible for building two locks on the U.S. side of the river (the locks to be named for President Eisenhower and for the nearby Grasse River), for the construction of the ten-mile-long and 442-foot-wide Long Sault Canal, and for the dredging of the channel in the sixty-eight-mile stretch of the Thousand Islands. Canada's contribution to the project will be more than twice as great because the larger amount of construction is required in the northern part of the seaway, above Montreal, which is within Canadian borders.

To meet its share of the cost of building the seaway, at the time of its inception in 1954 the U.S. corporation was given the authority to borrow up to $105,000,000 from the U.S. Treasury. Because of rising prices, added construction items, and other cost increases, President Eisenhower signed a bill in July 1957 to allow the seaway agency to borrow a maximum of $140,000,000. Administrator Castle, who has the task of working out a toll system with Canadian authorities for use of the canal, has insisted that the seaway could be and should be self-liquidating, since he estimates a yearly revenue of $28,000,000. In opposition to proposals for a Government-subsidized or toll-free seaway, he stated in September 1957, "Our corporation unequivocally believes that the mandate from Congress requires us to sustain our financial integrity by charging tolls and repaying in full . . . all funds which we borrow to complete our share of this great construction project" (New York *Times,* September 12, 1957).

Another problem confronting Castle is the question of which agency will fulfill U.S. responsibilities in maintaining and operating the completed seaway. Authority for construction was delegated to the Army Corps of Engineers. Castle believes, however, as stated in the New York *Times* (March 30, 1958), that operation of the waterway could be carried out more cheaply by the corporation than by the Army. He is also reported by the New York *Times* to have said that "since the seaway is an international project, it is felt that all operations for the U.S. part should be under a civilian agency." (By an executive order of June 21, 1958 the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.)

In its annual report for 1957 the St. Lawrence Seaway corporation notified Congress that at the end of that year the U.S. work on the waterway had been 72 per cent completed and that in July 1958 the power project near Massena, New York would flood the old channels and that traffic would then move into the new channels. The seaway, however, will still be limited to ships of fourteen-foot depths until April 1959 when the fully completed seaway, with a twenty-seven-foot depth from Montreal to Lake Erie, is scheduled to open.

Wide World

LEWIS G. CASTLE

"The seaway cannot help but add greatly to the economic value of the Great Lakes area and the national economies of Canada and the entire United States," Castle has stated (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* July 19, 1957). "There will be a period of readjustment (for the railroads and Eastern ports), but the growth of population and the increase in import and export trade will require all the transport of the country. The seaway is going to add assets and resources to our country that will help rather than injure any so-called competitors." Castle warned, however, that not every port city on the Great Lakes can be developed into a world port.

Lewis G. Castle married Emelyn McDougall on June 5, 1915. His wife died in 1939. Their children are Alexander McDougall, Frances Gould, and Islay Ross. At the time of his appointment as seaway administrator, he was described by Richard L. Griggs, who had worked with him for many years in banking, as a man whose "nature enables him to resolve differences between persons and bring about agreements. He has a great capacity for friendship and a very fine capacity for getting people to work with him on a project" (New York *Times,* August 8, 1954).

Castle's hobbies are reading, trout fishing, and golf. He is past president of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, Kitchi Gammi Club, and

CASTLE, LEWIS G.—*Continued*

Northland Country Club. He belongs to the Republican party. His work in war relief during World War II earned him the British King's Medal "for service in the cause of freedom."

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CASTRO (RUZ), FIDEL Aug. 13, 1927-
Cuban rebel leader; lawyer

Often called the "symbol of opposition to the harsh dictatorship" of the republic of Cuba, Dr. Fidel Castro has been leading a civil war since December 1956. Although the country is enjoying an unprecedented prosperity, a large group of the Cuban people, including many from the middle and upper classes, have become supporters of the Fidelistas (*Newsweek,* March 17, 1958), aroused by the belief in democracy and their desire to end what they consider corruption in government. A "total war" and a general strike were called by Castro in April 1958; both were regarded as having failed.

In 1947 Castro participated in an unsuccessful revolutionary movement against the regime in the Dominican Republic. Following the seizure of power by General Fulgencio Batista in Cuba, Castro led a fruitless attack in Oriente province on July 26, 1953. He was incarcerated for two years, and later trained Cuban exiles in Mexico for his return to his native country in 1956. A graduate of the University of Havana, he practiced law, often representing the indigent, and was active in politics from 1950 to 1952.

Wide World

FIDEL CASTRO

Fidel Castro Ruz was born on August 13, 1927 to Angel and Lina Ruz de Castro on his family's estate in Mayarí, Oriente province. His father had emigrated from Galicia, Spain and had become a wealthy sugar planter; his mother's family is of the Cuban landed gentry. He has several brothers and sisters. As a youngster Fidel worked in the sugar fields of the same region where his forces now operate.

Young Castro was educated at Jesuit institutions, the Colegio Dolores in Santiago de Cuba and Colegio Belén in Havana, receiving the bachelor's degree from the latter in 1945. He then entered the University of Havana, but his studies were interrupted in September 1947 when he joined the abortive expedition against the dictatorship of the Dominican Republic. The boat on which Castro sailed was taken by Cuban officials, but Castro escaped by jumping into the water and swimming to the shore. Later the other insurgents were freed.

Returning to the university, he studied social sciences, civil law, diplomacy, and public administration. He also participated in athletics and became president of the University Students' Federation. A critic of government policies, he took part in many controversial discussions (*Nation,* June 29, 1957). One of these ended in a fight with police, and Castro received a head injury. According to *El Diario de Nueva York* (April 23, 1957) in a series of articles by his sisters, Lydia and Emma (as told to Michael Erice), Castro was very generous and helped other students pay their living expenses. Two degrees were conferred on Castro, one a doctorate (1950).

As a lawyer in Havana, Dr. Castro soon gained fame as the defender of the rights of the poor and abused of Cuba, many of whom could not pay a fee. In 1951 he represented tenants in an action against a landlord who had bribed a building inspector to get his tenements condemned and the rentees dispossessed, later readmitting them at double the rent. Castro succeeded in obtaining a rent reduction for his clients. When a government land agency attempted to expropriate 500 small farms at half the appropriated indemnity, planning to pocket the other half of the money, Castro, on behalf of the farmers, sued the government, and forced it to pay full compensation.

Entering politics, Castro became a Parliamentary candidate on the Ortodoxo ticket in the general elections in 1952. On March 10 Batista (see *C.B.,* April 1952) led a *coup d'état,* established a military dictatorship, and suspended national elections. The new regime also terminated a case which Castro had brought in the courts against forced labor on the part of enlisted soldiers on the estates of Army officers and civil officials. Thereafter compelled to resort to clandestine activities, Castro organized a group of young men, including his brother Raúl, and launched an attack on July 26, 1953 on the Moncada Barracks and civil buildings in Santiago de Cuba, and areas in Bayamo and Siboney, hoping to provoke a general uprising in Oriente province. The raid failed, most of the rebels were killed, and the remainder were captured.

Placed on trial with Raúl, Fidel Castro acted as defense counsel and delivered a speech against tyranny. The brothers were sentenced to the Isle of Pines penitentiary for fifteen years. On May 15, 1955 they were released in a general political amnesty. Fidel became an exile in New York and in Mexico, where he organized Cuban exiles, trained them in mountain warfare, and planned his return to his native country. He was imprisoned for a month in Mexico for his activities. Meanwhile in Cuba during the winter of 1955 and throughout 1956 there was almost constant revolutionary ferment on the part of groups opposed to the Batista regime (*Collier's Encyclopedia 1957 Year Book*). Batista discharged many army officers and carried on a campaign against rebellious students, even closing schools and universities (*Christian Century,* November 21, 1956).

On December 2, 1956 Fidel, Raúl, and eighty youthful rebels returned to Cuba in a leaking yacht, the *Gramma*. Upon landing, they were attacked and some of them were killed. The Castros and other survivors fled into the Sierra Maestra Mountains, an almost impregnable fortress, from which they have since operated relentlessly. The group recruited new manpower and took the name of the 26th of July Movement to commemorate their companions who were killed in the raid of 1953.

In Oriente province Castro secured a "liberated zone" of 1500 square miles. He attracted a reported 1000 volunteers, who are unpaid, poorly equipped, and undergo tremendous hardship. They fight a combination of civil, guerrilla, mountain, and jungle warfare. Hardly a day passes without an explosion, skirmishes between rebels and government troops, or the burning of sugar crops (some of these done by non-Castro groups). Castro hopes to disturb the "economy to the extent that the mass of workers will be driven from passivity to active revolt" (*New Republic,* February 17, 1958).

"Our first fight is for political rights," Castro has stated, "and after that for social rights. We want to re-establish the constitutional rights and freedoms of the people" (*Time,* April 14, 1958). He denies all presidential or dictatorial ambitions. To replace the unconstitutional Batista regime, he stated, a provisional government would be nominated by a special convention composed of delegates of fraternal, professional, religious, and other organizations. Once appointed, the provisional government would be principally concerned with conducting free elections.

Among the reforms which Castro advocates are industrialization to counteract Cuba's chronic unemployment of some 1,000,000 workers; encouragement of foreign investments; immediate freedom for all political prisoners; complete freedom for communication media; increasing the numbers of literate people; establishing, as the constitution requires, a maximum size for agricultural holdings, and expropriating the excess acreage with compensation for land so taken; creation of a civil service program to eliminate corruption in government; and improvement of housing conditions.

On March 4 Batista said that an election would be held on June 1, 1958 as the law provides, to select his successor. By March 20, 1958 the Cuban government postponed the elections until November 3. In February 1958 Castro proposed that government troops leave Oriente province as a condition for ending the revolt, and said that he would abide by national elections conducted by the Organization of American States. The government has also announced that it would be willing to have an international organization supervise the elections.

A "total war" was declared by Castro on April 1, and eight days later he ordered a general strike; both proved ineffective, except in Santiago de Cuba, where business was halted.

A New York *Times* editorial (April 18, 1958) commented that Castro "was in no position to wage such a war" and "he gave General Batista plenty of time to take countermeasures that included arrests and killings among those who might have supported the rebels. The general strike in Havana, called on April 9, did not work out even remotely according to plans and hopes. But the fundamental conflict in Cuba continues. It is a struggle for liberty against a harsh and corrupt military dictatorship. . . . Cuba is in the midst of a long civil war." (On March 14 the United States enforced an embargo on all arms to Cuba.)

Beginning on June 26 the rebels captured forty-seven Americans, including thirty sailors and Marines, and three Canadians. By July 18 all were released unharmed.

Fidel Castro always fights in the front line with his men. He was described as "an educated, dedicated fanatic, a man of ideals, of courage, and of remarkable qualities of leadership" (Herbert L. Matthews, New York *Times,* February 24, 1957). He has a magnetic personality and is a good speaker. With him is always a volume by Montesquieu. He is six feet tall, powerfully built, bearded, has brown eyes, curly brown hair, and wears horn-rimmed glasses. He smokes cigars. Castro is a devout Roman Catholic. He was married on October 12, 1948 to Mirta Díaz Balart, sister of one of Batista's officials, and the young couple had a son, Fidel. Castro was divorced by his wife in 1955. After the revolution he hopes to live in the Sierra Maestras and build hospitals and roads, and devote time to his hobbies, athletics and listening to classical music.

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CERF, BENNETT (ALFRED) (sûrf) May 25, 1898- Publisher; editor; columnist; lecturer

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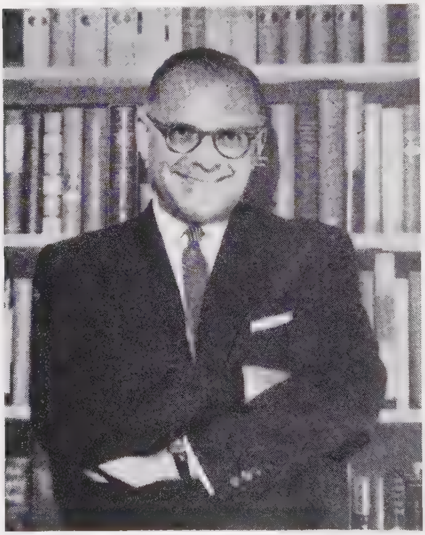
> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

The favorite of Bennett Cerf's several occupations is publishing, a field in which he has distinguished himself as president, since 1925, of Modern Library and founder and president, since 1927, of Random House. He is also, as John Mason Brown once described him, "the incredibly fluent Niagara Falls of editors," having compiled numerous collections of plays, short stories, and literary miscellanies.



Phyllis Cerf

BENNETT CERF

A connoisseur of puns and anecdotes, he has been called a "tireless raconteur" whose joke books and anthologies of humor have become best sellers. Millions of readers enjoy his syndicated column, "Cerfboard," in *This Week Magazine*. He is also familiar to a vast television audience as a panelist on CBS-TV's program *What's My Line?* and to countless university students as a popular lecturer. Parents, teachers, and children are grateful to him for introducing Landmark books on leaders in American history; over one million copies have been sold since the series was begun in 1950.

A native New Yorker of French-Jewish descent, Bennett Alfred Cerf was born to Gustave and Fredericka (Wise) Cerf on May 25, 1898. During World War I, in 1918, he served in the officers training school at Camp Lee, Virginia, and then returned to his studies at Columbia University, where he was editor of the humor magazine, the *Jester*, and columnist for the newspaper, the *Spectator*. He attained election to Phi Beta Kappa and earned two degrees from Columbia, the B.A. degree in 1919 and the Litt.B. degree from the School of Journalism in 1920.

Cerf's first jobs were as a financial reporter for the New York *Herald Tribune* and an employee of a Wall Street brokerage house. In 1923 he became one of several vice-presidents of the New York publishing firm of Boni and Liveright. Two years later, with his friend Donald S. Klopfer, he bought from Boni and Liveright a series of books called the Modern Library. According to Richard L. Simon in *Saturday Review of Literature* (December 23, 1950), Cerf paid about $200,000 for the series.

Within four years Cerf and Klopfer earned back their original investment. The low-priced reprints of Modern Library did much to popularize the classics and semiclassics in the United States. By the end of 1957 more than 40,000,000 copies of about 300 titles had been sold. Some eighty additional titles make up the series of Modern Library Giants, which average 1000 pages and sell at a higher price.

With the success of Modern Library assured, Cerf and Klopfer in 1927 founded Random House, so called because of their intention to publish whatever books they wanted "at random." They began by acquiring the exclusive American agency for the British Nonesuch Press, which specialized in limited editions. In 1933 contracts for publication rights to the plays of Eugene O'Neill and the poems of Robinson Jeffers boosted the trade-publication department of the firm. Other prominent authors, including William Faulkner, were added to its list in 1936 when Random House merged with Harrison Smith and Robert K. Haas, Inc., at which time Haas became vice-president of Random House.

An historic decision by U.S. District Judge John M. Woolsey in December 1933 gave Random House the legal right to publish James Joyce's novel *Ulysses* and brought Cerf recognition as a fighter against censorship, to the benefit of the country's entire publishing field. Among the other eminent authors whose books have appeared under the Random House imprint are Marcel Proust, Havelock Ellis, Sinclair Lewis, Budd Schulberg, Robert Penn Warren, and Quentin Reynolds. The company also publishes many Broadway plays.

Another milestone for Random House was the establishment of its college department with the publication in 1947 of the *American College Dictionary*, prepared under the direction of Clarence L. Barnhart at a cost of about $550,000. Bennett Cerf has long taken a special interest in books for young people. One of his significant contributions to this area of publishing was the introduction in 1950 of the Landmark series, authentic and readable books about American history written by famous authors like John Gunther, Pearl Buck, Thomas B. Costain, and C. S. Forester. Since 1953 Random House has also published the World Landmark series, dealing with people and events in world history, and the Allabout Books series, concerning nature and science. The success of *The Cat in the Hat* (1957) by Dr. Seuss gave rise to a new series, launched in the fall of 1958 under the title of Beginner Books.

Among the books that Cerf has compiled and edited for his own publishing enterprises are *Great German Short Novels and Stories* (Modern Library, 1933); *The Bedside Book of Famous American Stories*, with J. A. Burrell (Random House, 1936); *The Bedside Book of Famous British Stories*, with H. C. Moriarty (Random House, 1940); and *The Vest Pocket Book of Jokes for All Occasions* (Random House, 1956).

With Van H. Cartmell he has also prepared a number of collections of European and American plays. These include *S.R.O.; the Most Successful Plays in the History of the American Stage* (Doubleday, 1945) and *Famous Plays of Crime and Detection from Sherlock Holmes to Angel Street* (Blakiston, 1946).

Most of Cerf's own books have been published by other companies. Nine are best-selling compilations of jokes and anecdotes, and these range from *The Pocket Book of War Humor* (Pocket Books, 1943) and *Try and Stop Me* (Simon & Schuster, 1944), on many subjects, to *An Encyclopedia of Modern American Humor* (Doubleday, 1954) and *The Life of the Party; A New Collection of Stories and Anecdotes* (Doubleday, 1956).

Although some of these compilations met with mixed reviews, for the most part they may be characterized by the comment made on *Anything For a Laugh* in the New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review* (December 8, 1946): "It's as fresh as possible, with a sprinkling of old friends refurbished or dry-cleaned, equipped—as the editor says in his foreword—'with this year's license plates.'" Cerf's recent *Reading For Pleasure* (Harper, 1957), containing selections from sixty authors, was praised by reviewers for freshness of selection and for the reflection of his personality, even in his notes.

Some of the material used in Cerf's compilations in book form also appeared in his syndicated King Features column "Try and Stop Me"; in "Trade Winds," a column which he conducted in the *Saturday Review of Literature* from February 1942 and which he relinquished in March 1957; and in "Cerfboard," which he has been writing since 1950 and which reaches more than 10,000,000 families weekly in *This Week*. At the time of his resignation from "Trade Winds," Cerf said, "There are younger men who can get around and keep the department up to what "Trade Winds' ought to be" (*Publishers' Weekly*, April 1, 1957).

Besides appearing as a regular panel member on the award-winning *What's My Line?* since 1952, Cerf has been a guest on various radio and television programs. He has been a member since 1950 of the Peabody Awards committee, of which he served as chairman in 1955-56. During World War II he gave a series of lectures to help sell war bonds and was so successful with audiences that he became a professional lecturer, making several tours every year to address college students and other groups in the United States.

Bennett Cerf was married on October 1, 1935 to Sylvia Sidney, the motion picture actress; they were divorced a few months later. On September 17, 1940 he married Phyllis Fraser. The late Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia officiated at the wedding ceremony. Mrs. Cerf is a columnist for *Newsday*. They have two sons, Christopher Bennett and Jonathan Fraser. Cerf's clubs are the Dutch Treat, Overseas Press, and Century Country (New York). He also belongs to Pi Lambda Phi and Pi Delta Epsilon.

Golf, swimming, and tennis are Cerf's sports, and he also finds recreation in the theatre, movies, and baseball games. He is tall and has graying dark hair and brown eyes. Richard L. Simon wrote in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (December 23, 1950), "Bennett Cerf himself is one of the best salesmen in the publishing industry. Yet he always seemed to be more interested in telling stories to booksellers than in getting them to buy large quantities of Random House books."

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CHABAN-DELMAS, JACQUES (MICHEL PIERRE) (shȧ'bȧn-dĕl'mȧ zhäk) Mar. 7, 1915- Former French Minister of National Defense; lawyer

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As French Minister of National Defense in the Cabinet of Félix Gaillard, Jacques Chaban-Delmas was concerned with his country's policies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and in North Africa, with the Algerian and Tunisian questions. The coalition Cabinet, which came into office in November 1957, fell on April 15, 1958, but has been acting in a caretaker capacity until a new government could be formed. (On May 13 Pierre Pflimlin was chosen Premier, and he appointed Pierre de Chevigny to succeed Chaban-Delmas as Minister of National Defense. Pierre Guillaumat succeeded to that post in the Cabinet of Charles de Gaulle, formed on June 1. It was believed that Chaban-Delmas played an important role in bringing de Gaulle to power, according to the New York *Times*, June 10, 1958.)

Since 1946 Chaban-Delmas has been a deputy in the National Assembly from the Gironde Department, and since 1953 has served as chairman of the Social Republican party. He became

French Embassy Press & Inf. Div.

JACQUES CHABAN-DELMAS

mayor of Bordeaux in 1947. At the end of World War II he added the name he used during the Resistance, "Chaban," to his family name.

Jacques Michel Pierre Delmas was born in Paris on March 7, 1915, the son of Pierre and Georgette (Barouin) Delmas. His father was a businessman and the director of several companies. He was graduated from the Lycée Lakanal and then the École Libre des Sciences Politiques. He received his law degree from the Faculté de Droit de Paris. He became a major in the French Reserve Officers Training Corps before 1939, and after the outbreak of World War II and the German occupation of France, he was active in the Resistance, while working in the government's division of industrial production. He passed the examination to become an Inspecteur des Finances in 1943.

He then joined the "Action" network of the Resistance in London. Shortly thereafter, he was placed in charge of all the military operations in occupied France and in 1944 was appointed national military delegate in charge of transmitting the orders of the Interallied High Command to the French underground. By the end of the war, he held the rank of brigadier general.

Under the Provisional Government in France immediately following the war, Chaban-Delmas served in 1945 and 1946 as secretary general in the Ministry of Information, working with Jacques Soustelle and André Malraux. He subsequently stood for election to the National Assembly from the Gironde Department, and the voters made him the Radical Socialist delegate in November 1946.

After the Rally of the French People (RPF) was constituted in April 1947 under the leadership of General Charles de Gaulle to encourage the French to rise above party politics, Chaban-Delmas became one of its first leaders. It subsequently became a political party, which after the 1951 national elections (when Chaban-Delmas was again voted the Gironde deputy) became less amenable to control by its leaders. De Gaulle later disavowed the parliamentary representation of the RPF, which in the National Assembly assumed first the label of Republican Union of Social Action (URAS) and then the name of Social Republican, by which it is now called.

The chairman of the Social Republicans has been Chaban-Delmas since July 1953. The party favors constitutional reform (a presidential system in which the chief of state could arbitrate between the executive and legislative branches), a sustained defense effort, and close cooperation between labor and capital with certain profit-sharing features. In foreign policy matters, the Social Republicans support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but would place France's relationship with its allies on a new "contractual" basis that would better guard against foreign encroachments. The party was militantly opposed to the European Defense Community, as to any other programs requiring some abandonment of French sovereignty.

Beginning in June 1954, Chaban-Delmas was Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet headed by Pierre Mendès-France. In 1956 Chaban-Delmas was re-elected to the National Assembly. He was Minister of State in the Guy Mollet government from February 1956 to May 22, 1957. The successor Cabinet of Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury lasted until September 1957. After a long crisis when no government could be formed, Félix Gaillard was made Premier; he appointed Chaban-Delmas as Minister of National Defense in his coalition Cabinet, which took office on November 6, 1957.

Prior to the December 1957 meeting of the leaders of the NATO countries, Minister Chaban-Delmas stated that France, as a NATO partner, would not accept forever a ban on French production of nuclear weapons and would not take a secondary role in Western defense planning (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 23, 1957).

After the NATO meeting, the defense ministers of West Germany, France and Italy met in Bonn, West Germany in January 1958. Chaban-Delmas, attending for France, stated that his country was discussing coordination of armaments with the two other nations "in order to prevent the formation of a British-American directorate within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization" (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 28, 1958). Representatives of the three countries agreed to pool the efforts of their nations in the development, production, and standardization of weapons for the NATO alliance.

After the meeting, Chaban-Delmas said that the question of atomic weapons there had been "reserved." In the New York *Times* (January 24, 1958), Robert C. Doty wrote that Chaban-Delmas "is in the forefront of those in France who insist that possession of nuclear weapons by the Continental powers is essential if they are to count as full partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Since early November he has been working diligently for West German and Italian agreement for their production by combined effort." In February 1958 Chaban-Delmas declared that France was willing to have American missile bases on its soil if the United States gave France financial and technical aid in manufacturing missiles, including nuclear ones (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 8, 1958).

Relations between France and its former protectorate of Tunisia have been subjected to increasing strain because of alleged support given the Algerian rebels by Tunisia. French anger was particularly roused by a raid in January 1958 by Algerian rebels in Tunisia, and, in retaliation, on February 8, 1958, French planes bombed a Tunisian village, Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef, near the Algerian frontier, killing seventy-one people and wounding 130 others. This military action was widely publicized all over the world. Chaban-Delmas stated: "Our aviators have done no more than exercise the right of legitimate defense against antiaircraft elements operating from Tunisia with an impunity which was obviously unacceptable, considering the losses inflicted on our planes and aviators" (New York *Times,* February 9, 1958).

The *Manchester Guardian* (February 14, 1958) conjectured: "Possibly one Minister, Chaban-Delmas (National Defense), knew in advance about the Sakiet raid, and even he may only have been told afterwards how his instructions had been carried out. Certainly no others did." Frank Kelley reported in the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 15, 1958) that Foreign Minister Christian Pineau had said "that neither he nor Premier Félix Gaillard nor Defense Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas nor Robert Lacoste, the French Minister Resident for Algeria, had known anything in advance about the plan to bomb Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef."

Robert C. Doty reported that Pineau had also stated that "the raid had been launched by the local air force command on the assumption that the government's authorization to ground forces to reply in kind to attacks from Tunisia applied also to air action" (New York *Times,* February 15, 1958). Although seventeen of the twenty-five planes used were American-built, Chaban-Delmas said that France had purchased them herself for her own, and not NATO's use. By a vote of 335 to 179, the French National Assembly endorsed the government's thesis that the bombing raid was a legitimate action of self-defense against Algerian rebels harbored in Tunisia and expressed regret at the civilian casualties.

In view of the rapid deterioration of French-Tunisian relations, the two governments agreed to the good offices of Great Britain and the United States toward settling their various points of difference. The good offices negotiations were stopped when the Gaillard government was overthrown on April 15, 1958 by the National Assembly because of its Algerian policies. Gaillard's Cabinet is exercising caretaker functions until a new government can be formed.

Jacques Chaban-Delmas announced that in the three and one-half years since the Moslem revolt in Algeria began, 62,000 rebels had been killed and 6,000 French military (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 24, 1958).

Chaban-Delmas is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a Companion of the Order of Liberation; he has received the Croix de Guerre (1939 to 1945), the Medal of the Resistance, and Polish, American, Belgian, and Spanish awards. Jacques Michel Pierre Chaban-Delmas married Marie-Antoinette Ion on May 23, 1947. They have four children, two boys and two girls. He enjoys playing tennis and football.

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CHAPMAN, CHARLES F(REDERIC)

Jan. 4, 1881- Magazine editor; author; yachtsman

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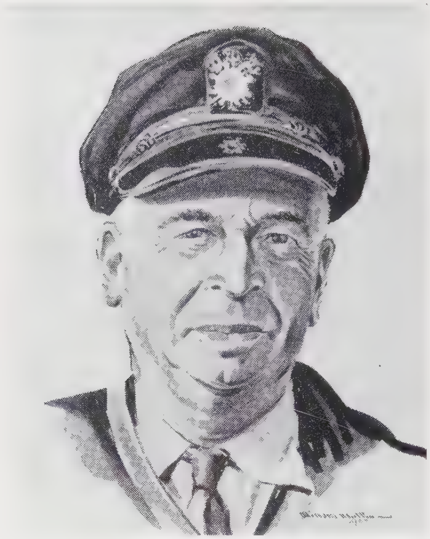
Affectionately regarded today as "the country's No. 1 yachtsman" and esteemed as the "czar" of American speed boat competition, Charles F. Chapman is the veteran editor of the magazine *Motor Boating.* He is also author of *Piloting, Seamanship and Small Boat Handling,* a manual (now in its forty-first printing) which has sold some 750,000 copies. It has been called the "bible" of the United States Power Squadrons, an organization dedicated to safe, efficient seamanship. As secretary of the American Power Boat Association's Racing Commission for twenty-five years, Chapman formulated important regulations for motor boat competitions.

Charles Frederic Chapman was born to Charles B. Chapman, a banker, and the former Mary Warburton on January 4, 1881 in Norwich, a Connecticut town in New London county. His elder brother Lawrence is a retired professor of naval architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has a younger brother Percival. "Chap" (as he is called by his friends) became interested in boats at an early age. After graduating from the Norwich Free Academy in 1900, he entered Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, where he majored in mechanical and marine engineering and naval architecture.

Graduated from Cornell with an M.E. degree in 1905, "Chap" settled in New York City, joined the New York Motor Boat Club, a member club of the American Power Boat Association (founded in 1903) and was soon made chairman of its racing committee. He initiated a long distance race covering 235 miles from New York to Albany and return. In 1908 and 1909 he acted as skipper in ocean cruiser races between New York and Marblehead, Mass. He was skipper on a new cruiser from Brooklyn to Marblehead, but the boat took fire off Nantucket and sank. The crew took to the small dinghy and were rescued by a schooner.

Chapman's connection with the magazine *Motor Boating,* established in 1907, began in 1912 when he was appointed associate editor.



Willard Mullins

CHARLES F. CHAPMAN

He is now the editor, business manager and publisher of *Motor Boating,* as well as a vice-president of the Hearst Corporation, which owns the magazine.

One of the original members of the New York Power Squadron, Chapman took a leading part in the organizational meeting of the U.S. Power Squadrons, held on February 2, 1914, and was elected its first treasurer. It had originated in a local unit in 1912 by Commodore Roger Upton of the Boston Yacht Club. The U.S. Power Squadrons now has more than 20,000 members in 232 unit squadrons. It is "a non-commercial body of skippers and navigators which has as its primary object teaching men and women how to handle and navigate yachts safely and to study the science of boat operation."

Chapman conducted the first national tests for new U.S.P.S. members; designed the U.S.P.S. ensign in 1915; began his first term as vice-commander in the same year; and cooperated in formulating the Motor Boat Numbering Act of 1918. (For this he was awarded National Boat Number One for his own cruiser.)

"Early in World War I," the New York *Times* boating editor Clarence E. Lovejoy recalled in an article published November 8, 1957, "Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Delano Roosevelt asked Chapman to put together an instruction booklet for the Navy Reserve Forces. Chap did it in three days. It took the name *Small Boat Seamanship.*" Chapman's *Practical Motor Boat Handling, Seamanship and Small Boat Handling,* originated as a correspondence course for candidates for the U.S. Power Squadrons' certificate. Published in 1916 as an item in the *Motor Boating* "Ideal Series," this "bible of the Squadrons" went through six editions prior to 1926, when it was revised, enlarged and retitled *Piloting, Seamanship and Small Boat Handling.*

Secretary of the American Power Boat Association's Racing Commission for twenty-five years beginning in 1915, Chapman soon after the end of World War I began the stimulation of competition among those small and moderately priced boats for which the racing rules had hitherto made no provision. In cooperation with Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis, who offered many trophies and prizes, he was able to organize events for "several of the small inboard classes" at the Miami Beach Regatta, which was to be under his chairmanship for twenty years.

In 1921 Chapman was navigator for Garfield Arthur ("Gar") Wood, when Wood's cruiser *Gar, Jr.,* raced an express train from Miami to New York and won by about an hour; and in 1922 and 1923 he himself drove Wood speedboats in races in southern California and in the 150-mile sweepstakes at Detroit. In 1924 Chapman organized the A.P.B.A. Gold Cup Contest Board (on which he served as secretary until 1941) and in the same year himself competed, under the burgee of the Columbia Yacht Club, in the Gold Cup Race at Detroit, finishing second. (In the Gold Cup Race at Greenwich, Connecticut, three years later, he again finished second.)

As navigator of a Gar Wood speedboat in 1925, Chapman beat the Twentieth Century Limited in a race between Albany and New York City, and later in the same year navigated Dick Hoyt's *Teaser* for a record-breaking run from New York to Albany and back, covering 274 miles in five hours and 45 minutes. "Chapman even took his racing skill abroad," Clarence Lovejoy has noted (New York *Times,* May 21, 1955). "He raced *Little Shadow* in England in 1926 for the Duke of York's trophy, and several times in Canadian waters on twelve-hour and twenty-four-hour endurance runs."

Organizer in 1927 of the National Outboard Racing Commission, and its national secretary until the Commission was dissolved early in World War II, Chapman "wrote the first outboard racing rules which basically have been used since that time." He was awarded a silver medal for "outstanding achievement" by the Regatta Circuit Club in 1929, and in 1936, when a "Dinner of Champions" was held in connection with the New York Motor Boat Show, he was characterized as "America's foremost motor boat racing authority." Since 1921 a Rear Commander of the U.S. Power Squadrons, "Chap" received in 1941 a special award for twenty-five years of meritorious service, and during the World War II years 1943-45 he served as chairman of the U.S.P.S. committee on rules. Chapman's succinct *Seamanship, a Practical Manual,* written for the Seamanship Training Corps and published in the *Motor Boating* "Ideal Series" in 1943, provided the text for a high school course for draft age students wishing to qualify for the Navy. The ninth edition of this work appeared in 1953.

He served as commodore of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club in 1943-44 and is a rear commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club, a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the New York Athletic and University Clubs. He was chief commander of the U.S. Power Squadrons in 1946-47. In 1946 he was made an honorary life member of the American Power Boat Association, and in 1953 when this "supervising authority for motor boat racing" (with over 3,000 owners and racing craft registered) created an "honor squadron" of ten as the nucleus of a power boat "Hall of Fame," Charles Chapman and "Gar" Wood were the first to be chosen.

A further distinction came to him in 1955 when he was named the first recipient of the Paul Revere silver bowl and $1,000 Ole Evinrude Boating Foundation Award in recognition of "long contributions to recreational boating." ("No other man deserves so much from so many of us," the citation said). He was hailed as "America's first ranking skipper" at a testimonial dinner given by the New York Power Squadron in May 1955. He is still an active "driver" under the burgee of the Essex (Connecticut) Yacht Club. "His yachts have grown smaller in recent years," Clarence Lovejoy notes, however. "He is down to a twenty-two-foot open Palmer Scott craft made of fiberglass and with a Chris-Craft motor. It carries the name *Chalmar*."

Although Charles F. Chapman now spends an increasing amount of his time at "Bylandorsea," the estate at Essex near the mouth of the Connecticut River which he acquired in 1948, he still maintains a home at Plandome, Long Island, where he has been a member of the Village board of trustees since 1940 and has served as acting mayor, police commissioner, fire commissioner and water commissioner. He was married on April 27, 1907 to the former Alice M. Armstrong of Norwich. They have one daughter, Mary Campbell (Mrs. Robert H. Watts) and one granddaughter.

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N Y Times p27 Ja 23 '36; V p9 N 15 '53; p15 My 21 '55 por; p40 N 8 '57 por

CHARQUES, DOROTHY (TAYLOR)

(shär-kwĕś) June 4, 1899- Author

Address: h. The Old Orchard, Moreton End Lane, Harpenden, England

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Nov. 1958.

Perhaps it is not mere literary coincidence that so many of the best contemporary historical novels are written by Englishwomen. A sound and rational explanation is offered by Dorothy Charques, an historical novelist whose works (*Men Like Shadows* and *The Dark Stranger*) have been favorably compared with H. F. M. Prescott's masterpiece of the genre, *The Man on the Donkey*, and the highly praised *The Golden Hand* by Edith Simon.

Mrs. Charques, a native of the historically rich region of Warwickshire, writes: "Our part of Warwickshire — eight miles from Shakespeare's country—was steeped in the past. . . . One grew up with a consciousness, often a very vivid consciousness, of the men and women of past times, the battles fought, the causes men cared for. There can be no part of England, I think, richer in its associations — Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Norman—from William the Norman to Edward III, to Simon de Montfort—right on through history, Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, to the seamen traveling the roads to join their ships before Trafalgar. I was fortunate in knowing about them all."

DOROTHY CHARQUES

With that tradition in the spirit, plus the blood of sturdy north-of-England farm folk in her veins, Dorothy Charques moved rather naturally into the writing of historical fiction. History is important to her, however, not for the sake of the past alone but, she writes, "for the light it sheds on the present, for the encouragement it gives us, even, though I do not wish to appear to moralize, for its lessons."

The north country farmers in Dorothy Charques' background were the ancestors of her father, Benjamin Taylor. In the ancestry of her mother, Florence Margaret (Price) Taylor, were the farmers of the west of England, who held their land for generations until the murrain of the 1870's wiped out their cattle and ruined them. (Mrs. Charques tells the story of her mother's family in the first volume of her trilogy *Time's Harvest*.) Dorothy Taylor, one of six children, was born on June 4, 1899, in Arrow, Alcester, Warwickshire. She had a happy childhood. Her father was a schoolmaster and there was not much money in the family. But there were plenty of books in the house and, in spite of the size of the family, enough quiet to read them.

Even as a little girl she used to lie awake at night telling herself stories—romances of knights and ladies and dark forests. But actual writing did not begin for a long time. First there was education—the local grammar school, then on scholarship to the University of Sheffield. Here she received a B.A. degree with

CHARQUES, DOROTHY—*Continued*

honors in the School of Modern History in 1922, a B.A. degree with honors in the School of Economics in 1923, and also in the latter year an M.A. degree in history.

Keenly interested in social welfare and labor movements of the day, Dorothy Taylor went to London after finishing college, to work for the Fabian Society. From 1925 to 1931 she did research in local government for the Fabians, and in the job, she writes, "Everything from midwives, through hours of work, to cesspools, came into my province." During this time and continuing through World War II—indeed, uninterrupted even by the London blitz—she lectured to university tutorial classes and other adult education groups on a variety of subjects—ancient history, local government, and modern social problems.

All this served as valuable training for a writing career. That career was begun in earnest some years after her marriage on November 9, 1929 to Richard Denis Charques, a journalist and author (his *A Short History of Russia* was published by Dutton, 1956). Working in collaboration, they published two novels, *Above and Below* (1929) and *After the Party* (Secker, 1933), using the pseudonym R. D. Dorthy. Since then Mrs. Charques has worked independently, explaining: "I am a storyteller. . . . My husband, on the other hand, is much more interested in politics, in criticism, and in pure history."

Several of Mrs. Charques' novels have been published in the United States. Two of these—*The Tramp and His Woman* (Macmillan, 1937) and *Between Sleeping and Waking* (Macmillan, 1938)—are beautiful stories of English rural life. *Men Like Shadows* (Coward-McCann, 1953) is a tale of the Third Crusade, full of rich pictorial detail. P. J. Searles wrote of it in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review*: "People and scenes are real, not shadowy films. Add a style which resembles that of the olden chronicles, an understanding of human beings, and a flair for the past, and the result is a memorable novel which deserves reading and re-reading."

In *The Dark Stranger* (Coward-McCann, 1957) Mrs. Charques moved up to the seventeenth century, writing about the intrigues of the Royalist-Roundhead struggles. Her narrative is peopled with Puritans, Cavaliers, and suspected witches, but it retains its balance. "The book is of the superior order in the historical field," Edmund Fuller wrote in the *Saturday Review*. "It carries a romantic plot of great charm, restraint, and appeal . . . with a story rooted in the political and religious strife of the time."

Other novels by Mrs. Charques, published only in England, are the trilogy *Time's Harvest* (H. Hamilton)—consisting of *Time's Harvest* (1940), *The Returning Heart* (1943), and *Between the Twilights* (1947)—and *The Valley* (J. Murray, 1954). In progress and to be published by Coward-McCann is another historical novel, this one set in the reign of Henry VIII.

Mr. and Mrs. Charques live in Harpenden, Hertfordshire. For relaxation she enjoys walking, sitting, and thinking. She has blue eyes, hair which she describes as "neither red nor gold," stands five feet six inches tall, and weighs 126 pounds.

CHARQUES, MRS. RICHARD DENIS

See Charques, Dorothy

CHASTAIN, MADYE LEE (chȧs-tāń) Dec. 15, 1908- Author; illustrator

Address: h. 116 Pinehurst Ave., New York 13

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Apr. 1958.

Madye Lee Chastain was born in Texarkana, Texas, on December 15, 1908. Her father, Fred C. Chastain, is of French Huguenot descent and her mother, Roxana Houston (Bledsoe) Chastain, from a family which settled Bledsoe county, Tennessee. After high school in Dallas, Miss Chastain attended Oglethorpe University in Georgia, and studied at the art school of High Museum in Atlanta, where her family moved when she was seventeen. After college, she went to Columbia University and the Grand Central School of Art in New York, studying under Eric Pape, winning the painting prize in 1931, and being given honorable mention in the group show of etchings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1937. She also painted portraits and exhibited paintings and etchings.

On October 9, 1936 Miss Chastain married Henry Kurt Stoessel, an artist and designer. They have one child, Roxana Ellen. When her daughter was five, Miss Chastain wrote a picture book about her and one of her adventures, also illustrating it—*Roxana Pretends*. Other picture books followed—*Susan and the Rain, Nellie, The Sailboat that Ran Away* (Whitman, 1950), and *Let's Play Indian* (Wonder Books, 1950). Miss Chastain's first book for older girls was *Loblolly Farm* (Harcourt, 1950). As a small girl, she had spent vacations on her grandmother's farm in east Texas. "I kept remembering those long lovely summers of Texas childhood," Miss Chastain recalls, "and finally wrote a book about them." Virginia Kirkus said it was "a warmhearted, nostalgic and leisurely idyl of country life in Texas in the early 1900's." The *Saturday Review of Literature* found it "humorous, human, and deeply moving."

"My maternal great-grandfather was a Mississippi River steamboat pilot for forty years," Miss Chastain remarks, "and I was always fascinated, as a child, to hear the exciting stories told about him and his adventures on the river." Recollections of these stories led to *Steamboat South* (1951), a story of the days just preceding the Civil War. The *Atlantic Monthly* found "an air of unhurried elegance in the tale," while the New York *Times Book Review* felt that it "captured the glitter of one of America's most picturesque memories, the river steamboat in its heyday."

Miss Chastain has written four books about an enchanting family named Fripsey: *Bright Days* (1952), *Fripsey Summer* (1953), *Fripsey Fun* (1955), and *Leave It to the Fripseys* (1957). The *Library Journal* found the first "a delightful story," while the *Saturday Review* felt it was "an exceptionally fine story." The sequel, *Fripsey Summer,* and the two other titles, had an equally happy reception.

"A visit to the Old Merchant's House on East Fourth Street in New York City started me off on *Dark Treasure* (1954)," Miss Chastain relates. "I began to read everything I could on New York of the 1850 period." The *Saturday Review* conceded its "humor and charm," but added, "It is unfortunate that the author introduces a highly improbable plot halfway through the book." The New York *Times* was less critical of "Miss Chastain's excellent period piece."

The same era and locale appear in *Emmy Keeps a Promise* (1956), which the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* found "lively reading." At present Miss Chastain is working on a story about a summer visit to Long Island in 1850, the subsequent adventures of the characters in earlier books, and also on a story about boating.

Boating is one of the Stoessels' favorite recreations. They own a power cruiser and have vacationed in Cuba, Jamaica, Canada, and in the summer of 1957 they cruised up the Hudson to Lake Champlain. "The whole family can pick up at a moment's notice and go on a trip," Miss Chastain says. "We have had many happy sojourns to Florida and New England, and have made two beautiful trips to Europe." Other interests are the theatre, art, of course, and music. "We play recorders—old English wooden flutes—and meet regularly with a music group, the Sunday Players, for sessions of Elizabethan and other early music." This group has given recitals and has appeared on television.

As for her method of writing, Miss Chastain has this to say: "I write a story rather quickly, usually a matter of a few weeks, but not until I have mulled over the characters in my mind until I know them as old friends. The characters are often drawn from life, indeed always drawn from life, although many times a character is a combination of several people. I believe I must write the kind of story I enjoyed or would have enjoyed when I was a child. The truth is, I never think about the children who are going to read my story, that is, not while I am writing it. I just write what is fun to me. The characters are always more important than any other part of a story. I feel that through the depiction and development of characters, many things can be said to children without preaching. I love to include as much humor as possible, too, for I enjoy the thought of children laughing as they read the stories. Stories with historical background are a joy to me. I love the research which is more fun than a treasure hunt and often more rewarding. I prefer diaries, letters, and newspapers of the period for I am convinced this is the best source material."

MADYE LEE CHASTAIN

In addition to illustrating all of her own books, Miss Chastain has drawn the pictures for *The Cow-Tail Switch, Sue Ann's Busy Day,* and *Sand in Her Shoes.* Keats is her favorite poet but she prefers not to single out a writer "because I enjoy so many authors and so many books." She is five feet five inches tall, has brown hair and green eyes, and weighs 130 pounds.

CHENNAULT, CLAIRE L(EE) Sept. 6, 1890-July 27, 1958 Lieut. General, U.S. Air Force (ret.); founder American Volunteer Group of fliers in China (The Flying Tigers) in World War II; Chief, U.S. Army Air Forces in China (1943-45); chairman Civil Air Transport of Chinese Nationalist government. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Jl 28 '58

CHRISTOPHER, GEORGE Dec. 8, 1907- Mayor of San Francisco; businessman

Address: b. Office of the Mayor, Civic Center, San Francisco, Calif.; h. 55 Stonecrest Dr., San Francisco, Calif.

Victorious by a two-to-one margin, George Christopher was elected Mayor of San Francisco on November 8, 1955 for a four-year term, succeeding Elmer E. Robinson. Although a Republican, Christopher had received the support of many Democrats as well as Republicans, and all of San Francisco's daily newspapers. Since taking office he has won national recognition because of his success in persuading the New York Giants baseball team to move to San Francisco. On September 26, 1957 Christopher announced that he would seek the Sena-

Wide World

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER

torial seat to be vacated by U.S. Senator William F. Knowland.

Christopher owns a highly successful dairy business. He has been active in San Francisco politics since 1945 when he was elected to the City Board of Supervisors, of which he was chairman at the time of his election to the mayoralty.

George Christopher was born in Arcadia, Greece on December 8, 1907. His parents, James and Mary (Koines) Christopher, settled in the United States in 1910, his father having first migrated here in 1895, worked in Sacramento, California, become a U.S. citizen, and returned to Greece and married. George grew up in what the New York *Times* (August 20, 1957) called "the toughest section of San Francisco, south of Market. His father had a seven-stool restaurant at Third and Minna Streets."

After his father became seriously ill in 1921, George quit school (he was in his first year at Galileo High School) and worked full time, first as an office boy on the San Francisco *Examiner* and later as head of the newspaper's payroll department. For over three years he attended Humboldt Evening School, and then studied accounting at Golden Gate College, where, after eight years of night classes, he received the B.A. degree. He opened his own accounting office, which specialized in analyzing weaknesses in small business firms. He frequently invested in his clients' businesses, and an investment in a dairy led to the establishment of the Christopher Dairy Farms, of which he remained president until he became Mayor of San Francisco. He resigned on January 4, 1956 and his relatives now operate the concern, which does an annual gross business of more than $1,000,000.

In 1931 Christopher wrote and published a book on the rights and responsibilities of taxpayers. He became active in politics in 1945 when he was a candidate for the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. Elected by a vote of 49,458, he was re-elected in 1949 with the largest vote ever given to one supervisor—170,756. During this period he advocated economy in government, encouragement of private enterprise, and led in establishing a clinic for alcoholics. He was acting Mayor while the Mayor was on vacation.

As a member of the Board of Supervisors he urged the establishment of an official labor-management committee to help the waterfront industry. He also sought to secure offshore oil revenues for the benefit of the Port of San Francisco. He was chairman of the board twice.

Christopher twice ran for the office of Mayor on the Republican ticket. The first time, in 1951, he was defeated by Mayor Elmer E. Robinson, the incumbent, by 2700 votes. He refused nomination for lieutenant governor of California. In March 1955 Christopher announced his candidacy for Mayor again. This time he was supported by the four San Francisco newspapers and by a number of Democratic leaders as well as his own Republicans.

Although the San Francisco mayoralty campaign is traditionally nonpartisan, attempts were made by Democrat George Reilly, Christopher's chief opponent, to introduce partisan politics into the campaign. At this time Christopher said that the next Mayor "should go into office unhampered by any political strings." He promised, if elected, that he would select the best men and women, regardless of political affiliation, for municipal posts.

On November 8 George Christopher defeated Reilly by a vote of 158,244 to 75,824 and succeeded Elmer E. Robinson as Mayor of San Francisco During his campaign he had promised a reorganization of the police department, and on January 22, 1956, two weeks after he had taken office, Mayor Christopher's new Police Commissioner named as chief of police a man who held the rank of patrolman and was noted for his reputation as a law enforcer. During his administration as Mayor, Christopher has advocated a rise in school taxes, a revision in the city's retirement provisions, and he has spoken out against book banning.

When the 1956 Republican National Convention was held in San Francisco in August of that year, Christopher, as Mayor of the city, was the city's chief host to the Republicans. In a disagreement over the choice of art for the cover of the convention program, Christopher rejected a photograph of a statue group by Rodin and replaced it with a medallion silhouette of President Eisenhower and Abraham Lincoln superimposed over San Francisco scenes. He said that the first design did not represent the convention theme of "peace, programs and prosperity."

During 1957 Mayor Christopher approved the proposal to ask voters to endorse building a network of elevated transit lines spanning San Francisco, and he urged the Parking Authority to propose a $6,500,000 bond issue to finance desperately needed parking facilities. In July he named a seven-member commission on equal employment opportunity, and he signed the Fair

Employment Practices ordinance which outlaws racial and religious discrimination by employers and labor unions in the city and county (New York *Times*, July 7, 1957).

He won acclaim for his success in moving big-league baseball to California. In an article in *American Weekly* (September 22, 1957) Christopher told how he convinced Horace Stoneham, the Giants' president, that "San Francisco's climate and love of competition would nourish major league baseball; that we would build a $10,000,000 stadium with the $5,000,000 we had from a bond issue; and that the potential was greater in San Francisco than in Minneapolis, where the Giants already owned a 24,000-capacity stadium." "Representing such a city . . . and winning a campaign for her . . . is a happy moment for me," the Mayor concluded. He also cooperated with Mayor Norris Poulson of Los Angeles, who obtained the Brooklyn Dodgers franchise for his city.

In January 1956 Christopher received the annual government achievement award from the Pan-Arcadian Federation of America. In the same month he was named San Francisco Salesman of the Year and was named honorary chairman of the 1956 fund drive for the Council for Civic Unity. On July 8, 1956 he began a weekly fifteen-minute radio program, *Report to the People*. On May 25, 1957 local Republicans began to "boom" Christopher for nomination to the U.S. Senate to succeed William F. Knowland, who is running for Governor of California in 1958. On June 4, 1958 Christopher was defeated by Governor Goodwin Knight in the Republican primary election for U.S. Senator.

Christopher has dark, curly hair, stands over six feet tall, and weighs about 195 pounds. Many feel that he is "keen" and "humble" (*Christian Science Monitor*, November 11, 1955), with "real leadership qualities." In his rise to political and business success, according to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, George Christopher "never forgot his own troubled youth. Through his efforts and financial support, baseball clubs, football groups and other youth activities have been organized, and over 30,000 children have attended games." In 1935 George Christopher married Tule Sarantitis.

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CHURCH, FRANK (FORRESTER) July 25, 1924- U.S. Senator from Idaho; lawyer
Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 109 W. Idaho St., Boise, Idaho; 6704 Pemberton St., Bethesda, Md.

FRANK CHURCH

The youngest Senator in the Eighty-fifth Congress and the fourth youngest in the history of the Senate, Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, was seated on January 3, 1957 for a six-year term. In his freshman session he co-sponsored a bill for the construction of a high Federal dam on the Snake River, and with several colleagues submitted the "jury trial" amendment to the civil rights bill. Senator Church, who had a career as a successful lawyer, regards himself as a "liberal" on many economic issues, but a "conservative" on budgetary matters.

Born in Boise, Idaho, "into a pioneer . . . family of gold-rush days" on July 25, 1924, Frank Forrester Church is "a mixture of Yankee, Irish and German extraction" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, January 3, 1957). His father, Frank Forrester Church 2d, was a dealer in sporting goods; his mother is the former Laura Bilderback; and Colonel Richard B. Church of the Marine Corps is his elder brother. The Church family was strongly Republican.

While attending junior high school in Boise, young Frank Church wrote an essay inspired by one of the foreign policy speeches of the late Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. As a junior at Boise High School, where he was a member of the debating and history clubs and the president of the student body, Frank won on April 18, 1941 the first prize in the American Legion's national Americanism oratorical contest. His speech on "The American Way of Life" brought him a $4000 scholarship "to a college of his choice."

Frank Church was graduated from high school in 1942, and proceeded to Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, but while in his first semester he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army. He was still a "G.I." when in 1943 he was chosen to address the NAM's War Congress of American Industry at New York City. He later took officer training at Fort Benning, Georgia, and on his twentieth birthday was commissioned a second lieutenant of

CHURCH, FRANK—*Continued*

infantry. As a military intelligence officer, he served in Burma, India, and China before returning to Stanford. He received his A.B. degree in 1947, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and won the annual Joffre Debate and Medal.

His marriage on June 21, 1947 to Jean Bethine Clark brought him into an Idaho family long prominent in Democratic politics. The bride's father, Federal Judge Chase A. Clark, had been the Democratic governor of the state in 1941-42; an uncle had also served as governor; and a cousin, the late D. Worth Clark, was a U.S. Senator. Church, however, later told campaign audiences that he had become a Democrat before his marriage, partly, it is said, through taking the Democratic side in "prolonged, friendly debates with his father."

Urged alike by his father, his father-in-law, and his wife to make the law his profession, Frank Church studied at Harvard University Law School, where he was elected to the Blackstone Club, and at Stanford University, where he received his LL.B. degree in 1950. Admitted to the Idaho bar, he became an associate of the Boise law firm of Langroise, Clark & Sullivan.

During six years as an attorney he also served two terms as deputy judge advocate of the American Legion for the department of Idaho. He also taught public speaking at Boise Junior College. Active in local and state Democratic politics, he gave the 1952 keynote speech at his party's state platform convention; and in 1952, when he unsuccessfully sought election to the state legislature, he was serving a two-year term as chairman of the Young Democrats of Idaho. As the Idaho chairman of the Crusade for Freedom in 1954-55, Church visited Germany in the latter year to attend ceremonies marking the fourth anniversary of the presentation of the "Freedom Bell" to the people of West Berlin.

Still under thirty-two years of age, Church in February 1956 filed as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the seat in the U.S. Senate occupied by Herman Welker, a Republican. In March Church started out with his wife on a preprimary automobile trip which took them to all sections of Idaho and to some 35,000 hand-shakings. "His main campaign issue," Utahna L. Hall has noted, "was the development of Idaho and attraction of industry. Second was his advocacy of 'multiple-purpose reclamation programs that will reclaim our desert lands and provide necessary guarantees of existing water rights.' He also pledged himself to work toward preserving the family-size farms, to aid schools, the aged, and to work for a bi-partisan foreign policy" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, January 3, 1957).

Church's principal opponent for the nomination was former U.S. Senator Glen Taylor, who had been the Progressive party's Vice-Presidential nominee in 1948. Church won over Taylor at the primary in August by 27,947 votes to 27,779. Taylor asked for a recount, which was not conducted, and later announced himself as a "write-in" candidate at the election in November.

Senator Welker, renominated by the Republicans, was assailed by Church for his support of U.S. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, his failure to aid the Eisenhower program, and his record in favor of vested interests. Welker, apparently referring to a fund-raising campaign for Church by the National Committee for an Effective Congress and a "clean politics appeal" by Elmer Davis and Archibald MacLeish, charged that his opponent was "mortgaged" to "an undesirable bunch of Eastern carpet-baggers" (Lawrence E. Davies, New York *Times*, November 2, 1956).

The "most revealing issue . . . was that involving hydroelectric development in Hell's Canyon on the Snake River," with Church advocating a high Federal dam and Welker going "down the line for the Idaho Power Company's three-dam project" already begun (Malcolm Bauer, *Christian Science Monitor*, November 17, 1956). On November 6, Church defeated Welker by a vote of 149,096 to 102,781, although Eisenhower carried the state in the Presidential race. The write-ins for Taylor were insignificant.

After taking his seat in the Senate on January 3, 1957, Church was assigned to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. His first vote was in favor of the Anderson motion to liberalize the Senate rules to make it easier to end a filibuster. He was also a co-sponsor of the Knowland-Johnson resolution, designed for the same purpose.

With twenty-six Senators, Church introduced a bill in January to authorize Federal construction of a single high dam at Hell's Canyon, and made his maiden speech in support of that measure. The bill passed the Senate on June 22 by 45 to 38, but was later sidetracked in a House subcommittee. In August he co-sponsored a bill for the construction, in two stages, of the $285,000,000 Libby Dam in Northwestern Montana.

In July 1957 he joined with Democratic Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Estes Kefauver of Tennessee to sponsor the jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill, which assured jury trials in all criminal contempt cases. (Earlier, two prominent Republicans had accused "some liberal Democrats of selling the civil rights bill down the river in return for Southern votes for the public power development." In answer to this charge, on *Meet the Press* television and radio program in July Church stated that he "made no deal of any kind for support of Hell's Canyon in connection with civil rights or any other matter.") Church also presented a provision assuring Negroes the right to serve on Federal juries, as part of the amendment. The jury trial amendment was approved by the Senate on August 2 by a vote of 51 to 42.

The record of Senator Church on roll calls through September 1957 was one of 63 per cent support of Eisenhower policies. On measures to limit Federal spending, Church voted 83 per cent of the time in opposition to such legislation through July. He favored Eisenhower's Middle East Doctrine (March) and the Mutual Security Act (June). He voted "nay" to a bill to retain the existing ban on barter with the Communist satellite countries (April) and "yea" to authorizing 200,000 additional low-cost housing units during 1958 and 1959 (May). Church is described as "an ardent advocate for Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood." He was one of the two Senators named as delegates to the economic conference of the Organization of American States meeting at Buenos Aires in August 1957.

Frank Forrester and Jean Clark Church have two sons, Frank Forrester, Jr. (nicknamed "Twig"), and Chase Clark. The Senator stands at six feet, weighs 165 pounds, and has black hair and brown eyes. He is said to look ten years younger than his age and has been described as being of "matinee-idol handsomeness," with a "blazing smile." Reading and fishing are his favorite relaxations. Organizations to which he belongs include the American and Idaho bar associations, Boise Elks Lodge, and Boise Junior Chamber of Commerce. The U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce named him as one of the ten "outstanding young men" of 1957.

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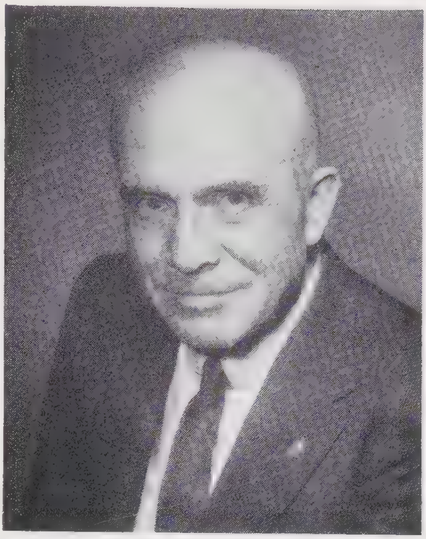
CHURCHILL, GORDON (MINTO) Nov. 8, 1898- Canadian Minister of Trade

Address: b. Ministry of Trade, Ottawa, Ont., Canada; h. 954 Palmerston Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada

The Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Progressive Conservative government formed in Canada by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker in June 1957 and overwhelmingly returned to power in March 1958 is Gordon Churchill. He is identified with the policy of diverting 15 per cent of Canada's import trade with the United States to the United Kingdom. A former school principal, a lawyer, and a veteran of both World Wars, Churchill has represented a Winnipeg Manitoba riding in the House of Commons at Ottawa since 1951, and was the manager of the Progressive Conservative campaign in 1957.

The son of the Reverend J. W. Churchill and Mary E. (Shier) Churchill, Gordon Minto Churchill was born in Coldwater, Ontario on November 8, 1898. The family soon moved to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and then to Port Arthur, Ontario, where Gordon attended public schools. He completed his secondary education at Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Capital Press, Ottawa

GORDON CHURCHILL

In 1916 he enlisted in the Canadian Army for World War I service, and was a Vickers machine gunner on the front in Europe. Demobilized in 1919, Churchill attended United College of the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg and received his M.A. degree. Entering the field of education, he later became the principal of a Winnipeg high school and the president of the Manitoba Teachers Society. For eight years he led a study group devoted to public affairs.

Rejoining the army at the outbreak of World War II in 1939, he was commanding officer of the First Canadian Armoured Carrier Regiment in northwestern Europe, and was decorated with the Distinguished Service Order. He became dean of Faculty of the "Khaki University" in England in 1945, and in 1946 was persuaded to become one of thirteen candidates for the special army seat in the Manitoba legislature, winning the election by seven votes.

"Then came what he describes as his own agonizing reappraisal," according to Robert Duffy (Toronto *Globe and Mail Magazine,* February 22, 1958). "He had become seriously interested in active politics, but to go on meant giving up teaching, pension rights, and other forms of security accumulated over the years. Finally, he decided to study law, 'to have something to fall back on.'" He resigned his seat in the Manitoba legislature in 1949 to become a Progressive Conservative candidate in the federal general election, but was defeated. In 1950, having received his LL.B. degree, he joined the Winnipeg law firm of Haig & Haig.

Running again for the federal Parliament at a by-election in the Winnipeg south centre riding in 1951, Churchill won by 750 votes. At the 1953 general election he increased his margin of victory to 2800 votes. Although he had, and still has, "no oratorical gift," according to Duffy, and "has not been a notable vote getter, he has manifestly known who is and

CHURCHILL, GORDON—*Continued*

. . . where the most effective harvest of votes could be cultivated."

Following the resignation of George A. Drew as Progressive Conservative leader, Churchill managed the campaign which brought the leadership of the party to John G. Diefenbaker of Saskatchewan at the convention of December 1956, and subsequently managed the 1957 Conservative campaign. "He urged," reported Duffy, "the bold election strategy that eventually paid off for the party: forget the hopeless dream of cracking the Liberals' Quebec fortress. . . . Because Quebec was unassailably Liberal, he argued, the thing for the Tories to do was to try to take sixty seats away from the Liberals in the Maritimes, Ontario, and the West, which would give the Conservatives the right to form a minority government."

This was "about what happened" at the general election on June 10, 1957, when the Progressive Conservatives won 109 seats to 104 for the Liberals in the 265-member House of Commons, although the Liberals led the Conservatives in the popular vote by 2,509,000 to 2,378,000.

It was not until several days later that Diefenbaker had enough support outside his own party to form Canada's first Progressive Conservative Government in twenty-two years, with himself as Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs. Gordon Churchill, who had retained his Winnipeg seat by an increased majority of about 9000, was named Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Diefenbaker cabinet. He took office on June 22, 1957, replacing the Liberal C. D. Howe. Churchill was also made a Privy Councilor in that year.

In the Diefenbaker Cabinet "the man with the biggest job of all" was Trade Minister Churchill, who had "to come up with something to coax the laughter back into the eyes of the western wheat farmer" (George Bain, Toronto *Globe and Mail,* July 20, 1957). On July 3, 1957 the New York *Times* quoted him as saying that Canada had made "strong (but vain) representations to the U.S. Government urging that the restrictions on rye be discontinued."

In September he headed a four-member mission to Europe in "an effort to personally offset the impact of the U.S. wheat 'giveaway' program." Addressing the annual meeting of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) signatories at Geneva in October, he foresaw that it was "possible" that the new six-nation European Economic Community might impose "tariffs higher or more restrictive than the general incidence of duties" already existing, and wanted assurance that the GATT limit on quota restrictions would be continued.

Churchill was the leader of the fifty-five member Canadian trade mission which arrived in London in November, and stated that it had come to divert Canadian business to British markets and that a 15 per cent "switch" from the United States was "over a period of time . . . possible of attainment." A number of orders for agricultural and other machinery were placed, but businessmen in Canada were "generally unenthusiastic about the mission" (Donald R. Gordon, *Saturday Night,* January 18, 1958).

The mission's final report, released in April 1958, was to warn that Britain will not win a larger share of the Canadian import market unless its manufacturers improve delivery time, and to suggest that British industry provide more imagination in meeting U.S. competition (Clark Davey, Toronto *Globe and Mail,* April 22, 1958).

A departmental survey and forecast released by Churchill on December 26, 1957 noted that the Diefenbaker government had reduced taxes, increased social security benefits, lessened restrictions on home mortgages, and initiated a farm price support program. But while there were "strong underlying supports" in the Canadian economy, there was "little evidence of forces which would quickly generate new strength in the traditionally dynamic areas of exports and investment." He stressed the need "to convert the latent buying power . . . into new markets for goods and services" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 29, 1957). Early in 1958 he asked Parliament for $50,000,000 to finance disposal of surplus Canadian wheat in southeast Asia under the Colombo Plan, and also reported that Communist China would buy Canadian wheat. (The problems of the Canadian oil industry are discussed by J. H. Carmical in the New York *Times,* July 6, 1958).

The Diefenbaker government won an overwhelming victory at the general election of March 30, 1958, at which the Progressive Conservatives captured 209 Commons seats to only 45 for all other parties (including the Liberal) combined. Following the election, Churchill accompanied the Prime Minister on a visit to Washington in April. He was "quietly deadly" not only in citing examples of "U.S. interferences" in contracts involving automobiles, pulp paper, and wheat and in "stressing that Canada can only be a strong ally militarily to the United States if Canada is not weakened by protectionist U.S. tariffs" (Philip Deane, Toronto *Globe and Mail,* April 16, 1958).

(President Eisenhower's speech before the Canadian Parliament was published in the New York *Times,* July 10, 1958.)

Gordon Churchill and Mona Mary McLachlin were married on August 9, 1922; they have one daughter, Winona, now Mrs. M. H. Walker. According to Duffy "he has developed a certain skill in detecting and disarming . . . loaded questions" which Opposition members delight in asking in Parliament. Churchill is a member of the board of regents of United College. His service organization is the Canadian Legion. He is a member of the United Church of Canada.

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CLIBURN, VAN (HARVEY LAVAN, JR.) July 12, 1934- Pianist

Address: h. 205 W. 57th St., New York 19; b. Columbia Artists Management, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 19

"The impact of Van Cliburn's triumph in the Moscow International Tchaikovsky Competition goes far beyond music and himself as an individual, and is a dramatic testimonial to American culture . . . with his two hands Van Cliburn struck a chord which has resounded around the world, raising our prestige with artists and music-lovers everywhere." These were the words of New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner as he greeted the young Texan concert pianist, Van Cliburn, with an official welcome on behalf of New York City upon his return to the United States. After winning the Tchaikovsky music competition in Moscow, U.S.S.R., on April 14, 1958 and being proclaimed the "new American Sputnik," Van Cliburn became the toast of New York and the nation.

He has been the recipient of prizes, scholarships and awards since he was twelve years old. In 1954 he made his debut with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and received high praise from the critics. However, it was not until his triumph in Moscow over pianists from all over the world, that he received international acclaim.

Harvey Lavan (Van) Cliburn, Jr., was born in Shreveport, Louisiana on July 12, 1934. He is the only child of Rildia Bee (O'Brian) Cliburn, a concert pianist and piano teacher, and Harvey Lavan Cliburn, an oil company executive. When Van was three years old, his mother began giving him piano lessons. By the time he was six years old, he had made several public appearances in Shreveport. He continued his music studies with his mother after his family moved to Kilgore, Texas and until 1951. He made his debut with the Houston (Texas) Symphony Orchestra, as a result of winning the 1947 Texas state prize, and played the Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 1 in B-Flat Minor.

While attending Kilgore High School, Van played the clarinet in the band and was president of the Thespian Club. The romantic composers Liszt, Chopin, Rachmaninoff and Tchaikovsky were among his favorites. In 1948 he won the National Music Festival Award.

The young pianist moved to New York City in 1951 to study at the Juilliard School of Music with the Russian-born teacher Madame Rosina Lhevinne, wife of the late concert pianist Josef Lhevinne. While studying at Juilliard, Van won the G. B. Dealey Award in Dallas, Texas, which included an appearance with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra in 1952. The same year he also won the Kosciuszko Foundation Chopin Award.

In 1953 he won a grant from the Olga Samaroff Foundation and also won first place in the Juilliard Concerto contest. During the following year he was the recipient of the Edgar M. Leventritt Foundation Award, which gave him the privilege of appearing with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. This was the first time in five years that the award had been presented.

Richard DeGrab

VAN CLIBURN

His concert with the New York Philharmonic at Carnegie Hall in November 1954 won him highly favorable notices from the New York music critics. Irving Kolodin of the *Saturday Review* (November 27, 1954) called him "the most talented newcomer of the season . . . he literally commands the piano as he plays and in many ways the music too. He is far from a finished performer as yet . . . but he has, in abundance, the qualities of fervor, audience appeal and musicianship which make for distinction."

Upon his graduation from Juilliard in 1954, with highest honors, Van received the Carl M. Roeder Memorial Award and the Frank Damrosch Scholarship. The latter entitled him to continue his studies at Juilliard as a graduate student. However, twenty orchestral commitments during 1955 kept him from his postgraduate studies at Juilliard. During 1955 and 1956 he toured as a concert pianist throughout the United States, appearing in major cities, and receiving high acclaim. In the April 20, 1955 issue of *Practical English,* his picture appeared on the cover.

During 1957 Cliburn had several concert engagements. He was inducted in the U.S. Army in the spring of 1957, but was released after two days because of a blood condition. Shortly after this, his mother became ill and Van returned to Texas to conduct her music classes. His first European tour was scheduled for the summer of 1958. However, his teacher Madame Rosina Lhevinne, and other musicians suggested that he cancel his tour and enter the first International Tchaikovsky piano competition in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union. Taking their advice, he spent two months in preparation for the competition, practicing from six to eleven hours a day.

The trip to Moscow for Van Cliburn and one other U.S. competitor, Joyce Flissler, a violinist, was financed by the Mary Baird Rockefeller Foundation and the Institute for International Education. The U.S.S.R. paid the expenses of the contestants while they were in the Soviet Union and their return by plane.

Almost at the outset of the competition in Moscow, Van Cliburn won the hearts of the audiences. Even before the winners were announced, his performances were sold out and he was the toast of Moscow. The chairman of the jury which judged the youthful performers was Soviet pianist Emil Gilels (see *C.B.*, October 1956).

On April 14, 1958 a formal announcement was made that Van Cliburn was the winner of the first prize of the International Tchaikovsky piano competition. The prize consisted of a gold medal and 25,000 rubles (about $2,500) and he was permitted to take home about $1,250. The remaining prize money has been banked for him in the Soviet Union. He also played in concerts throughout the Soviet Union and made several recordings. He was received by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and also by Nikolai Bulganin.

President Eisenhower sent Van Cliburn a congratulatory telegram and invited him to visit the White House in Washington, D.C. with his parents. The twenty-three year old Texan left the Soviet Union with seventeen pieces of luggage. (He had arrived with three.) Among his gifts was a lilac bush, presented to him by Russian admirers, to be placed on the grave of Sergei Rachmaninoff in the Valhalla Cemetery in Valhalla, New York.

Upon his arrival in New York City on May 16, 1958 Van Cliburn was besieged with offers. His original schedule to play with the New York Philharmonic was changed from one to four concerts. He signed a contract to record for the R.C.A. Victor recording company and appeared on the Steve Allen Sunday night television show over N.B.C. on May 25 and on Edward R. Murrow's *Person to Person* television show over the C.B.S. network on May 30, 1958.

He was also interviewed by Abram Chasins, music critic on radio station WQXR who had early recognized the young pianist's talent and to whom Van Cliburn expressed warm credit for helping him in his career. "The Russians didn't discover Van Cliburn," Chasins wrote in the *Reporter* (May 29, 1958). "They merely embraced enthusiastically what we as a nation regard listlessly . . . what their people value and our people ignore. . . . He had won five exacting competitions before the Moscow award."

His first concert at Carnegie Hall with the Symphony of the Air was conducted by Soviet conductor Kiril P. Kondrashin and was heard by a sold-out house on May 19, 1958. The concert was broadcast over WQXR as well. The music critic of the *New Yorker* magazine (May 31, 1958) wrote that he proved to be a pianist "in the grand manner." Playing the Tchaikovsky Concerto in B-Flat Minor, the Rachmaninoff Third Piano Concerto and Prokofieff's *Classical Symphony.* Van Cliburn and Conductor Kondrashin both received enthusiastic notices from critics. (See Harriet Johnson's column in the New York *Post,* May 20, 1958).

The day after his triumphant homecoming concert, Van was honored by a ticker-tape parade up Broadway to City Hall where he was officially welcomed by New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner. He was presented with a city scroll for exceptional and distinguished service and the Mayor proclaimed May 20 "American Music Day." A luncheon was given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel honoring Cliburn and Kondrashin.

Van later played in Philadelphia, Chicago, Hollywood and Denver. His European summer engagements included concerts at the Brussels Fair in Belgium on July 4th in the United States Pavillion, and then in London, Amsterdam, and Paris. His first recording for R.C.A. Victor, the Tchaikovsky B-Flat Minor Concerto reached new heights in classical record sales by June 1958.

Van Cliburn is noted for his modesty and his warmth and friendliness. He has thick, curly, blond hair, blue eyes, and is six feet, four inches tall. He has composed some popular and classical music which has been played in this country. Since the beginning of his concert career, his personal manager has been William M. Judd of Columbia Artists Management, Inc. Van Cliburn is a member of the American Guild of Musical Artists. His church is the Calvary Baptist in New York City.

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CLYDE, GEORGE D(EWEY) July 21, 1898- Governor of Utah; engineer; educator

Address: b. State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Ut.; h. 1747 Browning Ave., Salt Lake City, Ut.

Elected for a four-year term as Governor of Utah in November 1956, George D. Clyde, a pro-Eisenhower Republican, succeeded J. Bracken Lee, an anti-Administration Republican. Clyde has urged enactment of the upper Colorado River project and advocates state construction of public projects, greater state aid to education, and increasing the salaries of state employees. At the time of his election he was director of the Utah water and power board, and had earlier served as chief of engineers in the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. For ten years (1935-45) he was dean of the School of Engineering and Technology of Utah State Agricultural College.

Born at Springville, Utah on July 21, 1898, George Dewey Clyde is one of the four sons of Hyrum Smith Clyde, an irrigation farmer, and Elenore Jane (Johnson) Clyde. He belongs to an "engineering family," for three of his brothers, like himself, became engineers. Clyde served as a World War I infantryman in 1917-19. He earned the B.S. degree in agricultural engineering in 1921 at the Agricultural College of Utah (now Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Science) in Logan. At the University of California in Berkeley, where he was a Thompson scholar, he received the M.S. degree in civil engineering in 1923.

Clyde had majored in irrigation, and on returning to Utah not only set up a private practice as a consulting engineer in this field, but joined the faculty of Agricultural College of Utah as an assistant professor of irrigation and water supply problems. He was advanced to associate professor in 1928 and to full professor of engineering and research professor of irrigation in 1930. In this period he was a frequent contributor to professional journals and the proceedings of various scientific organizations.

Clyde served as dean of the School of Engineering and Technology at Utah State Agricultural College (now Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Science) for ten years beginning in 1935, and director of its engineering experimental station beginning in 1939. He resigned in 1945 to become chief of the division of irrigation engineering and water conservation research in the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1950 he was a U.S. delegate to the fourth Pan-American Conference on Agriculture. He was advanced in 1953 to chief of engineers in the Soil Conservation Service.

Governor J. Bracken Lee (see *C.B.,* May 1949) later that year named Clyde director of the Utah water and power board and commissioner of interstate streams. A member also of the Utah state water conservation commission, the upper Colorado River commission, and other commissions concerned with water power resources and land reclamation in the Rocky Mountain states, Clyde "campaigned hard and successfully" (*Time,* September 24, 1956) for the upper Colorado River storage project legislation enacted by the U.S. Congress in March 1956.

He described the benefits of this project in his article "The Case for Federal Reclamation" (*Nation's Business,* April 1958). He wrote that the project is "designed to serve an area of 100,000 square miles . . . it will provide water —that most valuable fuel of all—for agricultural development and the progressive growth of cities and towns in much of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming."

Such a project, he emphasized, brings "water to the soil, also brings people and power into juxtaposition with natural resources. The upper basin of the Colorado River contains 90 per cent of the nation's known uranium; upwards of 30 per cent of its copper; 90 per cent of its commercially useful oil shale; huge deposits of phosphate rock for fertilizer, vast quantities of oil, natural gas, gypsum, precious metals, tungsten, molybdenum, and vanadium."

Believing that he could make a greater contribution to the people of Utah in a political position, Clyde was one of three candidates opposing Governor Lee for an unprecedented third term at the Utah Republican state convention in August 1956. According to *Newsweek* (September 14, 1956), Lee had been "undeniably a good administrator," but a "critic of the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policy" (*U.S. News & World Report,* September 21, 1956). Clyde, who announced that he was "100 per cent behind President Eisenhower," was supported by Utah's U.S. Senator Arthur V. Watkins. In the voting of the Republican state convention he trailed Lee by only thirty votes (318 to 348).

Wide World

GEORGE D. CLYDE

In September at the primary, Clyde secured the Republican gubernatorial nomination by defeating Lee by 62,294 votes to 54,282. "The Republican gubernatorial vote," the New York *Times* (September 16, 1956) observed, "totaled 9000 more than for other contests on that party's ballot, indicating a switchover by Democrats who were out to beat Governor Lee." Later Lee announced that he would run as an independent candidate. In the regular election Clyde defeated his Democratic opponent, Lorenzo C. Romney, by 127,654 votes to 110,511, with Lee running third. The Republicans "made a clean sweep of state offices" and secured a "comfortable working majority" in both houses of the Legislature (*Britannica Book of the Year, 1957*).

Inaugurated on January 7, 1957, Clyde noted that the "policy of economy" pursued by the Lee administration had left Utah with a general fund surplus of about $9,000,000, but predicted that this surplus would "quickly disappear" in face of the need for action in three major areas: education, public works and highway construction, and salary increases. In his subsequent budget message Governor Clyde recommended $115,500,000 for a two-year period.

The Legislature in 1957 voted a total appropriation of almost $107,500,000; greater aid to school districts was the principal item in the increase over the previous budget. In addition, it passed laws to reorganize the finance department and road commission; to create an office of legislative auditor, coordinating committees on highway safety and higher education, and a new park and recreation commission.

Following a serious riot at the Utah state prison in February 1957, Governor Clyde appointed a special investigating committee and "borrowed" from California the penologist Richard A. McGee, who urged "segregation of different inmate types" (New York *Times,* February 24, 1957).

To assist in planning the 1959 budget Governor Clyde appointed a panel of industrialists, economists, and administrators. In February 1958 this panel recommended speeding up public works projects and continued Federal reclamation developments. In a speech in California in the same month, Clyde scoffed at the suggested "crash program" for training scientists. "Qualified engineers aren't turned out in wholesale lots," he said. He demanded that schools teach "the art of hard work and strict mental discipline" (Los Angeles *Times,* February 19, 1958).

George D. Clyde and Ora Packard, who were married on September 10, 1919, have three sons, Ned Packard, Richard Bruce and Gerald Reid, who have become engineers, and two daughters, Mary Ann and Ruth (Mrs. Elmer D. Landsaw). Governor Clyde is a Kiwanian and honorary Rotarian. His church is that of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. He is a member of the Society of Chemical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, Soil Conservation Society, National Reclamation Association, and the Western Snow Conference.

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COBO, ALBERT E(UGENE) Oct. 2, 1893-Sept. 12, 1957 Mayor of Detroit since 1950; was a manager for Burroughs Adding Machine Co.; treasurer of Detroit (1935-49); unsuccessful Republican candidate for governorship of Michigan in 1956. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 S 13 '57

COLEMAN, JOHN S(TRIDER) Oct. 12, 1897-Apr. 13, 1958 Business executive; since 1946 president of Burroughs Corporation (formerly Burroughs Adding Machine Company). See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ap 15 '58

COLEMAN, LONNIE (WILLIAM) Aug. 2, 1920- Author

Address: h. 110 Washington Pl., New York 14

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Feb. 1958.

Bartow, Georgia, was the birthplace, on August 2, 1920, of Lonnie William Coleman, the son of John Aldine and Delle (Williams) Coleman. He grew up there and in Montgomery, Alabama, where his family moved when he was twelve. He was reared mainly by an aunt and uncle. Although the men in the Coleman family have been doctors, farmers, businessmen, preachers, and lumbermen, Lonnie knew when he was twelve that he wanted to be a writer.

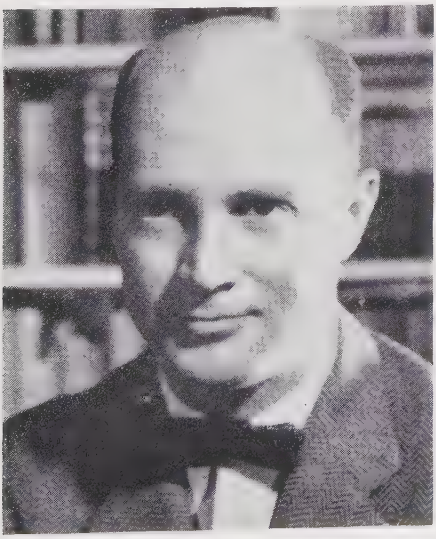
After graduating from high school in Montgomery in 1938, he attended the University of Alabama in University, where he received encouragement in his writing from Professors Elizabeth Coleman and Hudson Strode, and worked in the college library. He was a member of the Blackfriars Dramatic Society, which produced some of his early plays. These, with verse, made up his first work, but in 1940 he turned to fiction. In 1941 he won first prize in an *Atlantic Monthly* short-story contest for college students with "Doomsday Trumpet." The following year his "Reedy and the Rabbit" captured the prize offered by *Mademoiselle* for the best short story by an American under thirty.

The war interrupted Coleman's career. After receiving his B.A. degree in 1942, he entered the Navy, serving as gunnery officer and then as first lieutenant on a troop transport. He spent two years in the Atlantic and Mediterranean and one year in the Pacific, taking part in four invasions. After the war, Coleman spent a few months in Guatemala, then went to Philadelphia as associate editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* (1947-1950). He held the same position on *Collier's* in 1951, and again from 1953 to 1955.

Coleman's novels have grown out of his background—the South and World War II and afterward. His first book, *Escape the Thunder* (Dutton, 1944), a novel of Negro life in Montgomery, the New York *Times Book Review* felt had "sympathy and insight," and the *New Yorker* called "a rather promising first try." His fourth and fifth novels are also set in the South—*Clara* (Dutton, 1952), a study of a selfish Southern woman, and *Adams' Way* (Dutton, 1953), a variation of the Pygmalion theme in a Southern town. The New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* thought *Clara* "an extraordinarily fine novel," but the *New Yorker* said it was "a fuzzy tale of petty lives." The late Joseph Henry Jackson, who had hailed Coleman as a writer of fiction with "stature" when his third book was published, said *Clara* was the best he had yet written. Of *Adams' Way,* the New York *Times Book Review* said it was "written with grace, precision and control," and called it "an admirable new novel." The *New Yorker* said: "The writing, sour and funny by turns, is generally entertaining."

Coleman's three other books have different settings. His second novel, *Time Moving West* (Dutton, 1947), was of the lives and crew of a troop transport in World War II. The New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review* felt it did not come off. A much better reception was accorded *Ship's Company* (Little, Brown, 1955), a group of nine short stories, each self-contained yet dependent on the others for its full effect. The *Library Journal* said "highly recommended," while the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* called it "fine and enjoyable." The New York *Times Book Review* said "grace and a quiet depth of perception mark these unpretentious stories," and Jackson wrote in the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "Coleman is first and last a writer with a sense of responsibility toward his characters, toward the reader, and toward himself." Coleman's third novel, *The Sound of Spanish Voices* (Dutton, 1951), is set in Central America, and tells of a group of American expatriates there. The Chicago *Sunday Tribune* said he was "a versatile writer and a fine craftsman," while the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* called the story "sound and often moving."

Travel is Coleman's principal hobby, by ship rather than plane. He has been to Italy, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Lebanon, North Africa, France, Holland, Switzerland, England, Japan, Mexico, Hawaii, Scotland, and many islands in the Pacific. "I enjoy painting too," he adds, "especially that of the Italian Renaissance. One of the places I am happiest is the Uffizi Gallery in Florence." His favorite cities are Florence, London, and New York. He finds he works best in New York, where he lives in Greenwich Village. "It gives me both mental stimulation and privacy," he observes. When working on a book he likes to walk for relaxation to the Battery, where he watches the ships go out and come in. "I love old New York," he says, "and have walked across most of its bridges many times." He also likes the theatre and has a special interest in musical comedy.



LONNIE COLEMAN

"Nothing about me would be really complete," Coleman adds, "without a mention of the late Nicholas Wreden, who was my editor and very good friend for ten years, both at Dutton and Little, Brown. His belief in me has been the single most sustaining factor in my work." His favorite authors are Shaw, Melville, and Gide, and he is happiest with friends who are not writers.

In 1956 Nancy Walker had the lead in NBC's television version of a short story from *Ship's Company,* and in 1958 Paramount released *Hot Spell,* starring Shirley Booth and Anthony Quinn, based on a play by Coleman, *Next of Kin.* Little, Brown published his novel, *The Southern Lady,* in 1958. At present he is working on a play version of *Adams' Way.* He has brown eyes and stands six feet, weighing 180 pounds. "I have blond hair," he says, "but am mostly bald."

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COLMAN, RONALD (CHARLES) Feb. 9, 1891-May 19, 1958 Actor; a leading man in motion pictures for over three decades; won "Oscar" (1948); starred with his wife, Benita Hume, in radio and television program, *The Halls of Ivy.* See *Current Biography* (July) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 My 20 '58

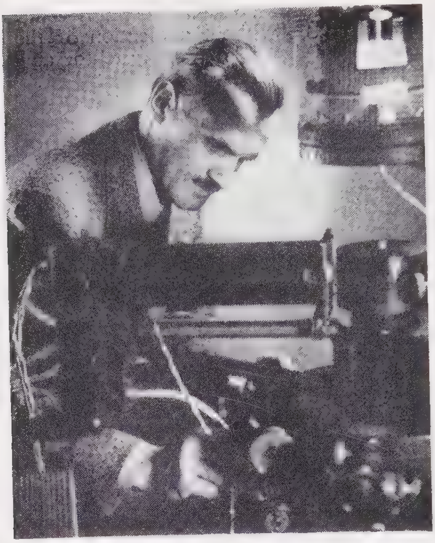
COMPTON, ARTHUR H(OLLY) Sept. 10, 1892- Physicist; educator

Address: b. Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; h. 625 S. Skinker Blvd., St. Louis 5, Mo.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

The illustrious Compton family to which Arthur H. Compton belongs is distinguished throughout the world for achievements in science, education, industry, and public service. He himself has contributed to all of these fields, but especially to science, having won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1927 for research on X-rays. He directed the work of nuclear physicists in development of the first chain reaction and the first quantity production of plutonium, during World War II.

His book *Atomic Quest* (Oxford University Press, 1956) not only tells the inside story of the Manhattan Project and the creation of the atom bomb, but also presents many of his views on the relationship between science and religion, a subject of life-long concern to Compton. Throughout most of his career he has held positions in both teaching and administration at either the University of Chicago or Washington



ARTHUR H. COMPTON

University in St. Louis, Missouri, and since 1953 he has been distinguished service professor of natural philosophy at the latter university.

Arthur Holly Compton was born on September 10, 1892 in Wooster, Ohio to Elias Compton, a Presbyterian minister and professor at the College of Wooster, and to Otelia Catherine (Augspurger) Compton. In 1933 his mother was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by Western College, Oxford (Ohio) for outstanding achievements as a wife and mother. One of Arthur's brothers, the late Karl T. Compton, was head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for many years; and the other, Wilson Compton, a forestry expert, was formerly president of Washington State College and has held a number of Government positions. Their sister, Mary Elesa, is the wife of C. H. Rice.

Like his older brothers, Arthur attended the College of Wooster, and after receiving the B.S. degree in 1913, he entered Princeton University, where he earned the M.A. degree in 1914 and the Ph.D. degree in 1916, studying during his last year there as a Porter Ogden Jacobus Fellow. During 1916-17 he taught physics at the University of Minnesota and for the next two years was research engineer at the Westinghouse Lamp Company in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In a civilian capacity during 1917-18 he also helped to develop airplane instruments for the U.S. Signal Corps.

Realizing that his main interest was not in industry, he obtained a National Research Fellowship in physics to study in 1919-20 at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University, England. "I watched Ernest Rutherford in 1919 at his early experiments in England on the splitting of the atom," Compton wrote in *Atomic Quest,* recalling one of the significant experiences of his life. Upon his return to the United States Compton became professor of physics and head of the physics department at Washington University. Three years later, in 1923, he accepted a professorship in physics at the University of Chicago, with which he was associated for the next twenty-two years.

In the early 1920's Compton had discovered in his work on measurement of radiation that "X rays scattered by graphite . . . contained, in addition to radiation of the same length as the primary rays, other radiation of slightly longer wave length" (Niels Heathcote, *Nobel Prize Winners in Physics, 1901-1950,* 1953). The increase in wave length, known as the "Compton effect," indicated a corpuscular construction of X rays. Many years later Heathcote wrote, "The discovery made almost at the outset of his career remains Compton's single greatest achievement, not only on account of its importance in the theory of X-ray scattering, but also because it lends additional support to Einstein's photon theory of light."

For this discovery Compton was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1927, an award shared jointly with British scientist Charles T. R. Wilson, whose work involved photographing the trails of electrons. Compton's findings were reported in the monograph *Secondary Radiation Produced by X-Rays* (1922). He is also the author of *X-Rays and Electrons* (Van Nostrand, 1926), which was published in a second edition, with S. K. Allison as co-author, in 1935 under the title of *X-Rays in Theory and Experiment.*

While later engaged in further research on X rays, including an investigation of the diffraction of X rays by ruled gratings, he also gave his attention to the study of cosmic rays, measuring the variation of their intensity with magnetic latitude and altitude. From 1931 to 1933 he directed a world cosmic ray survey, and on many of his trips to mountain peaks in Asia, Europe, and South America he was accompanied by his wife and children.

In 1941, soon after his appointment as chairman of the department of physics and dean of the division of physical sciences at the University of Chicago, he became chairman of the National Academy of Sciences committee formed to evaluate the military use of atomic energy. Subsequently, from 1942 to 1945, he directed the Metallurgical Laboratory of the Manhattan Project centered at the University of Chicago, where Enrico Fermi and his team of scientists achieved the chain reaction that made possible the atom bomb.

Compton tells about these decisive and anxious years of research in *Atomic Quest, A Personal Narrative,* which is also a study of the motivations of the scientists who worked on the project as well as a full discussion of ethical questions relating to the use of atomic energy in war. In his review for the New York *Times* (October 21, 1956) Henry Guerlac called it "an absorbing and eminently readable account" and added that the book "has a bare minimum of technical matter, and this clearly and simply set forth. If not history—the angle of vision is too personal for that—it is the stuff of which sound and interesting history will be written."

At the end of the war, in 1945, Dr. Compton moved from Chicago to St. Louis to serve as chancellor of Washington University, where he now has the title of distinguished service professor of natural philosophy. Other positions that he has filled in the field of education include executive director of the educational TV station KETC (1955-57); trustee of the College of Wooster, Brookings Institution, and Fisk University; and a member of the board of visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy. From 1946 to 1948 he was a member of the President's Commission on Higher Education.

In industry, Dr. Compton served as consulting physicist to the General Electric Company from 1926 to 1945. Among his positions for the Federal Government have been governor of the Argonne National Laboratory (1945), civilian aide to Secretary of the Army (1952-53, and member of the Naval research advisory committee (1946-53). He was a U.S. representative at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural, Organization (UNESCO) meetings in Paris in 1946 and in Mexico in 1947.

All of Compton's work in various fields is closely related to his religious thinking and his concern for human welfare. One of the organizations which combines many of his interests is the National Cancer Advisory Board, of which he was a member from 1937 to 1944. He was general chairman of the Laymen's Missionary Movement from 1934 to 1948, co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews from 1938 to 1947, and has been co-chairman of World Brotherhood since 1955 (earlier general chairman).

The subject of many of his lectures has been his beliefs that there is no fundamental conflict between science and religion and that man's free will makes him responsible for his destiny. Some of his lectures appear in printed form in *The Freedom of Man* (Yale University Press, 1935); *The Religion of a Scientist* (Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 1938); and *Human Meaning of Science* (University of North Carolina Press, 1940). One of his several recent magazine articles is "Science and Man's Freedom" (*Atlantic Monthly,* October 1957). Compton's church is the Presbyterian.

The winner of many awards in addition to the Nobel Prize, Compton received the Franklin Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1940 and the U.S. Medal for Merit in 1946, and he holds honorary degrees from some twenty colleges and universities. He belongs to a large number of professional organizations and to several clubs in Chicago, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C. He is a man of "tall and rugged" build whose outdoor recreations are tennis and swimming.

Arthur H. Compton married Betty Charity McCloskey on June 28, 1916. Their sons are Arthur Alan and John Joseph. "I have always been one of those who must talk over important problems with his wife," Compton wrote in *Atomic Quest.* "When the question of 'clearance' for work on the atomic project arose, I explained that if they cleared me it would be necessary for them to clear my wife as well."

As Compton pointed out in his book, the controlled release of atomic energy, which fulfilled one quest, marked the beginning of another, since it has changed man's perspective on war, peace, and freedom. "The prime problem faced by this generation," he stated, "is that of preventing major war while at the same time securing the widespread freedom that gives value to life."

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COOPER, (LEON) JERE July 20, 1893-Dec. 18, 1957 U.S. Representative from Tennessee since 1928; Democrat; chairman House Ways and Means Committee in the Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Congresses. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 D 19 '57

CORI, GERTY T(HERESA RADNITZ) Aug. 15, 1896-Oct. 26, 1957 Biochemist; educator; Nobel Prize winner, 1947. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 O 27 '57

CORTNEY, PHILIP Jan. 16, 1895- Organization official; industrialist

Address: b. Coty, Inc., 423 W. 55th St., New York 19; h. 350 Park Ave., New York 22

As chairman of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce for a two-year term ending in May 1959, Philip Cortney heads the American branch of a thirty-nine-year old organization which has members in well over fifty countries and is inspired by the two "fundamental principles" of the expansion of international trade and investment and the private enterprise system. Cortney was elected in April 1957 to succeed Thomas J. Watson, Jr. Since 1946 Cortney has been president of Coty, Inc., and of Coty International Corporation, the holding company for the well-known perfumery and cosmetics business. An economist advocating return to the gold standard, Cortney is author of the book *The Economic Munich,* published in 1949.

Born to Jean Cotnareanu, a banker, and Anna (Druma) Cotnareanu at Jassy, Rumania on January 16, 1895, Philippe Cotnareanu later anglicized his name to Philip Cortney. He is a graduate of the University of Nancy in France, where he received the diploma in engineering in 1916. (He later took courses in economics at Columbia University in New York

PHILIP CORTNEY

City.) After two years of military service in the French Army in World War I, Philippe Cotnareanu became in 1919 an engineer and laboratory chief for a Paris firm dealing in electrical equipment for vehicles. From 1922 to 1931 he was co-founder and partner in a Franco-Belgian steel exporting firm and from 1931 to 1940, a director and member of the executive committee of the Banque Transatlantique in Paris. Since June 1940 when he was elected to a directorship in the Coty International Corporation, he has resided in New York City.

The original Coty perfumery business was established in Paris by François Coty in 1905 and functioned as the Société Anonyme Coty, or Coty S.A. Five years later an American branch was founded by B. E. Levy, who was subsequently joined by Herman L. Brooks, and, by an agreement dated April 16, 1925, Coty, Inc., "acquired the right to use for fifty years the formulas of Société Anonyme Coty" and the "exclusive right" to the Coty trade name in the United States (*Moody's Industrial Manual,* 1957). The Coty International Corporation, chartered under the laws of Delaware on April 6, 1939, "acquired all so-called foreign assets" of Coty, Inc., including direct or indirect majority interest in both Coty (England), Ltd., and Les Cultures Florales Méditerranées, the major source of products.

After B. E. Levy, chairman of the board and president of Coty International Corporation, resigned in 1940, Herman L. Brooks, president of Coty, Inc., succeeded him as chairman of the International Corporation and Philippe Cotnareanu was elected vice-chairman of both companies.

Cortney, as his name became, served as treasurer of Coty, Inc., prior to election in March 1946 to the presidency of the company, following the resignation of Brooks. Coty, Inc., has headquarters in New York City and selling offices in Evanston (Illinois), Memphis (Tennessee), Los Angeles (California), and Dover (Delaware); and a new 50,000 square foot plant in Dover. In July, 1953 it purchased control in the United States of the business of S. A. des Parfums Lucien DeLong, Paris. Leon Cotnareanu is chairman and treasurer of Coty, Inc. (of which Philip Cortney remains the president) and chairman of Coty International Corporation (of which Cortney is also the president). Principal products of Coty, Inc., include perfumes, toilet waters, face powders, and talcum.

In addition to being a director of the National Industrial Conference Board, Cortney is chairman of the committee on the international aspects of atomic energy of the National Association of Manufacturers (of which he is a former director). He is a member of the American Economic Association and the Royal Economic Society. He is an advocate of restoration of the gold standard and free convertibility of currencies. His essay, "The Economic and Political Consequences of Lord Keynes' Theories" (*Commercial and Financial Chronicle,* February 8 and 15, 1945), is republished in the author's book, *The Economic Munich* (Philosophical Library, 1949), which also discusses the Havana charter of the International Trade Organization and the "consequences of inadequate diagnosis" of the depression of the 1930's.

In 1947 Cortney organized La Maison de France, aimed at improving economic and business cooperation between France and the United States. It established in 1955 the Marquis de Lafayette Fellowship Foundation (with Presidents Eisenhower and René Coty as honorary chairmen and General Walter Bedell Smith as chairman) to help French students study and travel in the United States. To this end the Ford Foundation pledged $1,000,000 if other sources gave $2,000,000. Philip Cortney was named treasurer and chairman of the finance committee.

The International Chamber of Commerce, "founded in 1919 by business leaders from Belgium, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States . . . works for world trade expansion through advocacy of broad international economic policies, reduction of trade barriers and provisions for a central clearing house for the exchange of views among businessmen" (*Encyclopædia Britannica*). Philip Cortney was a member of the International Chamber's governing body as well as a trustee and vice-chairman of the U.S. Council when in April 1957 he was elected to succeed Thomas J. Watson, Jr., (president of the International Business Machines Corporation) as chairman of the U.S. Council. His two-year term as such began on May 11, 1957, at the conclusion of the International Chamber's sixteenth biennial congress meeting in Naples, Italy.

The congress was attended by more than 2,000 business leaders from thirty-nine countries, who reviewed the potential effects of the "common market" emerging from the agreement removing trade barriers which had been reached at Rome on March 25 by France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and

West Germany. ("The six nations planning a common market," Raymond Hoadley noted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "accounted for $2,870,000,000 American exports in 1956. Exports to Great Britain which may be linked to the common market exceeded $900,000,000 in the same year.") As a result, the U.S. Council prepared a statement stressing the "greatly increased . . . urgency" of U.S. membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation planned as the administrative agency for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), first negotiated by the United States in 1955 but blocked by protectionist opposition despite the support of President Eisenhower. "I would like you to know," Cortney told the President in a covering letter, "how strongly the U.S. delegation felt about the danger of American economic interests suffering if the common market develops in the absence of the safeguards provided by the GATT and the proposed O.T.C." He added that "loss of American markets abroad would only be the initial price for inaction."

A chevalier of the Legion of Honor since 1938, Philip Cortney was advanced to the rank of officer in March 1950 in recognition of further services to France. He is vice-president of the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, president of the American section of the Société Ingenieurs Civils de France, president of the alumni association of the graduate schools of Columbia University, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. Mrs. Cortney is the former Marcelle Denya of Paris. The Cortneys were married in 1938.

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COST, MARCH Novelist
Address: h. Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

In her quarter-century career as a writer, Peggy Morrison, or March Cost, as is her familiar pseudonym, has attracted a large trans-Atlantic following. All nine of her books show a rare facility for "re-creating the atmosphere of the day before yesterday." From her first novel, *A Man Named Luke* (Knopf, 1933), to *Her Grace Presents* (Lippincott, 1957), Miss Cost is fascinated by a steadily recurring theme: Time. Stewart Hunter in "The Morrisons" (*Scots Magazine*, June 1953) noted that since the 1930's "the various theories of Time have become something of a commonplace . . . her novels dealt with Time as though it were a continuity, an enduring present, interwoven with past and future. . . ."

Miss Cost's work has been widely praised for its prose style. One of the most popular of her novels is *The Hour Awaits*, which became a 1953 selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club upon publication by the Book Society of America.

Payne Jenkins, England
MARCH COST

Reviewing March Cost's biographical novel, *I, Rachel* (1957, Vanguard), in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (November 10, 1957), Florence Haxton Bullock commented that the author "brings post-Napoleonic France glowingly to life" in her "brilliant" story of the famous nineteenth century actress.

Peggy Morrison, whose full name is Margaret Mackie Morrison, is the only one of three literary sisters who has fulfilled a mutual childhood vow that "Cost" would be their pen name. Nancy Brysson Morrison is known for the novels *Breakers, When the Wind Blows,* and *The Hidden Fairing;* the other sister, Mary Morrison, has contributed many short stories to *Argosy*, the *Tatler*, and *Sketch*. Two of Miss Cost's three brothers also have written: John Morrison is the author of a volume of poems and T. J. Morrison, of three novels and several film scripts.

The parents of this unusual group were Arthur Morrison, engineer son of a bailie in Glasgow, Scotland; and Agnes Brysson Inglis, descendant of Huguenot stock, one of whose ancestors—Arthur Inglis—died a martyr's death in 1649. King George V made Mrs. Morrison a Commander of the British Empire in recognition of her World War I invention of the "flag day" tradition which netted more than £1,000,000 for war charities. Her daughter Peggy was presented at Court in 1927.

Born in Glasgow, Peggy Morrison was educated along with her sisters at the Park School in Glasgow, where she received particularly fine instruction in English. Between the ages of nine and seventeen she attended the Glasgow School of Art. Her training there, according to Stewart Hunter, accounts for her ability to "create visual detail with a painter's skill. . . .

COST, MARCH—*Continued*

Either everything is seen with a striking visual perceptiveness, or with the eyes tight shut, so that a world of reverie is vividly evoked."

Miss Cost later studied dramatic art with Sir Frank and Lady Benson and appeared with their Shakespearean company at Stratford on Avon. From this experience she developed a love for the theatre, as her novel *The Dark Star* (Collins, 1940) and her subsequent *Rachel* (Collins, 1947) attest.

Although art and drama have always greatly interested March Cost, they have never overshadowed her love for reading and writing. Balzac and other French novelists are her favorite authors, but the novel she most enjoys is an English one, *The Good Comrade,* by Una Silberrad. She retains a vivid memory of "scribbling as a child in a cook book on a kitchen dresser, and being so carried away that I fell off the chair and cut my head." Later, with bandaged brow but undiminished zeal, she continued the vigorous scribbling in bed.

The first published result of her "scribbling" appeared in 1933, under the title *A Man Named Luke* (Knopf). Portraying the musings of a London surgeon over his love for a "lost" American heiress, this novel received in New York *Herald Tribune Books* (April 2, 1933) the comment: "It is told with a narrative speed and excitement that will hold . . . even those readers who dislike 'fantasy.'" Encouraged by her first work's warm reception, she next wrote *The Dark Glass* (Collins, 1935), which imposed a fourth dimension on the lives of her characters. This novel, reviewers agreed, required concentration. In his New York *Times* review (June 16, 1935) Percy Hutchison observed: "There has been of late a distinct movement among novelists toward a broader, deeper and . . . saner humanization . . . and March Cost is in the vanguard of this movement."

Her theatrical background furnished the basis for *The Dark Star* (Collins, 1940), dealing with London stage personalities. It evoked less favorable reviews, although many critics thought it a beautiful book. The *Saturday Review of Literature* (February 10, 1940) noted "much mystic talk of reincarnation . . . and numerous slightly breathless descriptions of nature." The *New Yorker* (February 10, 1940) found the story "hard to believe," but conceded that "Miss Cost has movement and energy, and keeps you going."

Seven years later Collins published her painstaking *Rachel: An Interpretation,* detailing the life of the great nineteenth century French actress born Élisa Félix. Ossia Trilling regarded it as "one of the outstanding works of the century." Professor J. Loiseau of the University of Bordeaux, in a monograph on Miss Cost's works which especially considered *Rachel,* wrote: "March Cost is a born novelist—the verve and good nature with which she paints the familiar aspects of daily life are equaled by the penetrating lucidity with which she deciphers the secrets of human consciousness . . . in the mysterious zone on the borders of life and the beyond, her originality finds its full confirmation." This book was published in the United States by Vanguard under the title of *I, Rachel* in November 1957 and is being translated into Swedish, German, Dutch, French, and Spanish.

Her originality was next apparent in *The Bespoken Mile* (Collins, 1950). This title, suggested by Miss Cost's sister Mary, derives from Matthew 5:14— "And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." Stewart Hunter explains, "The 'bespoken mile' is that second mile, the extra owed to God, to the enduring mystery and beauty of life. Implicit in all March Cost's work is the spiritual necessity of making that additional effort. . ."

The Book-of-the-Month Club offered Miss Cost's next novel, *The Hour Awaits* (Collins, 1952; Lippincott, 1953), as a selection to its members. Described "as gay and charmingly nostalgic as a Viennese waltz" by the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (April 5, 1953), the story tells of two visits to London by an Austrian princess who during the first, in 1911, had a secret love affair with an English don. The second visit, ten years later, is an attempt to recapture the joy of the first. The novel underlines Miss Cost's particular skill in creating female characters (one reviewer commented that the male characters were not as deftly drawn) and her ability to cast a spell. Georgianne Sampson wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 29, 1953), "She is possessed of a literary style of uncommon beauty and elegance, and a craftsmanship to rival the diamond-cutter's for delicate skill."

Most suspenseful of Miss Cost's works is probably her *Invitation from Minerva* (Lippincott, 1954), which gathers together a group of people for an elaborate Austrian dinner party. A nearly fatal avalanche traps them for several tense days, in the course of which the true selves they managed to mask before the disaster are gradually revealed. L. A. G. Strong's *Spectator* (March 26, 1954) comment praised Miss Cost's ability to "convey both beauty and charm without anatomizing them," and in the New York *Times* (April 11, 1954) Nancie Matthews pointed out that the author had taken pains to study avalanche history.

More recently March Cost has written *The Unknown Angel* (1955) and *Her Grace Presents* (1957), both published by Lippincott. The latter, making typically extensive use of flashbacks, tells the complex story of a British duchess' relationships and affairs. Willa Gibbs' New York *Times* review (May 19, 1957) suggested that Miss Cost's "addiction to one-sentence paragraphs may be an unnecessary affectation," but expressed the view, too, that "this unabashedly romantic novel may provide a guidepost to the better way of life."

Traveling is one of Miss Cost's favorite recreations, and in 1953-54 she made a coast-to-coast trip through the United States. She also enjoys music and walking. She is five feet seven inches tall, with gray-green eyes and gray hair (formerly red). Her church is the Presbyterian.

Reference

Scots Mag Je '53

COUSY, BOB (cōō′zĭ) Aug. 9, 1928- Professional basketball player

Address: b. 9 Portland St., Worcester, Mass.; h. 12 Chamberlain Pkwy., Worcester, Mass.

The captain of the Boston Celtics, professional basketball team is Bob Cousy. An All-American basketball player in his senior year at the College of the Holy Cross, he has been perennial "assist" leader and among the top scorers in the National Basketball Association since his entry into that league with the Celtics in 1950. Six-feet-two, 185-pound Cousy is considered to be one of the greatest players in the game. In February 1958 Prentice-Hall published his autobiography, *Basketball Is My Life,* as told to Al Hirshberg. He was named a member of the NBA's 1958 All-Star team.

"The Cooz," as he is known in the sports world, has successfully combined ball-handling wizardry with accurate one-hand "push" and "jump shots" while pacing the high-scoring and colorful Celtics to win the NBA championship in 1957 and the runner-up spot in 1958. He holds the record for assists in one season (642 in 1955-56) and has tallied more than 1000 points in each year as a professional.

Robert Joseph Cousy was born on August 9, 1928, in the Yorkville section of New York City, six months after his parents arrived from France. His mother, the former Julliette Corlet, was born in New York but had accompanied her parents to Europe at the age of four. Bob's father, Joseph, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, once a cab driver, is now a mechanic. Bob has a half-sister, Blanche Pettuy, by his father's first marriage.

The Cousys lived on New York's East Side until Bob was eleven, when they moved to St. Albans in Queens county, New York. In *Basketball Is My Life* Bob recalls East Side life as "a whale of a good time playing stickball and stoopball and boxball and roasting mickeys in tin cans and swimming raw among the coal and garbage on the East River."

But it was in St. Albans that Cousy found the space and facilities for baseball, his first love, and then basketball, which soon took precedence. A St. Albans' resident, a neighbor of the Cousy family when Bob was growing up, told Stanley Frank (*Saturday Evening Post,* December 18, 1954): "He never even went to the movies. I never saw a person as crazy about anything as he was about basketball."

At Andrew Jackson High School in Queens, Bob made the varsity basketball team in his junior year. In his senior year he became captain of the basketball team and president of the General Organization. In his first varsity game, Cousy scored 28 points, the start of a brilliant schoolboy career. At the conclusion of his senior year in 1946, he was named captain of New York City's All-Scholastic five.

BOB COUSY

At the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts Cousy's game continued to improve, under the direction of coach "Doggie" Julian and later under Lester "Bubb" Sheary. For his performance in his senior year at Holy Cross, Cousy was named to the Associated Press and Helms All-American teams.

Cousy graduated from college in June 1950 with a B.S. degree in business administration. He then joined the professional team Tri-Cities, a combination of Moline and Rock Island in Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. Before he could don a Tri-Cities uniform, Cousy was traded to the Chicago Stags. The Stags folded before the season began. Cousy and two other of Chicago's top players, Andy Phillip, and Max Zaslofsky, were each to go to the Celtics, Philadelphia Warriors, and New York Knickerbockers. Cousy was the least wanted of the three and Boston drew his name out of a hat, after the three teams were unable to reach an agreement on which one was to receive Zaslofsky, the most wanted player of the Chicago trio.

With the Celtics, Cousy became a versatile player. He proved to be the kind of performer that attracts fans. "Dashing down the basketball court," wrote *Time* (December 28, 1953), "dribbling the ball past the defense, Bob Cousy raced toward the basket. In the midst of a mid-air leap, he palmed the ball . . . faked a pass, swung the ball behind his back into his left hand, then took his shot towards the basket. . . . The ball dropped through without even touching the rim."

Such spur-of-the-moment shots and split-second reflexes have much to do with Cousy's consistently high-scoring average while with the Celtics.

In 1951-52 Cousy's average was 21.7, as he tallied 1433 points in 66 games. The rest of his NBA scoring record reads like this: 1952-53, 1407 points, 19.8 average; 1953-54, 1383 points, 19.2 average; 1954-55, 1504 points, 21.2 average; 1955-56, 1356 points, 18.8 average;

COUSY, BOB—*Continued*

1956-57, 1319 points, 20.6 average; 1957-58, 1167 points, 18.0 average.

Stanley Frank, describing Cousy as a playmaker, wrote: "He may vary the razzle-dazzle by faking a shot, then firing an unerring 'blind' pass behind his back to a teammate for a layup" (*Saturday Evening Post,* December 18, 1954).

This ball-handling knack has made Cousy the league's top assist man for the past eight seasons. An assist is credited when a pass enables the man receiving it to score a basket. Cousy's style of play has caused him to be criticized in some quarters as a "showboater," that is, the use of a spectacular play when one is not absolutely necessary. To which Cousy answers: "I think I'm criticized unfairly. My trick plays serve two purposes . . . color helps build up a following . . . all my moves that look like showboating are made to keep the defense guessing and off-balance."

When the college basketball betting scandal was exposed in 1951 Cousy was completely cleared of any association with the gamblers and "fixers" which had given the sport a bad name. In his book Bob discusses basketball scandals in a chapter, "The Fixers." He concludes: "The average salary in our league is about $8500, and with extras like playoff games it can run higher. Most players are family men. Practically all have outside businesses, the success of which depends on personal reputations . . . it would be insane to drop all this down the drain for a few illicit bucks a fixer would pay off."

Bob received the Most Valuable Player Award from the National Basketball Association on January 15, 1957. In 1956 he was named one of Greater Boston's outstanding young men by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. In 1955 he was invited by President Eisenhower to the White House for a Presidential luncheon along with star athletes of other sports. In March 1958 he was given a trophy for being voted the Celtics' most popular player by the fans of New England. The Celtics held the world championship in 1957, but were defeated by the St. Louis Hawks in 1958.

Bob Cousy married the former Marie Agnes "Missie" Ritterbusch on December 9, 1950. She was a secretary before her marriage. They have two daughters, Marie Colette and Mary Patricia. He is vice-president of Camp Graylag, a camp for boys in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and president of Cousy and Sharry Insurance Agency in Worcester. He also serves as honorary chairman of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation for Massachusetts. He is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. His clubs are the French (Worcester), Oak Hill (Fitchburg), Concord (Concord) and Holy Cross (Worcester). He enjoys playing golf and tennis.

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Cousy, Bob Basketball Is My Life (1958)
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COUSY, ROBERT JOSEPH See Cousy, Bob

COY, (ALBERT) WAYNE Nov. 23, 1903-Sept. 24, 1957 Former U.S. Government official; assistant to Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana; special assistant to President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1941); director two radio stations of the Washington (D.C.) *Post* (1944-47); chairman of the FCC (1947-1952); president of WFBM Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis (1957). See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 S 25 '57

CURRY, PEGGY SIMSON Dec. 30, 1912-Author

Address: h. 2020 S. Coffman Ave., Casper, Wyo.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Mar. 1958.

The West that Peggy Simson Curry writes about is not the West of pulp fiction, Hollywood horse operas, or television serials. Her cattle country has great and even lyric beauty, but its challenges are stern. Her characters react with human emotions to the harsh realities of a grim frontier existence. She writes not of mythical fast-men-on-the-draw shooting it out in barrooms or heading the rustlers off at the pass, but of hard-working ranchers beset by blizzards and cattle diseases. Her heroines are not gaudy saloon girls with noble hearts but women faced with the endless toil of making a home and rearing a family in primitive, isolated surroundings. Her stories are not patterned after the already stereotyped "adult" western with a neurotic cowboy who seems to have risen from an analyst's couch rather than from a saddle. Her westerns are truly adult. As Orville Prescott of the New York *Times* has commented: "Mrs. Curry . . . is a literary pioneer of some historical importance, the first able novelist to write seriously and well about a subject that has been nearly ruined by inferior writers."

Although not a native of the West, Mrs. Curry has loved the region since childhood. Born December 30, 1912, in Dunure, a fishing village in Ayrshire, Scotland, Peggy Simson went as a small girl with her parents, William Andrew Simson and Margaret Munro (Anderson) Simson, to North Park, Colorado, just below the Wyoming line. Her sharpest memories are those of growing up in cow country: old-time roundups, eating in the chuck wagon, riding and shooting and fishing, running a trapline, learning the recipe for biscuits to serve twenty ranch hands (she still knows it), driving by buggy to barn dances and charivaris. The books she recalls from those years are the poetry of Burns, which her father loved to read, a volume titled *Diseases of Cattle,* and the westerns of Zane Grey, B. M. Bower, and Jackson Gregory.

After graduation from high school in 1931, she majored in English at the University of

Wyoming in Laramie and received her B.A. degree in 1936. She was married to William Seeright Curry (now an instructor of English at Casper College in Casper, Wyoming) on July 21, 1937. Her husband has been a great source of encouragement in her writing career, which began when she was seven and her audience was "parents, cowboys, and anyone who had a listening ear." Writing of what she knew best, cattle and ranch life, she saw her work published in a local paper while she was still a schoolgirl. She wrote for high school, college, and town newspapers and won local and national prizes for stories and poems. It was not ranch fiction or verse which started her professional career, however, but love stories in pulp magazines—a surprisingly innocent market, she found, and excellent apprenticeship in plotting and characterization. Turning to a more serious field, she began to sell stories—most of them with western backgrounds—to the *Saturday Evening Post, Collier's,* the *American Magazine,* and the Toronto *Star.*

In her poetry it is the Wyoming scene that Mrs. Curry paints, using "simple and obvious aspects of the country which any writer may observe." *Red Wind of Wyoming* (Sage Books, 1955) is a long poem about the state's cattle wars which she first presented, with great success, as a dramatic reading. The book also contains short lyrics rich in emotion and local color. Other verse has appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post,* the *Ladies' Home Journal,* the New York *Times,* and poetry magazines.

Also regional, but not western, was her first novel, *Fire in the Water* (McGraw, 1951), a Doubleday Dollar Book Club choice. It is a tale of Scottish fishermen based on lore acquired on a trip to her native home and thirty nights at sea with the herring fleet. In the New York *Times Book Review,* Wilmott Ragsdale praised her skillful exploitation of the locale, "the tartany characters and their loamy humor," and the scenes exhaling "lifelike whiffs of herring scales and heather." Film rights to the book have been acquired by Marlon Brando.

More widely lauded was her second novel, *So Far From Spring* (Viking, 1956), the story of a Scottish immigrant in the early 1900's and his efforts as a cattleman in North Park. It was described by Edward Wagenknecht in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* as "an honest picture of the hardships of the old West and of the spirit that enabled men and women to triumph over them," and by Ernest H. Linford in the *Utah Historical Review* as a frank, gripping work, a genuine contribution to the history of the area.

Mrs. Curry, her husband, and their teen-age son, Michael Munro, live in Casper. Currently, she is busy with a third novel, dealing with oil field life in Wyoming. Besides writing, she teaches night courses in creative writing at Casper College, lectures at writers' conferences and before other groups, is active in the Casper Fine Arts Club and Writers Club, belongs to the Western Writers of America and contributes to their magazine, *The Roundup,* and reviews books for local papers. (Her own favorites are Hemingway, Robert Frost, Dylan Thomas, and, among novels, Guthrie's *The Big Sky.*) Baptized a Presbyterian, she attends various churches; politically she is "Republican—sometimes." For recreation she enjoys trout fishing and water-color painting.

PEGGY SIMSON CURRY

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Roundup 4:9+ S '56 por
Wyoming 1:10+ Ap-My '57

CURRY, MRS. WILLIAM SEERIGHT
See Curry, Peggy Simson

DAHLBERG, EDWIN T(HEODORE), REV. DR. Dec. 27, 1892- Clergyman; organization official

Address: b. c/o National Council of Churches, 297 4th Ave., New York 10; Delmar Baptist Church, 6195 Washington Ave., St. Louis 12, Mo.

Predicting that space travel will "so stir the human imagination that there will follow a great spiritual revival," the Reverend Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., affirmed after his election on December 5, 1957 his strong belief that today's "popular preoccupation with space will not weaken, but will heighten man's interest in things of the spirit."

Dr. Dahlberg, who is pastor of the Delmar Baptist Church in St. Louis, Missouri, is the first Baptist to head the multi-denominational National Council. He succeeded the Reverend Dr. Eugene Carson Blake (see *C.B.,* September 1955) to this post and will serve for a three-year term. The council represents thirty-four Protestant and Eastern Orthodox bodies whose membership totals more than 38,000,000. A strong advocate of social action in the churches,

REV. DR. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG

Dr. Dahlberg has sought to link political and social action with evangelism. During his thirty-nine years in the ministry Dr. Dahlberg has held pastorates in Baptist churches in Potsdam, Buffalo and Syracuse (New York), in St. Paul (Minnesota) and St. Louis (Missouri). He has served six years (1948-54) on the central committee of the World Council of Churches; he is a former president of the American (Northern) Baptist Convention.

Edwin Theodore Dahlberg was born in Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, on December 27, 1892, the youngest of four children. His parents, Elof Dahlberg and Christine (Ring) Dahlberg, were of Swedish birth and Baptist affiliation. He has two brothers and one sister. Edwin's paternal grandfather, Nils Dahlberg, took up a homestead in Minnesota, the heart of the Swedish colony in America. His father became a successful farmer.

"Grandpa Dahlberg," Dr. Dahlberg recalled, "helped me to realize that I was not only a child of God but the child of two cultures, Swedish and American. Some children of foreign-born parents become ashamed of their heritage, but I never have felt that way" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, December 15, 1957).

Edwin attended a one-room district school until he was nine. Then his parents sent him with his brother Henry, fourteen, and his sister, Effie, sixteen, to school in Fergus Falls. The three children lived over a grocery store, did their own cooking, and returned to the farm on weekends. When his parents moved to Minneapolis he attended East High School, graduating at sixteen, after serving on the editorial board of the class annual and becoming valedictorian. He worked on a newspaper route and then in a beet sugar factory at Spreckels, California. While there he taught Sunday school.

Edwin, who was baptized in the Olivet Baptist Church in Minneapolis, was ordained in the same church, in May 1918, after he had earned his B.A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1914 and his B.D. degree in 1917 from Rochester Theological Seminary in Rochester, New York. As an undergraduate he was active in the Twin City youth work of the churches and became vice-president of the Hennepin county Christian Endeavor Union. During his student days he visited Europe, and he has returned many times since, also visiting the mission fields of India, Burma and Ceylon. While a graduate student at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1918 he worked as secretary to Professor Walter Rauschenbusch, author of *Christianity and the Social Crisis*, who had a great influence on the young seminarian. The teacher who inspired him to make the ministry his life work was Dr. Rutledge Thornton Wiltbank of the Olivet Baptist Church, who taught psychology at the University of Minnesota.

During his first pastorate, at the First Church in Potsdam, New York, from 1918 to 1921, Dahlberg (who received his Doctor of Divinity degree from Keuka College, Keuka, New York in 1939) had a missionary circuit of three churches in the foothills of the Adirondacks, preaching four sermons each Sunday. After serving as pastor of the Maple Street Baptist Church in Buffalo, New York from 1921 to 1931, and the First Baptist Church at St. Paul, Minnesota from 1931 to 1939, he was called to the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, New York, where he served from 1939 to 1950.

He was president of the American (Northern) Baptist Convention (1946-48) and served six years (1948-54) on the central committee of the World Council of Churches. In 1948 he was one of four American Baptist Convention delegates to the constituting assembly of the World Council in Amsterdam, Holland; he attended the central committee meeting in Lucknow, India in 1953; and was a delegate to the World Council Assembly in Evanston, Illinois in 1954. In his own denomination, Dr. Dahlberg is chairman of the commission on evaluation and recommendations of the American Baptist Convention; chairman of the evangelism committee of the American Baptist Home Mission Societies, of which he is a former president; for several years he was a member of the executive committee of the Baptist World Alliance and of the board of trustees of the International Society of Christian Endeavor.

In September 1950 he resigned his Syracuse pastorate to become pastor of the Delmar Baptist Church in St. Louis, Missouri, which has a membership of over 1400 and belongs both to the American (Northern) Baptist and the Southern Baptist Conventions. One of five dual alignment churches in St. Louis, the Delmar church has been described by Dr. Dahlberg as a church with a "Southern accent and a Northern exposure" (*Time*, December 16, 1957).

Active in the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. since it was established in 1950 as a cooperative body comprised of thirty-four Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations, Dr. Dahlberg was a delegate to the constituting assembly in Cleveland, Ohio. Asked if the council is asserting any domination over the churches, as is charged in some circles, Dr. Dahlberg replied emphatically, "No. It is a fellowship of the churches which adheres strictly to its charter provisions." He credits the stand of the council on integration for the opening of hotel doors in St. Louis to men and women of all races and colors.

Elected president of the National Council for the 1957-60 triennium on December 5, 1957, Dr. Dahlberg followed the custom of his predecessor by paying a Christmas visit to U.S. soldiers and chaplains stationed in far outposts. He foresees a new role for the council in the next triennium. In addition to extension of its seventy-five programs of direct service, it will concern itself with theology. "Even children are asking theological questions as a result of the man-made satellites," Dahlberg asserted, "and our exploration of the incredible cosmic order opening up before us should result in a powerful awakening of religion."

In his inaugural address Dr. Dahlberg criticized America's "massive retaliation" policy as "a feverish philosophy of bomb for bomb, rocket for rocket, sputnik for sputnik." He said, "It is far more important to send loaves of bread around the world." He made a plea for economic aid, reduction of armaments, and "exchange of ideas and delegations across international lines. . . . If we would be faithful to the express command of our Lord, the church's task must be one of massive reconciliation" (*Christian Science Monitor,* December 10, 1957).

Dr. Dahlberg is the author of *Youth and the Homes of Tomorrow* (Judson Press, 1934), *Which Way For a Christian?,* and *When Protestants Marry* and is co-author of *Christian Leadership in a World Society.* He delivered the annual Rauschenbusch Lectures at the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School in 1951, and in 1957 he lectured on "Rauschenbusch the Man" at the University of Chicago under the sponsorship of the Federated Theological Faculty. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Bacone College, Shurtleff College, the Missouri School of Religion and the Ministers Life and Casualty Union. He is a former president of the Metropolitan Church Federation of Greater St. Louis. His clubs are the Torch, the Rotary, and the Iron Wedge (University of Minnesota).

Fond of hiking and mountain climbing, Dr. Dahlberg has scaled several 14,000-foot mountains in Colorado. For thirty years he has made it a practice to spend an entire night on each vacation in solitary prayer. "I've done this in the Mojave Desert, in the mountains, on the plains and by the sea. Three times I've spent a night of prayer in a rowboat on the Minnesota and Wisconsin lakes." *Time* (December 16, 1957) states that he is a nonsmoker and ardent enemy of alcohol.

Edwin T. Dahlberg and Emilie Louise Loeffler were married on August 27, 1918. She was active in the Christian Endeavor Society in Rochester and other religious organizations. The Dahlbergs have three children and eight grandchildren. Their daughter, Margaret Emilie, is the wife of the Reverend Gordon M. Torgersen; their son, Bruce, an ordained Baptist minister, is associate professor of the Old Testament at Smith College; and their younger son, Keith, is a medical missionary in charge of the American Baptist Hospital at Kengtung, Burma.

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Who's Who in America, 1958-59

DALE, CHESTER May 3, 1883- Art collector; investment banker

Address: b. 115 Broadway, New York 6; h. Hotel Plaza, 5th Ave. at 59th St., New York 19

"I am an American business man who loves art profoundly," said Chester Dale, noted art collector, and president of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., since 1955. "I feel that these pictures which I have collected should be shared with others who love art, too" (New York *Times Magazine,* May 17, 1942). The National Gallery now has ten galleries of French masterpieces of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, many of them direct gifts, others on indefinite loan, from Dale's collection of over 700 art treasures.

In 1956 Dale gave to the National Gallery Salvador Dali's painting *The Sacrament of the Last Supper.* The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, of which Dale has been a trustee since 1952, owns Salvador Dali's painting, *The Crucifixion,* which Dale gave in 1955.

Chester Dale was born in New York City on May 3, 1883 to Thomas W. Dale and Jane (Roberts) Dale. He has two sisters, now Mrs. B. H. Blood and Mrs. E. D. Miller. His father, who was born in England, became an American citizen. Chester attended Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, New York, where his extracurricular activities included baseball, football, and track. He began his career working in the foreign department of the American Express Company. In 1899 he joined the firm of F. J. Lisman & Company, specialists in railroad securities. "I decided that the only way to get ahead," recalled Dale, "since I did not have too much capital, was to learn railroad bonds better than anyone else."

A pioneer in public utilities, he advocated the sale of electric power and light and water securities long before they had become popular. He established his own company in 1903. He became senior partner of W. C. Langley & Company, a banking firm financing public utilities, in 1910. Twenty-five years later he retired to devote more time to his art collection.

To his first wife, Maud Murray Dale, he gives credit for guiding his progress as a collector. She suggested that he choose a central theme of continuity. He chose "150 Years of French Paintings with Ancestors and Descendants." In 1926 he bought some Tou-

CHESTER DALE

louse-Lautrec posters in Paris. His first purchase of an oil painting was by Guy Pène du Bois. Then he bought some Cézannes, and "soon I was in business as a collector," he told a *Current Biography* writer. Pursuing his theme, he bought paintings by El Greco, Rubens and Tintoretto as the "ancestors," and Picasso (the best of whose "blue" period is in the Dale collection, as a "descendant").

"Chester Dale brought to his art buying the same analytical mind and technique that had made him a leader in the organization of security issues," wrote Murdock Pemberton in *Esquire* (February 1938). "He became familiar with the workings of the dealers, what created the market price for a painting, whether that price was a fair or an inflated one." He also catalogued his collection very carefully, and his photographic memory helped him to recall where he had first seen a painting when it turned up in an auction room.

One day his secretary in his Wall Street office remonstrated: "Mr. Dale, do you realize that you have spent over $1,000,000 on your hobby?" Henry McBride in his article, "Chesterdale's Way," in *Art News* (December 1952) wrote: "A typical combination of daring, taste, luck and transatlantic calls resulted in the Dale purchase of Manet's *The Old Musician*. . . . There was surprise upon surprise at the array of Modiglianis which the Dales dared to buy before any one else. Dale was watched by the Fifty-seventh Street experts, alert for 'trends.'"

Always willing to share his art treasures with the public, Chester Dale loaned many paintings to art galleries. He served as a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago from 1943 to 1952, and in the same capacity at the Philadelphia Museum of Art from 1943 to 1956. He has been a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art since 1952, and a trustee of the National Gallery of Art since 1943 and its president since 1955, succeeding Samuel H. Kress. The gallery now owns about 183 French masterpieces of the nineteenth and twentieth century, contributed by Dale.

The National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. is under the direction of a board of trustees which include the Chief Justice, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Chester Dale, Ferdinand L. Belin, Duncan Phillips, Paul Mellon and Rush Kress. John Walker (see *C.B.,* May 1957) is the director. A bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, the gallery contains the collections of Andrew W. Mellon, Samuel H. Kress (see *C.B.,* October 1955), Joseph E. Widener, Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chester Dale, and others.

Critics expressed surprise when the Metropolitan Museum of Art announced in January 1955 that it had acquired surrealist Salvador Dali's painting, *The Crucifixion,* since the donor, Chester Dale, "famed for his impressionist and modern French paintings, was an outstanding connoisseur" *Time* (January 24, 1955). The Met changed the title from *Corpus hipercubus* to *Crucifixion.* It depicts "a luminous figure of a beardless Christ, face averted . . . before a dull gold cross . . . a dark sky [and] four of Dali's small, mystic cubes."

Chester Dale suggested to Dali that he do a painting of *The Last Supper.* He reminded the artist that the famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci had deteriorated. Dali agreed, and Dale bought his picture and gave it to the National Gallery. Since then, the National Gallery has received requests from both Lutheran and Catholic organizations for permission to reprint it.

Among the artists who have painted portraits of Chester Dale are Jean Lurçat, George Bellows, Miguel Covarrubias, Robert Reid, Diego Rivera and Salvador Dali. Dale is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 145 pounds. His once red hair and mustache are now gray. He enjoys collecting crystal chandeliers, playing golf and sailing. He was a volunteer fire fighter with the New York City Fire Department for many years. In addition to knowing artists as intimate friends, Dale was also a friend of the late composer, George Gershwin, who once improvised a composition inspired by looking at the Cézanne paintings in the Dale home.

Dale is a member of St. Paul's church at Eastchester, Mt. Vernon, New York. His clubs are the Metropolitan, Turf and Field, River, Southampton, and National Golf Links of America. In April 1911 he married Maud Murray, an artist, who edited picture books on the French Impressionists. Mrs. Dale died in August 1953. On May 27, 1954 Chester Dale married the former Mary Towar, an art curator, who had helped to catalogue the Dale art collection.

The Dales live "with rather dramatic casualness" in a high-ceilinged apartment at the Hotel Plaza in New York City, on whose walls hang eighty-four paintings—his private choices among more than 700 which he has purchased in the last three decades. Among these are

Picasso's vigorous portrait of his friend Petrus Manach, painted in 1901. Flanking it are two Matisses. In the library a Daumier, *The Beggars,* is flanked by two Modiglianis. On the opposite wall is Picasso's little girl in blue, *Le Gourmet.* Renoirs, Corots, Millets, Degas, van Goghs, Toulouse-Lautrecs and Gauguins have honored places in this private museum. "Every picture is like a child to me—I love them like a family," Chester Dale told Emily Towe (Washington *Sunday Star Magazine,* November 3, 1957).

Allene Talmey in *Vogue* (August 1, 1956) described Dale as a "fascinating man of seventy-three, a brisk, colloquial and constant talker. . . . In technical retirement, he lives frantically in a whoosh of board meetings, broker calls, trustee meetings, circulating from New York to Washington, to Palm Beach, Southampton and back, with a flow of museum people, dealers and foreign visitors following him around. With him goes his small, black French poodle, Coco."

The collector feels that he gets his reward when statistics show that the public really goes to see his paintings on gallery walls. Some 40,000 color reproductions were sold of Dali's *The Sacrament of the Last Supper* during the first year it was exhibited at the National Gallery of Art. He was gratified when Queen Elizabeth II of England took time from her crowded Washington schedule to make a personal tour of the National Gallery.

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DARROW, WHITNEY, JR. Aug. 22, 1909-
Cartoonist

Address: Box 212, Saugatuck Station, Westport, Conn.

Best known for his cartoons in the *New Yorker* magazine, to which he has been contributing since 1934, Whitney Darrow, Jr., often bases his humor on situations typical of life on Manhattan's Fifth and Park avenues. His sophisticated, refreshing satire, however, has wider application and while always timely, is usually related not to "an event of the moment," but "to the little whims and twists of human nature that refuse to date [and is] rooted in a wise and tolerant interest in human beings" (*American Artist,* February 1950).

Darrow's cartoons from the *New Yorker* have been collected in a number of volumes published by Random House. One of the more recent, *Stop, Miss* (1957), seemed to Charles Poore of the New York *Times* "a splendidly irresponsible commentary on modern civilization." Put some "of the fine cartoons by Darrow on a bank vault's interior walls," Poore suggested, "and posterity may have as much knowledge about our folkways as it can stand."

Zoltan Henczel-Famous Artists School
WHITNEY DARROW, JR.

A native of Princeton, New Jersey, Whitney Darrow, Jr., was born on August 22, 1909 to Whitney Darrow, Sr., and his wife, May Temperance (Barton) Darrow. At the time of his son's birth the elder Darrow was manager and secretary of Princeton University Press which, with Charles Scribner, he helped to found; he was later a trustee and from 1948 to 1951 served as its president. Upon his retirement he wrote a pamphlet entitled *Princeton University Press: An Informal Account of its Growing Pains Casually Put Together at the Point of a Gun for the Intimate Friends of the Press,* illustrated by Whitney Darrow, Jr. An important post held by Darrow, Sr., in the publishing field was as executive vice-president of Charles Scribner's Sons, (1953-56) and also as a vice-president from 1931 to 1953.

In his boyhood Whitney Darrow, Jr., lived in Princeton and Montclair, New Jersey, and later in Greenwich, Connecticut. Drama and writing were his main interests apart from his studies at Greenwich High School, where he also played football briefly. Graduating in 1927, he entered Princeton University and chose history as his major subject. Just as he had contributed humorous articles to his school paper, he wrote pieces for the *Daily Princetonian* and, after presenting his cartoons, became art editor of the *Princeton Tiger.* His club at Princeton was the Tower.

During summer vacations he attended George Bridgman's classes at the Art Students League of New York City. After leaving Princeton with the B.A. degree in 1931, Darrow moved to New York and studied further at the League, under Thomas Benton, Arnold Blanch, and Kimon Nicolaides. He sold cartoons to *Judge,* the old *Life, Collier's, Ballyhoo, Saturday Re-*

DARROW, WHITNEY, JR.—*Continued*

view of Literature, College Humor, and *Saturday Evening Post.* In the early years of his career he also wrote a number of one-act comedies which were published by Penn Play Company: *The Merediths Entertain, Berkeley Place,* and *One Thousand Dollars Reward.*

Darrow's name has been associated with the *New Yorker* continuously since 1934, when his cartoons were first accepted by that magazine. According to *American Artist* (February 1950), he signed a contract with the *New Yorker* calling for fifty drawings a year. His first collection of cartoons, previously published in the *New Yorker,* appeared in 1943 as *You're Sitting on My Eyelashes* (Random). The title is from a caption of a cartoon which shows a lady looking for her false eyelashes in a theatre and informing an astonished gentleman that she thinks he is sitting on them.

A review in *Time* (October 11, 1943) noted that in this volume "most of Darrow's cartoons stick to urban life and the middle class—which he treats with a ridicule heavy with fondness. . . . Sometimes Darrow strikes a fine fantastic strain of social criticism."

Comparing Darrow's characters with those of other contemporary cartoonists, S. J. Woolf (*Saturday Review of Literature,* January 1, 1944) observed, "Clever as Darrow's drawings are, one fails to find in them such unforgettable figures as [those by] Peter Arno, Helen Hokinson, or William Steig. . . . But perhaps I am captious. For despite my criticism . . . I looked through the volume with pleasure several times."

Please Pass the Hostess (1949), another collection of Darrow cartoons reprinted from the *New Yorker* was recommended by *Library Journal* (January 1, 1950) as "a valuable addition to any collection of cartoon books." In a comment for the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (December 4, 1949) Lisle Bell objected to the length of some of Darrow's captions, but praised his "adroit" craftsmanship and "rich" wit. Darrow's other volumes of cartoons are *Hold It, Florence* (1953) and *Stop, Miss* (1957). The latter contains 200 cartoons many of which satirize both urban and suburban life ("The poor thing got frostbite rummaging in her deep freeze." "Oh dear! My figure has gone out of style again." "Henry, I've fallen in love with our marriage counsellor." "Trouble is, Doc, I feel inferior to people I *know* I'm superior to."). Television, marriage counsellors, commuters, child psychologists, modern artists, salesmen, and parents do not escape the comment of Darrow's deft brush and pen.

Besides contributing to the *New Yorker* and other nationally circulated magazines, Darrow has produced a considerable number of advertising drawings. He has also illustrated several books, including *Need of Change* by Julian Leonard Street (Dodd, 1934); *Beware of Parents; A Bachelor's Book for Children* by George Jean Nathan (Farrar, 1943); and *Office Party* by Corey Ford (Doubleday, 1951).

Darrow's drawing *Bird in Flight* (1953), itself a comment on modern art, is included in the Roland P. Murdock collection of American art, Wichita, Kansas. It is one in the collection's series of caricatures and cartoons that Dwight Kirsch called "devastating and powerful graphically in black and white" (*Art in America,* winter 1956-57).

Much preliminary drawing to work out setting and arrangement of figures precedes the Darrow sketches seen in magazines. As Henry C. Pitz describes Darrow's technique in *American Artist* (February 1950), "His drawings are built up first in carbon pencil line and charcoal, then solidified with water color wash. Touches of black pastel smudged with the fingers are often added, and sharp refinements are brushed in with ink. Finally, some whites may be picked out with opaque, although he prefers to leave the paper for the whites. His originals are not large—average about nine by twelve inches."

Whitney Darrow, Jr., married Mildred Lois Adkins on October 23, 1942 and they have a daughter, Linda Ann, and son, Whitney Barton, both now in their teens. In a previous marriage, in 1938, later terminated by divorce, Darrow's wife was Betty Waldo (Parish) Darrow. The gray-eyed, brown-haired cartoonist is six feet tall and weighs 190 pounds. His political party is the Democratic. He belongs to the Dutch Treat Club and Coffee House in New York City and to the Princeton Club in New Canaan, Connecticut. He plays golf in his leisure time and also likes fishing.

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DAVIES, JOSEPH E(DWARD) Nov. 29, 1876-May 9, 1958 Corporation lawyer; Ambassador to U.S.S.R. 1936-38; special advisor U.S. Department of State; author *Mission to Moscow.* See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 May 10 '58

DAVIES, RONALD N(ORWOOD) Dec. 11, 1904- Judge; lawyer

Address: b. U.S. Courthouse, Fargo, N.D.; h. 1449 S. 10th St., Fargo, N.D.

During the Little Rock, Arkansas crisis on integration in the public schools, the Federal judge responsible for effecting the U.S. Supreme Court 1954 dictate was Ronald N. Davies. Judge of the North Dakota District of the U.S. Court for the Eighth Circuit since 1955, he was assigned to the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas from August 1957 to April 1958. On three occasions he ordered the Little Rock school board to carry out its plan for integration at Central High School, and on September 20, 1957 he enjoined Governor Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas from "obstructing or preventing by the use of the National Guard" the attendance of Negro students at the school.

Prior to his appointment to the Federal bench, Davies practiced law in Grand Forks, North Dakota and served as a municipal judge in that city, and for many years was executive director of the State Bar Association of North Dakota.

One of the four children of Norwood S. and Minnie M. (Quigley) Davies, Ronald Norwood Davies was born on December 11, 1904 in Crookston, Minnesota. His father was editor of the Crookston *Times.* In 1917 the Davies family moved to Grand Forks, North Dakota. Ronald often accompanied his grandfather, chief of police of East Grand Forks, to court.

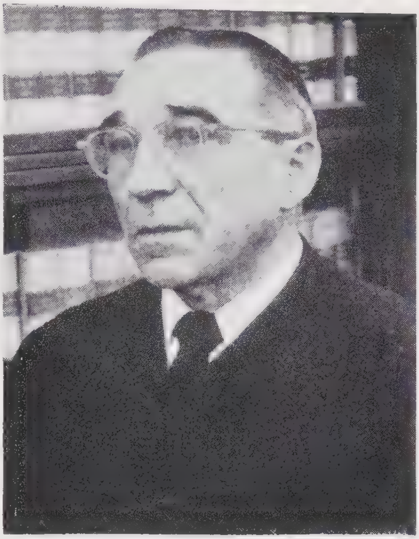
As a student at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, Ronald earned his tuition and was president of the Newman Club, star of the track team, and active in college politics. He received the B.A. degree in 1927. Davies then went to Washington, D.C. and, while working as a policeman, studied at Georgetown University School of Law. In 1930 he completed the requirements for the LL.B. degree.

Returning to Grand Forks, Davies practiced law for two years and then was appointed judge of the municipal court. In 1940 he returned to private practice as a member of the firm of Peterson & Davies, general practitioners, retaining his interest in the partnership until he was named to the Federal bench. During World War II he joined the U.S. Army, entering as a first lieutenant and being discharged as a lieutenant-colonel. He has also been a lecturer at the University of North Dakota Law School, from 1952 to 1955.

President Eisenhower appointed Davies U.S. judge for the District of North Dakota in 1955. The docket was very crowded, and he quickly won praise for reducing the "backlog" of cases. On October 4, 1955 he rendered a decision in which he passed upon the findings and conclusions of a referee in bankruptcy in which he stated: "The referee is not a court but an officer or arm of the court and has no independent judicial authority which lies beyond the range of review of the bankruptcy court. . . . The only limitation on the power to review" is the provision that "the judge shall accept his findings of fact unless clearly erroneous" (*In the Matter of Donald Lindholm,* 134 F. Supp. 301, 303).

The question of whether an injured farm laborer, who had no actual or constructive notice of his employer's election to be bound by the North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Act, could maintain, apart from the act, a common law negligence action against the employer for damages was passed on by Davies on August 26, 1956. Davies held that since the employer did not comply with all the requirements of the statute, particularly the posting a notice of his election to come under the act, the employee could bring a negligence action against his employer (*Rosebear v. Anderson,* 143 F. Supp. 721).

On August 26, 1957 Judge Davies was temporarily transferred to preside over the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, which like his own court is part of the U.S. Court for the Eighth Circuit, until an appointment was made to replace retired Judge Thomas C. Trimble. Within four days he became a principal figure in the Little Rock, Arkansas desegregation crisis.



Wide World

JUDGE RONALD N. DAVIES

In an effort to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which held that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, the Little Rock school board devised an integration program to be enforced gradually over a period of six years. (Little Rock has a population of about 125,000, 25 per cent of which is Negro.)

To begin its integration plan the school board assigned fifteen Negro students to the all-white Central High School for the term beginning on September 3, 1957. This plan was upheld in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit on April 27, 1957, when twenty-three Negroes brought an action protesting that the plan was too slow.

A segregationist group obtained a temporary injunction from a county court on August 29 prohibiting the school board from proceeding with integration. On the following day Davies overruled the county court and ordered that desegregation should begin "forthwith." The court would not "hesitate nor equivocate" in placing Federal decisions above that of the state (New York *Times,* September 5, 1957), stated Davies.

To "maintain order," Governor Faubus assigned National Guardsmen to Central High School on September 2. The school board then asked Davies for further instructions, and on September 3 he ordered it to proceed with its integration plan. When nine Negro students attempted to attend the school on September 4, they were told by National Guardsmen that the school was "out-of-bounds" to them.

The school board then petitioned Davies to suspend enforcement of integration temporarily "for the good of all pupils." On Sep-

DAVIES, RONALD N.—*Continued*

tember 7 Davies held that "there can be nothing but ultimate confusion and chaos if court decrees are flouted" and denied the board's petition. On September 9 Judge Davies ordered the U.S. Government as an *amicus curiae* to seek an injunction against Faubus to end his interference in integrating the schools.

After the U.S. Government filed for an injunction against Faubus and officers of the National Guard, it was granted on September 20 by Davies, who declared "there would have been no violence in carrying out the plan of integration, and that there has been no violence." Faubus immediately removed the troops from the high school. When local police were unable to control the rioting which ensued, President Eisenhower ordered on September 23 paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division to enforce the court order. On the following day he Federalized the Arkansas National Guard. Nine Negroes entered the school on September 25 under military escort. By November the Federal troops had been entirely withdrawn. The Federalized Arkansas National Guard was released from duty at the high school in May 1958.

On April 28, 1958 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth District upheld Judge Davies' orders to integrate Central High School in Little Rock. In the following month the first Negro was graduated in the history of the school. In April Davies returned to the Federal bench in North Dakota and was replaced in Little Rock by an Arkansas judge.

The movement towards integration was postponed on June 21, 1958 when Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley granted a two-and-a-half-year suspension of integration at Central High School. (On August 18 the Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals set aside Judge Lemley's order.)

In his home state Davies served on the North Dakota Board of Pardons (1933), North Dakota Athletic Commission (1935), as executive director of the State Bar Association of North Dakota (1947-55), and president of the Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce (1953).

Ronald N. Davies and Mildred M. Doran were married on October 10, 1933 and have two sons, Timothy and Thomas, and three daughters, Mary Jo, Catharine, and Jean. Judge Davies is five feet one inch tall, weighs 140 pounds, has graying dark hair, and wears spectacles. It has been said that his two distinguishing qualities are "simplicity of manner and determination."

He is a fan of the Milwaukee Braves and enjoys fishing, TV, music, and reading historical novels. In politics he is a Republican, and his church is the Roman Catholic. The Law Center of Georgetown University presented its outstanding alumnus award in May 1958 to Judge Davies for his "courageous decisions" in the Little Rock integration case.

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DAVIS, ELMER Jan. 13, 1890-May 18, 1958 News broadcaster Columbia Broadcasting System (1939-42); director Office of War Information (1942-45); news analyst American Broadcasting Company 1945—; novelist; essayist. See *Current Biography* (May) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 My 19 '58

DEAN, GORDON (EVANS) Dec. 28, 1905-Aug. 15, 1958 Former head of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (1950-53); since 1955 senior vice-president in charge of nuclear energy for General Dynamics Corporation. Killed in Nantucket plane crash. See **Current Biography** (Sept.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 Ag 16 '58

DEASY, MARY (MARGARET) (dā'sē) May 20, 1914- Author

Address: h. 3218 Griest Ave., Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Sept. 1958.

A former concert pianist who relinquished her career and became a professional writer, Mary Deasy treats of the world of music in her novel, *Ella Gunning* (1950, Book League of America choice). She describes her heroine, an Irish-American soprano, as a musician "not the kind that is made by education but the kind that is born with music inside and no way to get free of it." Here she writes of what she knows profoundly—the hard drive of the musician's need to communicate her gift.

Mary Margaret Deasy, daughter of William Paul Deasy and Clara Laura (Woelfel) Deasy, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 20, 1914, of Irish and German descent. She began to study piano at the age of five with her mother, a fine teacher, and she continued at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. After winning many awards at St. Mary's School, she refused a college scholarship and remained at the conservatory where she was graduated with a Bachelor of Music degree in 1935. She had won there five successive scholarships.

Mary Deasy had begun to write also at the age of five. Shortly after graduation, following some experience as a concert pianist, she decided against that all-demanding life and instead proceeded to devote herself to the study and practice of writing.

For some ten years she traveled about the United States, from Philadelphia to southern California, observing her countrymen and recording with that keen musician's ear "the still sad music of humanity." Toward the end of this period she began to publish her vital, penetrating short stories. These were honored by inclusion in the *O. Henry Memorial Award Short Stories* (1945, 1947) and the *Best American Short Stories* (1945, 1946, 1953). In the last, dedicated to Miss Deasy, editor Martha Foley says in the Foreword, "I call attention especially to 'Morning Sun,' by Mary Deasy. . . . For power of characterization and depth of understanding, as well as skill of narration, there are few short stories in modern American literature to equal it."

While achieving success with her short stories, Mary Deasy was also experimenting with the novel. Indeed, her first novel had been written at the age of eleven. Later she worked on "exercise novels" and studied her favorites—Meredith, Hardy, Henry James, James Joyce, and the Russian novelists. In 1948 she published *Hour of Spring,* an Irish-American family chronicle. F. H. Bullock said of it in the New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review,* "The lyric quality of the novel and much of its emotional momentum arise, one suspects, out of the author's own half-Irish heritage. [It] has all the earmarks of being a romantic love letter to Erin from one of her own."

Her second novel, *Cannon Hill* (1949, Family Reading Club), drew from J. P. Quehl in the New York *Times Book Review* the opinion that "the author has richly fulfilled the promise of her earlier novel and of her short stories. This story of the American Midwest before and after World War I is an achievement of which Mary Deasy can be proud."

The fourth, sixth, and seventh novels show Miss Deasy's keen Hibernian interest in politics. *Devil's Bridge* (1952, Book League of America) and the *Boy Who Made Good* (1955, Dollar Book Club) drew qualified praise from the critics. In both, entrance into state politics brought only pain and disillusion to the protagonists, and the pictures drawn of small time politicians dwarfed the other characters all too sharply. Sylvia Stallings declared in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* "There is enough passion in her politics to fire the reader's imagination without boy having to meet girl as well."

The *Corioli Affair* (1954, Literary Guild) also drew divergent opinions from the critics. It is the love story of an Irish-American teacher and a river-boat captain; these characters were described by a critic in the *New Yorker* as "a cardboard pair," whereas the *Library Journal* stated, "The novel is well conceived, the suspense is sustained to the end and the characterization a joy to read."

A superabundance of instruments mars somewhat the rich "symphony" that Miss Deasy presents as her seventh novel, *O'Shaughnessy's Day* (1957, this one published by Doubleday; the previous six by Little, Brown). This complicated work, an experiment in both time and stream of consciousness, is exciting as an experiment. But as the reader becomes enmeshed in the intrigues of an Irish-American family and its reprobate politician chief, he begins to feel that the genre is in conflict with the theme. Miss Deasy's infinitely rich imagination, curbed in her short stories, overflows in her novels.

Mary Deasy returned to live in Cincinnati, her favorite city, following her ten-year wanderings, and there she continues to enjoy music as a hobby and pursues her studies in history and languages. A pretty woman, she resembles her heroines with her auburn hair and green eyes. She is five feet five inches tall and weighs 135 pounds. Within the past twelve years she has achieved international as well as nationwide renown, for her novels have been published in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Norway, and Spain.

MARY DEASY

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Who's Who in America (Sup. S '54)

DE KLEINE, WILLIAM Nov. 28, 1877-Sept. 20, 1957 Physician; medical director of American Red Cross (1928-41); organized Red Cross Blood Bank program during World War II; State Health Commissioner of Michigan (1944-47); in private practice after 1947; formerly on the board of American Tuberculosis Association. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 S 22 '57

DE LIMA, SIGRID Dec. 4, 1921- Author
Address: h. 178 Prospect Ave., Princeton, N.J.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Jan. 1958.

With three striking and original novels—*The Captain's Beach, The Swift Cloud,* and *Carnival by the Sea,* Sigrid de Lima has achieved recognition as one of the most gifted of younger American novelists. She is a sensitive and subtle writer. The critics have judged her work as uneven—imaginative, forceful, at times brilliant, but also at times overly precocious and undisciplined. On one point, however, they are in

Glidden

SIGRID DE LIMA

agreement: she is a serious novelist with a very considerable talent.

The only child of Agnes de Lima and Andrew Lang, Sigrid de Lima was born in New York City, December 4, 1921. Her mother is a well-known writer on education, author of *Our Enemy the Child* and *The Little Red School House,* and for the past two decades director of publicity for the New School for Social Research in New York City. The family ancestry is mixed—Danish and Spanish. The de Limas came from Spain via Holland to Curaçao in the West Indies and later to New York. Some years ago her grandfather settled in Mexico City. Young Sigrid spent her early childhood in a large prerevolutionary house in Rockland county, New York. At the age of six she went with her mother to Mexico, and a year later they settled in Palo Alto, California.

Like so many writers, Sigrid de Lima can scarcely recall a time when she was not involved consciously or unconsciously in writing and making up stories endlessly. There were, of course, the inevitable childhood dreams of becoming a doctor, an arctic explorer, a social worker, and a foreign correspondent. But writing remained the one constant, absorbing interest—through Palo Alto Union High School, the Lincoln School of Teachers College in New York, Barnard College in New York (from which she received her B.A. in 1942), and the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University (where she received her M.S. in 1944).

She did her first serious writing in high school in a writing course conducted by Louise Heatwole. A magazine accepted one of those early stories for publication but suspended publication before they could print it. Before she was out of college, she had a poem published in the *Saturday Review of Literature.* It was a piece that she had thrown away but her mother had retrieved from the wastebasket to send in. Another work, an impressionistic "Joycean" sketch, appeared in a little magazine called *Direction.* Through college she took writing courses, later attending Hiram Haydn's novel workshop at the New School for Social Research.

After college Miss de Lima worked in New York as a financial news writer for the United Press from 1944 to 1946. For another two years she did free-lance journalism, until 1948, when she began to devote her time to the writing of fiction. In that year she published a short story, "Room with Mirrors," in the magazine *Tomorrow.* Her first novel, *The Captain's Beach,* was published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1950. The scene of the novel is a shabby rooming house near New York City's waterfront; the characters are the lost and pathetic men and women who live there. Nelson Algren, writing in the Chicago *Sun-Times,* called it "a very real achievement in tenderness, in understanding, and in earnestness." The *New Yorker,* however, observed that "the writing is painfully studied and even windy, which is a pity because whe Miss de Lima approaches simplicity . . . she has unusual imaginative assurance and her people all seem better focused and more interesting."

The Swift Cloud (Scribner, 1952; published in a paperback as *A Mask of Guilt*), Sigrid de Lima's second novel, is a thoughtful and tragic study of a man who is falsely accused of murdering his mentally defective son. "Miss de Lima's observation of the world we live in is as razor sharp as that of anyone writing fiction today," the late Joseph Henry Jackson observed in the San Francisco *Chronicle.* Charles Poore, writing in the New York *Times,* found it "subtly and compellingly written," and hailed Miss de Lima as "a credit to her young generation of novelists."

With *Carnival by the Sea* (Scribner, 1954), she has handled her most difficult subject and materials to date. Critics were generally agreed that she met the challenge well. Moving back from the present, in a half-deserted California seashore town, Carnival-by-the-Sea, to the complex backgrounds and pasts of her characters—particularly her finely-wrought leading character, the cold yet curiously pathetic old Mrs. Albany—she showed considerable development in technical artistry. "Miss de Lima's . . . talent," Doris Grumbach wrote in *Commonweal,* "is strong enough to use what it must and impress the whole with an originality and force of its own. She has taken what Freud has called the *Familienroman* of the neurotic, organized it on her own special terms, placed it in the singular, nightmarish atmosphere of a cold California sun, and made a really good story of it all."

In 1953 Miss de Lima was awarded a Prix de Rome—a fellowship in literature of the American Academy in Rome. There she met a fellow Prix de Rome winner, the artist Stephen Greene, and they were married on December 31, 1953, after a courtship of ten weeks. The Greenes returned to the United States in 1954 and lived for two years in the Rockland county home where she had spent part of her childhood. In 1956 they moved to Princeton, New Jersey, where Stephen Greene is artist-in-residence at the university, and where their daughter, Alison, was born. Currently, Miss de Lima is at work on a novel and a novella, both about half finished. For hobby, sport, and recreation, she has a beautiful black poodle named Cory.

Reference

Who's Who in America (Sup. Jan '51)

DESAI, MORARJI (RANCHHODJI)

(dēs′ ĭ mŏr′ăr-gē) Feb. 29, 1896- Indian Minister of Finance

Address: b. Ministry of Finance, New Delhi, India; h. "Corsley," Ridge Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, India

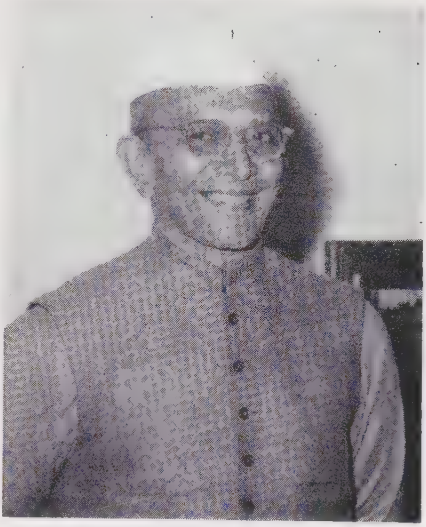
Considered one of India's ablest administrators, Minister of Finance Morarji Desai has been mentioned frequently as a possible successor to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Desai was appointed to his present position in 1958, after having served as Minister for Commerce and Industry, and, earlier, as the Chief Minister of the State of Bombay. After being educated in India and working in the civil service, he joined the independence movement and was imprisoned several times. He is a disciple of Mohandas Gandhi.

"We know that there are many people yet who have not got enough to eat," Desai said recently. "We are trying to see that they get it. But it is not possible to bring in heaven into this country immediately within five years or ten years. It will take some time." He is known for his opposition to communism, for his realism, and for his shrewd common sense. He is a member of the Indian Congress party's working committee and its treasurer for several years. His staunch advocacy of prohibition has earned him some unpopularity.

Morarji Ranchhodji Desai, the son of Ranchhodji N. and Vajiaben (Maniben) Desai, was born in Bhadeli, a village near Bulsar in India, on February 29, 1896. His father was a schoolteacher. He was educated at the Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and then at Wilson College in Bombay, from which he was graduated with a B.A. degree in 1917. For the next year he was a Dakshina Fellow. While at college he was a Viceroy's commissioned officer in the University Training Corps.

Recruited to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in 1919, Desai served the government in various capacities for about a decade, but resigned his position as district deputy collector during the civil disobedience movement of 1930. During the next four years he was thrice imprisoned and became an active Congress party worker. He was elected a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and was also made its secretary, in which capacity he continued for about six years (1931 to 1937). He has been a member of the All India Congress Committee since 1931.

He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 from the Surat District Rural Constituency and was a member of the first Congress cabinet as minister for revenue and forest from 1937 to 1939. After relinquishing office in 1939, he participated in the individual civil disobedience movement in 1940 and was imprisoned for nine months. Again in 1942 he was detained in connection with the Quit India Movement.



MORARJI DESAI

After World War II, Shri Desai was again elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and served as home and revenue minister from 1946 to 1952, during the period of India's becoming independent from Great Britain and its partition into the two nations of India and Pakistan. After the first general elections in 1952, Desai became Chief Minister of Bombay and continued in that capacity until the reorganization of states on November 1, 1956. *Time* (September 3, 1956) noted that as Chief Minister, Desai "has proved himself one of India's best administrators and a likely successor to Nehru."

During riots in Ahmedabad in the State of Bombay about dividing the state along linguistic lines, Desai was asked to try to stop the violence. He planned to give a speech, but no one showed up to hear him, so he declared: "So long as the citizens of Ahmedabad do not hear me peacefully, I shall not take food. If Gujarat is eager to cremate me, I am ready. Let it prepare my funeral pyre" (*Time*, September 3, 1956). After a week of fasting, Desai was assured of a peaceful hearing, but while he spoke mob violence again occurred and police were forced to open fire on the crowd.

Some Indians questioned whether Desai's fast was in the true Gandhian tradition. Gandhi, who had maintained that his own methods of fasting were "noncoercive," regarded fasting as a form of self sacrifice and renunciation so extreme that it astounded one's opponents and led them to reconsider their own attitudes.

Some suspected that Desai's fasting had an unworthy political purpose: to reestablish his threatened leadership of the Gujarati people.

DESAI, MORARJI—*Continued*

In Gandhi's day, soul force and fasting had been directed against an alien government. "Today India's mobs are using soul force (and physical force) in an attempt to overturn decisions of their own Parliament, and Indian leaders who fast to assert their power are countering with another perversion of Gandhi's legacy" *Time* (September 3, 1956).

The Indian Parliament in 1956 made the controversial decision to have the city of Bombay the capital of a new bilingual State of Bombay, making it the biggest in the union with a population of 50,000,000 and revenue of more than $300,000,000 annually. This decision was made along with others in connection with the states reorganization bill, through which a new linguistic map of India was drawn up, regrouping the states primarily into single language areas. The new State of Bombay has two main linguistic groups, the Gujaratis and Marathis. When Desai, a Gujarati and then Bombay's Chief Minister, was asked what safeguards would be provided for his now minority language group in the new state, he queried, "What safeguards other than common sense and fair play can there be between Indians?" (*Christian Science Monitor,* August 8, 1956).

In November 1956 he was made Minister for Commerce and Industry of the Union of India and concurrently Minister for Heavy Industry. Later he was redesignated Minister for Commerce and Industry. He was elected to Lok Sabha in the 1957 general elections from the Surat constituency of Bombay. He joined as Minister for Commerce and Industry in the central Cabinet in 1957. Sharokh Sabavala wrote in the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 30, 1957): "Desai, as everybody knows here, believes in his ruling Congress party's 'socialistic pattern.' But having administered India's . . . mercantile and industrial state for many years, he has the advantage of understanding the business point of view and of having gained the confidence . . . of the Indian business community."

When the Indian Minister of Finance, T. T. Krishnamachari, according to *Time* (March 24, 1958), was "forced out of office by a scandal over alleged government misuse of insurance funds," Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed Desai to the position on March 13, 1958. According to Sharokh Sabavala in the *Christian Science Monitor* (March 20, 1958), "India, business agrees, needs just such a Finance Minister, especially during the next three years, when the search for finance to propel the Five-Year Plan will continue to grow."

In explaining the government's attitude toward accepting foreign aid or foreign investment in India, Desai stated: "Help from friendly countries on all sides is welcome, but control in this country will be only of this country's government and not of anybody else. No foreign government is going to control our policies—economic, social or political."

Morarji Ranchhodji Desai married Gajraben, the daughter of Joagibhai Bhimbhai Desai, in 1911. They have two daughters and a son. According to Harold K. Milks in the *Washington Post & Times Herald* (July 1, 1954), "he sleeps on a mat, never tastes sugar, and for four years did not take salt. He serves as his own barber, clipping his hair himself." For moral reasons, he refuses to be inoculated before he travels abroad.

In an address, published in *Selected Speeches of Shri Morarji Desai* (Bombay, 1956) and edited by Chandrakant Mehta, Desai stated: "We have been taught democracy by Gandhiji, who has called it 'Sarvodaya' which means good of everybody. . . . This is our idea of democracy. It means a form of government where every single individual is satisfied. So, according to our conception a democratic government should run as nature runs, giving benefits equally to all, just as nature gives the advantages of sunshine, water and other things to all without any partiality. Of course, as nature inflicts punishment on those who commit breaches of law, the administration would also do the same in the interest of the society."

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DEVER, PAUL A(NDREW) Jan. 15, 1903-Apr. 10, 1958 Lawyer; Democratic Governor of Massachusetts (1949-53). See *Current Biography* (May) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ap 12 '58

DIOR, CHRISTIAN Jan. 21, 1905-Oct. 24, 1957 French fashion designer. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 O 24 '57

DJILAS, MILOVAN (jē'läs) 1911- Yugoslav writer; former Yugoslav government and Communist party official

Address: Sremska Mitrovica Prison, Yugoslavia; c/o Frederick A. Praeger, 15 W. 47th St., New York 36; Harcourt Brace & Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17

"I have traveled the entire road open to a Communist: from the lowest to the highest rung of the hierarchical ladder, from local and national to international forums, and from the formation of the true Communist party and organization of the revolution to the establishment of the so-called Socialist society." Thus disillusioned Yugoslav Communist leader Milovan Djilas reviewed his political career in *The*

New Class (1957) which he wrote soon after his fall from power in 1954. His book, which became a best seller in the United States, was described as one of the most damaging indictments of Communism ever written. Djilas is now serving a ten-year sentence in the prison at Sremska Mitrovica, forty miles from Belgrade, for criticizing the regime that he had helped to create.

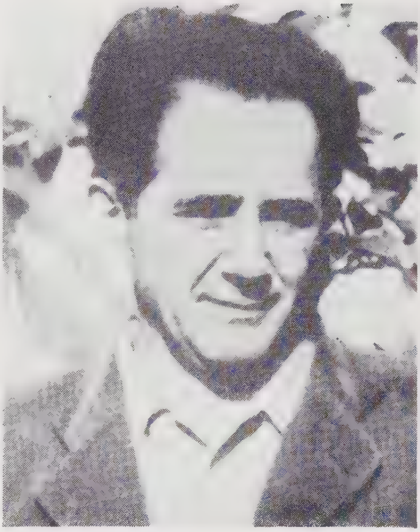
A commanding figure at the Sixth Party Congress in 1952, Djilas was recognized as heir apparent of Yugoslavia's President Tito (see *C.B.*, March 1955). With fellow Vice-Presidents Evard Kardelj and Aleksandar Ranković and with Tito, he formed the group that controlled the country. As a result of his denunciation by the Central Committee of the Communist party in January 1954, Djilas was forced to relinquish the presidency of the Federal People's Assembly (Yugoslavia's national legislature) and membership in the Secretariat and Executive Committee (formerly the Politburo) of the Central Committee of the party, and other positions.

Milovan Djilas' native land is Montenegro, which at the time of his birth in 1911 was an independent kingdom and which in 1918 was united with several other Balkan states to form the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, later called Yugoslavia. He was born in the region of Kolašin, one of seven children of Nikola Djilas, an army officer and "half-peasant" who could afford to hire men to work with him on his land. Milovan's mother was of Serbian origin, a member of the Radenović family which had settled among the Montenegrins. Recalling his early life in *Land Without Justice* (1958)—family feuds and warfare among the Balkan peoples—he wrote, "It seems to me that I was born with blood on my eyes. My first sight was of blood."

In the fall of 1921 Milovan left the farm to go to school in Bakoviči. He later attended schools in the towns of Kolašin and Berane and at the age of eighteen enrolled at the University of Belgrade, where he studied philosophy and law. Won over to Communism in boyhood, he became interested in Marxism at the university and was a leader of leftist political activity among the students. In 1933, soon after obtaining his degree in law, he was arrested for organizing demonstrations against the monarchy and was sentenced to three years in prison at Sremska Mitrovica.

Resuming his illegal political operations upon release from prison, in 1937 Djilas met Tito, secretary general of the Yugoslav Communist party, who assigned him to help in organizing Yugoslav volunteers for the International Brigade to fight in the Spanish Civil War. In Tito's reorganization of the leadership of his country's Communist party, Djilas was selected as a member of the Politburo, a position to which he was then formally elected at the party's conference in 1940.

During the German occupation of Yugoslavia in World War II—in which his father, two brothers, and two sisters were killed—Djilas had an important part in the resistance movement as a member of the supreme staff of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia and as a member of the presidium of the Partisan legislature, the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation. While on a military mission to Moscow in 1944 he met Stalin for the first time. Toward the end of the war Djilas was outspokenly critical of the moral behavior of Russian soldiers in Yugoslavia.



International News Photos

MILOVAN DJILAS

In the postwar Yugoslav Provisional Government (1945-53) Djilas successively held a number of Cabinet positions under Tito and was prominent also in both the federal legislature and the assembly of Montenegro. His principal work was in the Communist party's Central Committee, where he had charge of propaganda and agitation.

As one of Tito's chief political advisers and theoreticians, he helped lay the foundations for Tito's break with the Cominform in 1948. Addressing committees of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in November 1949 and in Paris in November 1951, Djilas bitterly attacked Soviet pressure against Yugoslavia. At home he wrote articles on the Yugoslav-U.S.S.R. conflict in *Borba* (Struggle) and *Komunist,* official Communist periodicals which at one time he also edited.

When Yugoslavia's governmental structure was reformed in January 1953, Djilas became one of four Vice-Presidents under President Tito of the Executive Council of the Federal People's Assembly. In December of that year, soon after an election in which he received 99.8 per cent of the votes in his district of Montenegro, he was chosen president of the Federal People's Assembly. Before he could assume this important position, however, he was deprived in January 1954 by the Central Commit-

DJILAS, MILOVAN—*Continued*

tee of the Communist party of all his positions in the party and he announced his resignation from the presidency of the legislature.

Djilas' downfall was the result of a gradual personal and ideological break with Yugoslav Communist leadership which for some time he had been expressing in newspaper and magazine articles. Among the articles which attracted wide attention were those in which he urged increased liberalization, proposed relaxation of party discipline, and attacked the snobbery of wives of party officials. Tito attributed Djilas' straying from party line in some measure to "influences from the West from his trips abroad" (New York *Herald Tribune* January 18, 1954).

He turned in his membership card in the Communist party in April 1954 and subsequently gave interviews to the foreign press which brought about his arrest on charges of conducting propaganda hostile to his government. Given a suspended sentence of eighteen months, he was permitted to live in Belgrade under police watch, without a job and in semipoverty. No further action was taken against his occasional criticisms of the government until the publication of his article "The Storm in Eastern Europe" in the New York anti-Communist weekly the *New Leader* (November 19, 1956), in which he hailed the Hungarian revolution as "the beginning of the end of Communism generally." Again arrested for hostile propaganda, he was tried and sentenced in December 1956 to a three-year prison term. (His prison cell is said to be the same that he occupied in the 1930's.)

Before his arrest Djilas had written two books which he succeeded in having smuggled out of Yugoslavia to publishers in New York. For one of these books, *The New Class: An Analysis of the Communist System,* published by Frederick A. Praeger in the summer of 1957, Djilas was sentenced to seven additional years in prison following a brief secret hearing at Sremska Mitrovica in October 1957. At this time he was also stripped of his decorations, including the Order of the People's Hero. Through a "method of detached observation," he presented in *The New Class* a picture of the Communist world in which by nature the leaders, having replaced the tyrannical capitalists and landowners, form a new class of exploiters with their own "privileges and parasitic functions."

A week after publication, translations of *The New Class,* which was banned in Yugoslavia, were requested and begun in fourteen languages. In the United States the book was regarded by many as "one of the most significant documents of our times." Henry C. Wolfe commented in the *Saturday Review* (August 31, 1957), "Djilas has written a volume that may deeply affect the thought and deeds of men for years to come. In a good many ways this 'anti-Communist manifesto' is an extraordinary exposition of man's faith." *The New Class* became a best seller (it has sold more than 72,000 copies in the United States).

In April 1958 his book, *Land Without Justice* was published by Harcourt Brace and Company. In this account of Djilas' early years and his colorful picture of Montenegro, the first of a projected series of autobiographical volumes, "literature recovered one of its lost children," as Stoyan Christowe expressed it in the New York *Times Book Review* (April 27, 1958). Djilas revealed himself as "not a revolutionary or a political man turned writer, but a born writer who has found himself."

During his current imprisonment Djilas has also been writing a book on the nineteenth century Serbian poet-philosopher Petar Njegov. He has studied French, English, and German; he knows Russian and has made translations of the writings of Maxim Gorky into Serbo-Croatian. Before World War II he married Mitra Mitrović (by whom he had one child), from whom he was later divorced. He and his present wife, Stefanie, have a young son.

Milovan Djilas has black hair and flashing, deep-set eyes. Stoyan Christowe referred to his "innate goodness . . . saintlike humility and compassion." John Gunther once described him as "strong, crude, temperamental, and ambitious." Others have commented on his tendency toward self-dramatization. "Milovan Djilas whatever else he lacks, is the very soul of courage," Edward Crankshaw observed (*Life,* July 29, 1957). "He is also a formidable intellect."

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Djilas, Milovan Land Without Justice (1958)

DJUANDA Jan. 14, 1911- Indonesian statesman; economist; engineer

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Expropriation of Dutch plantations and other properties, a renewed attempt to implement claims to West New Guinea, determined if unsuccessful efforts to reach agreement with rebel movements in Sumatra and Borneo, and acceptance of a loan from the Soviet Union—these events have highlighted the first ten months in office of Premier Djuanda of Indonesia, who was appointed to that position by President Soekarno in April 1957. A member of eleven of Indonesia's previous sixteen Cabinets, although not himself affiliated with any party, Dr. Djuanda has long been respected as an economics expert and for his record of personal integrity. He was many times his country's Minister of Communications and Public Works and was the author of a five-year rehabilitation plan presented in 1955.

Strong opposition to Djuanda's Cabinet was brought in early 1958 by a rebellious group of military leaders in central Sumatra who demanded formation of a new Cabinet, free of pro-Communist influence. Western observers viewed the revolt as a phase in the struggle between Communist and religious anti-Communist forces in Indonesia. It was also seen to reflect the reaction of the "outer islands" to centralization of power.

Born at Tasikmalaja in West Java on January 14, 1911, Djuanda Kartawidjaja is the son of R. Kartawidjaja, a school administrator in the service of the Netherlands Indies colonial government. He received primary and secondary education at Dutch schools in Tjirebon and Bandung before proceeding to the Bandung Technical College, where he was awarded his degree in civil engineering in 1933. Following a practice common among Indonesions of the Moslem faith, he discarded all but one of his names on attaining maturity and now prefers to be known simply as Djuanda, although in some of the standard reference works he is listed as Raden Djuanda.

For two years after graduation he engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer. From 1935 to 1937 he was the principal of the Mohammidajah Secondary School at Batavia (now Djakarta). Then from 1937 until the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands Indies in 1942 he worked as a civil engineer with the irrigation service of the West Java provincial public works department. He was a member of the Regency Council in 1942.

Proclamation on August 17, 1945 of an Indonesian Republic with Soekarno as President and Mohammed Hatta as Vice-President was followed three months later by the formation of a government with Sutan Sjahrir as Premier. Djuanda undertook, as Vice-Minister of Transport, the rehabilitation of the railroads of Java and Madura, and was later advanced to Minister of Transport and Public Works and to Minister of Communications.

The Dutch meanwhile reoccupied Borneo and parts of Java and Sumatra, with the consequence that open warfare broke out and persisted until March 1947, when a peace agreement reached at Linggadjati in the previous November was ratified by both sides. This agreement called for the establishment by January 1, 1947 of a Netherlands-Indonesia Union in which the Netherlands and a United States of Indonesia would be equal partners under the Dutch crown. The Netherlands, however, remained in control of reoccupied territory, and when about four months later a separatist movement in Java led to Dutch "police action" against the republic there was further fighting. On January 17, 1948 a Good Offices Commission named by the United Nations obtained the agreement of both parties to a new truce.

Not a member of any party, Djuanda continued as Communications Minister in the 1947-48 Cabinet of Amir Sjarifoeddin. He retained Cabinet membership in the 1948-49 governments of Vice-President and Premier Hatta and also served as chairman of the financial-economic section of the republic's delegation to the Round Table Conference at The Hague where, in November 1949, an agreement protecting Dutch commercial and other interests in Indonesia was reached and prepared the way for implementation of the Netherlands-Indonesia Union plan provided by the Linggadjati pact. The Netherlands on December 27, 1949 formally transferred to the United States of Indonesia sovereignty over all the former East India colonies with the important exception of Netherlands West New Guinea (West Irian).

DJUANDA

As Minister of Economic Affairs in the first all-Indonesia government under Premier Hatta, Djuanda visited the United States of America in January 1950 to negotiate the $100,000,000 loan granted in the following month by the Export-Import Bank to help finance the purchase of American goods for rehabilitation of the Indonesian economy. He also served in 1950 as chief delegate to the war reparations negotiations in Japan and as chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board set up when the federal system was discarded in August and Indonesia became a unitary republic. Again the Minister of Communications in three other short-lived Cabinets, Djuanda was appointed director of a State Planning Board set up by the Nationalist Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo, who took office in 1953. The Netherlands-Indonesia Union was dissolved on August 10, 1954.

The first "progressive" elections for independent Indonesia's unicameral Parliament were held in September-November 1955, but because of a complicated proportional representation system the results were not known until March 1956. A new coalition government representing all of the nine major parties except the Communist was then formed by Sastroamidjojo.

Djuanda was given Cabinet rank as Minister of State Planning, so that he might the more effectively promote a $1,000,000,000 "five-year plan" for Indonesian progress through improved

DJUANDA—*Continued*

transportation and irrigation, aid to industry and agriculture, and various educational, health and social welfare projects which he had produced as early as March 1955. The United States expressed a willingness to increase technical and commercial aid amounting to $11,300-000 a year. In September 1956 while President Soekarno was on a visit to Moscow, the announcement was made that the Soviet Union "had granted Indonesia a loan of $100,000,000 repayable over a period of ten years in Indonesian goods" (*Britannica Book of the Year*, 1957). On his return Soekarno urged the inclusion of Communists in the Sastroamidjojo government. In December Hatta resigned as Vice-President, and in January 1957 the powerful Masjumi (Moslem) party headed by Mohammad Natsir withdrew from the government, with Djuanda becoming Minister of Finance in place of a Masjumi predecessor.

Dissatisfaction with the government led army commanders to organize revolts in several parts of the republic in 1957, with the result that Premier Sastroamidjojo resigned on March 14, Soekarno declared a state of war and siege and on April 9 installed an "extra-Parliamentary Cabinet of 'experts'" with Djuanda as Prime Minister and interim Minister of Defense.

The Djuanda Cabinet contained no actual Communist party members, but did "include three men generally regarded as Communist 'fellow travelers'" (New York *Times*, April 10, 1957). When on June 15 President Soekarno's "advisory" National Council was formed, it was found that about a quarter of its members were "prominent Communists or Leftist sympathizers" (New York *Times*, June 16, 1957). The new Prime Minister had accordingly to strive without the support of the Masjumi party to carry out a program that included dealing with the separatist movement of the "outer islands" which defied the authority of the central government.

On February 15, 1958 an Indonesian Revolutionary Government was proclaimed in Sumatra and since that time the Djuanda government has carried on military operations against it.

To combat his country's "mounting economic crises" Prime Minister Djuanda announced on May 17 an "austerity program" and on July 11 called for Parliamentary approval of the $100,000,000 Soviet loan offered in the previous year. The loan was accepted by Parliament on February 6, 1958.

In early 1956 the Indonesian government had announced its intention to annul privileges conceded to the Netherlands in the Round Table agreement of 1949. Rejection in the U.N. General Assembly at the end of November 1957 of a resolution calling on the Netherlands to reopen negotiations over West New Guinea prompted Djuanda to declare in a broadcast address that Dutch colonialism had "not yet awakened to reality" and to predict that the people of West New Guinea would soon "be able to enjoy . . . freedom and independence." A strike against all Dutch enterprises called on December 1, 1957 led to the seizure by labor unions of various companies. "Dutch estates, the government insisted, had been neither appropriated nor nationalized," *Time* (January 6, 1958) noted, "but taken into 'protective custody.' Premier Djuanda declared that the Dutch have two choices: 1) surrender West Irian and resume normal relations with Indonesia; 2) hold West Irian and have their entire interests in Indonesia 'liquidated.'"

Married in 1933, Dr. Djuanda and his wife (née J. Wargadibrata) have four daughters and one son. "The . . . Premier is below the average height of Indonesians," the New York *Times* (April 9, 1957) has observed, "being only about five feet. He . . . customarily dresses in neat gray or brown Western-style business suits. Although a Moslem, he seldom wears the black Moslem cap or *pitji*." Djuanda is fond of both golf and photography, while for reading matter he "prefers heavy tomes on philosophy and economics to fiction." He "detests cocktail parties" and "might be described as a 'typical business man' always immersed in the job at hand" (New York *Times*). He speaks Dutch, German, and English, as well as Indonesian.

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DOCKING, GEORGE Feb. 23, 1904- Governor of Kansas; banker

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Characterized as having "made a political career out of being an offbeat Democrat in Republican Kansas," the banker George Docking was elected in November 1956 to the governorship of the Sunflower State for the two-year term ending January 1959. He is the first Democrat to occupy the executive office at Topeka in twenty years. The thirty-fifth governor of Kansas, he succeeded the Republican Fred Hall. A comparative newcomer on the political scene, Docking waged and lost his first campaign for office in 1954. As Governor he has had to cope with a Republican Legislature, but has maneuvered with such astuteness (according to *Time*, January 27, 1958) that he is considered to be in a strong position for election to a second term.

George Docking, born in Clay Center, Kansas on February 23, 1904, is the son of William and Meda (Donley) Docking and is of English and Irish ancestry. His father, a native of Kansas, was a country banker. George attended the grade schools at Clay Center and the high school at Lawrence, Kansas, before enrolling at the University of Kansas in Wichita, where he received his A.B. degree in economics in 1925.

For a few years after graduation he was a bond salesman. Then in 1929 he began working as a cashier at the Kansas Reserve State Bank at Topeka, and two years later he joined his father at the First National Bank in Lawrence, where he was cashier from 1931 to 1937 and vice-president from 1937 to 1942. In addition, he became in 1939 the treasurer of the Kansas Public Service Company, distributors of natural gas.

Upon assuming the presidency of the First National Bank of Lawrence in 1942, Docking sought out the smaller depositor "as a matter of service" and in the course of the next fourteen years "increased the amount of deposits in his bank by five times." As early as the middle 1930's he had begun a still-continuing period as chairman of the Douglas county March of Dimes committee and before the end of the same decade had begun twenty years of chairmanship of the Case Committee to interview and recommend treatment for polio patients. Docking is also a past chairman of the advisory board of the University of Kansas Young Men's Christian Association, and for fourteen years prior to the middle 1950's served as treasurer of the University of Kansas Student Housing Association, a nonprofit co-operative which purchased five houses for the accommodation yearly of 160 students working their way through college. In 1952 he "played his first political hand . . . as money-raiser for Adlai Stevenson's first Presidential campaign" (*Time*, January 27, 1958).

His first campaign for office, in 1954, was waged with the "reported . . . backing of several Kansas Democrats who held Federal office under the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations" (New York *Times*, August 2, 1954). Docking defeated Mayor William C. Salome of Wichita in the primary contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor. In the Republican primary Lieutenant Governor Fred Hall (see *C.B.*, October 1955) won over former state senator George Templay, who had the support of outgoing Governor Edward F. Arn, with a resulting rift in the party ranks. Despite this bitterness and a "hard campaign" by Docking, he was defeated by Hall in November by 325,604 votes to 271,657.

In the 1956 primary the GOP nomination went to Warren W. Shaw, a state representative and attorney from Topeka. At the Democratic primary George Docking won by about 800 votes over Harry H. Woodring, a former Governor and Secretary of War under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. During the ensuing campaign, crowds at political gatherings were "small," and "few new type . . . methods" were used. The Democrats in particular were financially handicapped, and not only did Docking laughingly confess that his funds "allowed only the use of shoe leather" but his supporters were forced to put on a "Dollars for Democrats" drive to buy television time (New York *Times*, October 6, 1956). Docking nevertheless conducted a busy campaign, touring every county in the state and shaking innumerable hands.

At the November, 1956 election Docking defeated Shaw for the governorship by 471,835 votes to 358,982, although the Republicans won all other state offices, and a Legislature was elected consisting of thirty-two Republicans and eight Democrats in the Senate and eighty-three Republicans and forty-two Democrats in the House of Representatives.

Wide World

GEORGE DOCKING

Installed as Governor in January 1957, Docking promptly sent to the Legislature a message recommending the raising of the corporate income tax from 2 to 4 per cent, a widening of the sales tax to bring in an additional $8,000,000 in revenue, a constitutional amendment to extend the terms of the Governor and other elected state officers to four years, and the creation of an independent department of revenue headed by a director to be appointed by the Governor. The Republican Legislature cut the proposed raise in the corporate income tax to 3 per cent, and, instead of the suggested independent department of revenue, abolished the existing full-time commission and set up in its place a part-time board of tax appeals.

The day after the 1957 session ended, Governor Docking alleged that this "Republican Legislature" had "killed most of the provisions" of "right-to-know" bills which he favored, and he promised that his Administration would "continue its efforts to open the files and deliberations of all government agencies to the public." Appointed in July to membership in a Federal-State Relations Committee set up in conjunction with the annual Governors' Conference, the Kansan served with President Eisenhower's appointees to a Joint Federal-State Action Committee on Intergovernmental Relations formed to "reappraise the functions and cost of government."

The Kansas Legislature meets annually, and at the beginning of the 1958 session Governor Docking came out with what *Time* (January 27, 1958) characterized as "a budget so carefully conceived and publicized that the Republicans might as well be against motherhood as oppose it." Among his proposals were a one-cent

DOCKING, GEORGE—*Continued*

reduction in gasoline taxes, a 5 per cent salary increase for state college and university teachers, and "slightly bigger corporation taxes, which outraged business but pleased Kansas' growing labor unions." ("This," according to Docking, "is one of those bankers' Machiavellian ideas. I dreamed up the gas tax-reduction plan all by myself.") If the Legislature resisted his program, *Time* predicted, it would "have to raise $20,000,000 elsewhere—probably by an increase in the sales tax," a move which Docking had promised to veto. It worried Docking "not at all," *Time* asserted, that his budget was "in for a drubbing," since he had "maneuvered so that the Republican defensive will make him look good to Kansas voters."

Governor Docking is a contract bridge enthusiast; he is also said to regard himself as "a kind of cynic," counting Voltaire and Swift among his favorite authors. Docking plays the "genial host" at the state capitol in Topeka ("Come right in," says a sign outside his office. "The doors are closed only in the interest of efficient air conditioning").

He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta and Beta Gamma Sigma fraternities and has been named also to the DeMolay Legion of Honor. He is a Presbyterian and an Elk and an Eagle. The "first lady" of Kansas is the former Virginia Blackwell, a 1924 graduate in education from the University of Kansas. The Dockings, who were married on January 24, 1925, have two sons, Robert B. and George R.; the former is vice-president of a bank in Arkansas City, the latter an attorney at Wichita. There are three grandsons.

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DOMAGK, GERHARD (JOHANNES PAUL) (dō′mäk) Oct. 30, 1895- German bacteriologist

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The award to the German doctor Gerhard Domagk of the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology was announced in 1939 for his discovery seven years earlier of the "antibacterial effects of Prontosil." He was unable to accept the prize in 1939 because of a Nazi law, but he received the official diploma and the Nobel gold medal in 1947 from King Gustaf Adolf VI of Sweden. Dr. Domagk has been a professor at the University of Münster in West Germany since 1928 and director of the laboratory for experimental pathology and bacteriology at the Farbenfabriken Bayer in Wuppertal-Elberfeld since 1927. He is an editor of the *Zeitschrift für Krebsforschung* (Journal of Cancer Research).

Domagk's discovery of Prontosil, the forerunner of the numerous sulphanilamide compounds now employed in the treatment of many diseases of the streptococcus family, is an outstanding therapeutic achievement. These drugs have saved the lives of innumerable persons. Professor Domagk has done research also on cancer and tuberculosis. It has been said that his guiding motto is: "Whatever contributes to the preservation of life is good; all that destroys life is evil."

Gerhard Johannes Paul Domagk was born on October 30, 1895 in Lagow in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, the son of Paul and Martha (Reimer) Domagk. His father was a teacher and the family lived in a schoolhouse across the lake from an old castle. Young Gerhard's first schooling was in the small textile town of Sommerfeld, where his father was called to be the vice-principal. His secondary education was completed at Liegnitz in Silesia, which is now behind the Iron Curtain. The German population was driven out, according to Ralph E. Oesper in the *Journal of Chemical Education* (April 1954), and Domagk's mother, then over seventy years old, died from starvation in a fugitives' camp.

At the University of Kiel, Domagk began studying medicine in 1914, but with the outbreak of World War I, he went to Flanders as a volunteer with the Leibgrenadier Regiment of Frankfort on the Oder and fought in the "student army" at the battle of Langemarck. In December 1914 he was transferred to the eastern front and was wounded. After his recovery, he was attached to the medical corps and served in the cholera hospitals in Russia, and at Verdun and on the Somme. In 1918, following the Armistice, he returned to his studies at Kiel. His doctoral thesis, prepared under Max Bürger, dealt with the precipitation of creatinine in humans after muscular exercise.

He took the state examinations in medicine at Kiel in 1921 and received his M.D. degree. After a period as assistant to Hoppe-Seyler and the pathologist Emmerich at Kiel, where he studied the role of the heart, muscles, liver, and kidney in various diseases, he worked under Walter Gross at the Pathological Institute in Greifswald. In 1924 he was named a *Privatdozent* for general pathology and anatomy at the University of Greifswald and did research there on the use of X rays in nephritis and carcinoma.

At the University of Münster, Domagk was appointed *Privatdozent* in 1925, and in 1928, professor of general pathology and pathological anatomy, a position he still holds. At Greifswald and Münster, he started his studies of the cancer problem, and, according to Ralph E. Oesper (*Journal of Chemical Education*, April 1954), "although his researches in this field uncovered some interesting and valuable facts, nothing of immediate curative value resulted."

Meanwhile, in 1927, he had accepted a position with the I.G. Farbenindustrie offered by Heinrich Hörlein, and became director of the laboratory for experimental pathology and bacteriology at Wuppertal-Elberfeld. In a systematic program, combining a search for new dyes with a search for new drugs, the I. G. Farbenindustrie had postulated the preparation of a substance later called Prontosil at least as early as 1920, but apparently nothing further was done with it until 1932, when Domagk again became concerned with it.

Nature (November 4, 1939) wrote: "It had almost come to be assumed that bacterial infections were beyond the reach of chemotherapy. . . . Domagk appears to have examined a series of dyes for their action on streptococcal infections in the living body, irrespective of a lack of disinfectant properties outside it." Around Christmas-time 1932, he found that Prontosil, a red dye prepared by Fritz Mietzsh and Joseph Klarer, had a remedial effect on streptococcal infections in living bodies. After some confirmatory clinical tests over the next three years, he published his first paper on the subject in the *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* (February 15, 1935), describing the chemotherapeutic activity of Prontosil in the control of experimental streptococcal infections in mice.

"The first organized trial of Prontosil on a uniform series of cases of streptococcal infections in man," according to *Nature* (November 4, 1939), "was made by Leonard Colebrook in Great Britain. Meanwhile, it had been found by J. Trefouel, J. Nitti, and D. Bovet, in France, that a simpler, uncoloured component of Prontosil, sulphanilamide, had a similar action; and there seems reason to believe that this is the direct antistreptococcal agent, being split off in the body from Prontosil.

"Since then, each month has seemed to bring evidence of the therapeutic importance in some new direction of Prontosil, sulphanilamide, or one of the many numerous derivatives made from the latter in many countries. . . . The result of this development has the aspect of a revolutionary advance in therapeutics, and there will be general satisfaction among medical research workers and physicians in all countries, that the Nobel committee has thus recognized the pathologist whose initial discovery opened the way to such a great development."

When he was notified of the award, Domagk was forced to decline the prize in accordance with Nazi law, but after World War II, he was able to travel to Stockholm and received the gold medal and diploma from King Gustav Adolf VI of Sweden on December 10, 1947. He also delivered his Nobel lecture, but by then it was too late for the award of the $35,000 prize money, which had reverted in 1940 to the Nobel Foundation funds.

His interests have led him to research in other areas. Between 1927 and 1935 he also worked on a new Vitamin A concentrate and the treatment of piroplasma infection in dogs with trypflavin. For almost twenty-five years he worked on the problem of tuberculosis. In 1940 he reported the discovery of the antitubercular effect of sulfathiazole, and in 1941, the discovery of sulfathiodiazole, the first antitubercular hydrazine compound. Later he found that the thiosemicarbazones were effective hydrazine compounds against tuberculosis infections. In 1950 he discovered that isonicotinichydrazid V (Nesteben) and its hydrazones were best effective against human and bovine strains of tubercle bacilli, even streptomycin-resistant ones. Experimentation is still being continued.

Foto-Atelier Shäfer, Wuppertal-Elberfeld

DR. GERHARD DOMAGK

Professor Domagk has contributed a number of articles to medical journals. His results have been largely summarized in his several books: *Chemotherapie bakterialer Infektionen* (Leipzig, 1939; third edition, 1944), written with Carl Hegler; *Pathologische Anatomie und Chemotherapie der Infektionskrankheiten* (Stuttgart, 1947); and *Chemotherapie der Tuberkulose mit den Thiosemikarbazonen* (Stuttgart, 1950), written with C. Arold and others.

He has received honorary doctoral degrees from the universities of Münster, Bologna, Lima, Cordoba, and Buenos Aires. He is an honorary senator of the universities of Münster and Greifswald, and an honorary citizen of Wuppertal-Elberfeld and Verona, Italy. He is a commander in the Peruvian Order of the Sun. Domagk was awarded the Emil Fischer Memorial Plaque by the German Chemical Society in 1937, the Cameron Prize by the University of Edinburgh in 1938, and the Klebelsberg Prize by the University of Szeged, Hungary, in 1938.

Gerhard Domagk married Gertrud Strübe in May 1925. They have one daughter and three sons: Hildegard, Götz, Wolfgang, and Jöng. Dr. Domagk has blue eyes and blond hair and weighs 176 pounds. He belongs to the Evangelical Church. For recreation he enjoys art, especially painting. He has been described as a "modest, kindly person." He has said, "I am continuing my work in the

DOMAGK, GERHARD—*Continued*

field of chemotherapy, although I know that in all probability I will never be able to help as many people as will possibly be annihilated by a single atom bomb."

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DOOYEWEERD, H(ERMAN) (dō'yĕ vĕrt) Oct. 7, 1894- Dutch philosopher; educator; author

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Dutch philosopher H. Dooyeweerd has been a professor of philosophy and history of law at the Free University of Amsterdam in his native country since 1926. He achieved an international reputation for his monumental work *A New Critique of Theoretical Thought* (Presbyterian and Reformed Publications, 1953-57), which originally appeared in 1935-36. Dooyeweerd is also the author of numerous books on philosophy, jurisprudence, and political theory.

The reformed philosophy (*philosophia reformata*) was founded by Dooyeweerd and his brother-in-law and collaborator, Dr. Dirk Vollenhoven. This thought is based on Dr. Abraham Kuyper's Calvinistic recognition of unlimited sovereignty of God not only in relation to the church but also to the state and society, and proceeds even further to embrace scientific thought and all branches of learning. Dooyeweerd attempts to demonstrate that a religiously value-free approach to society is impossible.

Herman Dooyeweerd was born in Amsterdam in the Netherlands on October 7, 1894 to Maria Christina (Spaling) and Herman Dooyeweerd, an income tax official. He has five sisters. After his graduation from Gymnasium in Amsterdam in 1912, Dooyeweerd became a student at the Free University (Calvinist) of Amsterdam. He earned the J.D. degree in 1917; his dissertation was entitled *The Cabinet in the Public Law of the Netherlands*.

Following graduation, he became an assistant inspector of the income tax department in the city of Leiden, the Netherlands. However, the influence of Dr. Kuyper, Dutch theologian, statesman, and founder of the Free University, contributed to Dooyeweerd's increasing interest in academic work.

In 1919 Dooyeweerd obtained employment in the social affairs department of the city of Hague and started to work on its legislative projects. In 1922, two years after the death of Dr. Kuyper, he was appointed director of the A. Kuyper Foundation, devoted to research in political science and jurisprudence. Joining the faculty of the Free University of Amsterdam in 1926, Dr. Dooyeweerd became a professor of philosophy and history of law, a position he still holds. In the years that followed there appeared a prodigious amount of Dooyeweerd's books and articles, developing his philosophical theory.

"No existentialistic self-interpretation . . . can tell us what the human ego is, but . . . only the divine Word-Revelation in Jesus Christ," Dooyeweerd states in the conclusion of the last volume of *A New Critique of Theoretical Thought*. Deeply troubled by the contemporary duality of science and religion, Professor Dooyeweerd believes that the root of all scientific thought must be in the Christian faith.

The reformed philosophy does not seek for an accommodation of Greek or humanistic philosophy to an ecclesiastic doctrine. It aims at an inner reformation of philosophical thought by the central motive of the Christian religion, i.e., that of creation, fall into sin, and redemption of Jesus Christ. Dooyeweerd demonstrates his view by laying bare the different religious motives which have directed Occidental philosophical thought in its historical development.

In his review of the first volume of *A New Critique of Theoretical Thought,* Richard Kroner (*Review of Metaphysics,* December 1954) wrote that Dooyeweerd's work is part of the "present trend of philosophical thought which has come to realize that the whole modern way of so-called scientific philosophy needs critical reflections and considerations of a most radical nature. The basic relation between religious faith and scientific philosophy can no longer be ignored or put aside as it has been done throughout the centuries since the Renaissance." Dooyeweerd "insists that a religiously neutral, objective, and (in this sense) scientific philosophy is an inner and intrinsic impossibility."

His books on jurisprudence include the seven-volume *The Philosophy of the Legal Concept, Introduction to the Theory of Law, The Theory of the Sources of Law,* and *Professional Crime and Penal Law.* Among his works on philosophy are *The Concept of Substance in Modern Philosophy of Nature* and the *Transcendental Problems of Philosophical Thought;* others are *The Crisis of Humanistic Science of Politics, The Christian Concept of the State, An Introduction to Anthropology, The Problem of Time,* and *The Significance of the Philosophy of Legal Concept for Sociology.*

For many years Dooyeweerd has been editor of the quarterly *Philosophia Reformata* and of *Antirevolutionaire Staatkunde,* organ of the Anti-Revolutionary party. The party calls itself a political organization of Calvinist principles and urges a strong military establishment; opposes nationalization and a planned economy by state organisms; favors a Chris-

H. DOOYEWEERD

tian state policy, strong defense of morality, and strict observance of Sunday rest; stresses rights of Parliament; and supports the United Nations and Western European economic and military cooperation.

Interested in community activities, Dr. Dooyeweerd is a founder of the Protestant Association for the Probation of Criminals in the Netherlands and its president for twenty-five years. He is a member of the Central Board of Probation, member of the Central Council for Prison Affairs and Probation, vice-president of the association Reformed Philosophy, and curator of a foundation which has established chairs in reformed philosophy at various Dutch universities.

He is also president of the Dutch Association of Philosophy of Law; vice-president of the International Institute of Social Studies (in the Hague); vice-president of Calvinistic Society; and fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Humanities. Knighthood in the Order of Orange-Nassau (1925) and Order of the Dutch Lion (1952) were bestowed on him.

Professor Dooyeweerd is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 165 pounds. He has gray hair and brown eyes. His hobby is music and he particularly likes to play the piano for recreation. He has traveled widely, lecturing on philosophy at the leading universities of South Africa, France, and Belgium. He plans to visit the United States in 1959. In addition to his native Dutch he speaks German, English and French. Herman Dooyeweerd was married to Jantina Wilhelmina Fernhout on September 19, 1924. They have six daughters and three sons: Wilhelmina, Maria, Eveline, Herman, Johanna, Frederika, Jantina, Johan and Arnold. He belongs to the Christian Reformed Church.

The Dutch philosopher, Richard Kroner wrote, "exhibits a stupendous learning in many fields. He illuminates many dark corners of thought. . . . . Whatever may be the ultimate place of Dooyeweerd in the history of philosophy, the great significance and consequence of his work are already to be seen."

References

Wie is dat? (1956)
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DREYFUS, PIERRE Nov. 18, 1907- French industrialist

Address: b. Regie Nationale des Usines Renault, 51-53 Avenue des Champs-Elysees, Paris, France

As a civil servant and as an industrial leader, Pierre Dreyfus, government-appointed president and general manager of France's car-manufacturing firm, Regie Nationale des Usines Renault, feels that he has a responsibility to the entire nation. "We must be regarded as something of a pilot plant that sets the pace for the rest of the nation's economy," he declared (*Time,* January 6, 1958). He has headed France's "biggest industrial giant" since 1955, when he succeeded the late Pierre Lefaucheux.

Renault manufactures cars, trucks, buses, tractors, railroad cars, machine tools and locomotives, employs nearly 60,000 workers, and produces 1,600 cars a day (*Réalitiés,* May 1958). Renault is the third largest auto plant in Europe after Volkswagen in Germany and Fiat in Italy, and its sales in foreign markets, especially in the United States, have steadily increased.

Since becoming president Dreyfus has placed in operation many projects: they have included the new model cars such as the Dauphine; the design of the Etoile Filante (an experimental car equipped with a gas turbine engine); the creation of the agricultural equipment division, which resulted in new assembly lines and a new range of agricultural tractors; the substantial expansion of the engineering and research departments; a high degree of automation and rapid strides in employee benefits. "For the past three years," said Dreyfus, "we have been able to raise wages by more than 12 per cent, while holding the price of our finished product stable. By improving our productivity and our workers' living standards, we are helping France on her way to modernization."

Dreyfus, regarded as an expert in long range industrial planning, joined Renault in 1947 after holding several posts in the Ministry for Commerce and Industry in Paris following the liberation. As president of the Houilleres du Bassin de Lorraine, the largest coal mining center in France, he accelerated the post-war re-equipment effort in this region, resulting in peak coal production for Western Europe.

Pierre Dreyfus was born in Paris on November 18, 1907. He studied to be a lawyer and holds a doctor of law degree. In 1935 he joined the technical advisors section of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. He was mobilized into the Army as a sergeant on September 2, 1939. During the occupation, he worked in the underground movement outside of Paris, and after the liberation he was appointed inspector of

French Embassy Press & Inf. Div.

PIERRE DREYFUS

industrial production. Later he was elected president of the Commission of Power. It was under his production that the program for the re-equipment of the basic power industries was developed.

His election to membership on the board of directors of Regie Nationale des Usines Renault came in 1947. A year later he became vice-president. Also in 1948, he was appointed director of the Charbonnages de France, which directs all coal mining activities in the country. Continuing his supervision of the mining industry, he became a director of the Houilleres du Bassin de Lorraine, one of the largest coal mining centers in France. The following year he became its president. He stepped up the effort to re-equip this area after the war, with the result that coal production increased from 10,347,000 tons in 1950 to 13,000,000 tons in 1954. During this same period, Dreyfus was responsible for the expansion of the social welfare plan for the Lorraine area and for the launching of a number of housing projects.

Early in 1955, after the death of Pierre Lefaucheux, president of Regie Renault, Dreyfus was named its new president and general manager. He drew up an agreement with his employees which ushered in a new era in employer-employee relations in France and served as a model for similar agreements in the automotive, metallurgical, aeronautical, and mining industries. The agreement guaranteed two salary increases of 4 per cent each, in 1956 and 1957, and extended vacations to three or four weeks, depending on length of service.

Regie Renault is patterned after a normal joint stock company, but with a president and general manager appointed by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, who is himself head of a board composed of representatives of government, management, and workers. The board meets only three times a year and approves the annual report and accounts. The company is not subsidized by the state; its capital is raised by loans which are not government guaranteed. The government-appointed head is a civil servant, on government stipend. According to *Time,* (January 6, 1958), "Dreyfus, the biggest man in the biggest French manufacturing company, [gets] a civil servant's salary: about $20,000."

Founded in 1896 by Louis Renault and his brother, the company was "turning out cars well before Ford came on the automobile scene." In World War II, Louis Renault was accused "of collaboration with the Nazis and his factories were largely destroyed by Allied bombing" (*Fortune,* October 1957). The French government took over the company in 1945 and renamed it Regie Nationale des Usines Renault.

In 1955 Renault sold 800 of its "petite economy" cars, the Dauphine, in the United States; in 1956, 2,900; and, in 1957, 31,000. Renault produces approximately 33 per cent of all French cars. In 1956 its car and truck production was 270,000; for the first half of 1957 it rose to 150,000. Renault also makes locomotives, tractors, machine tools for Opel in Germany and Fiat in Italy, and has done research and experimentation with such advanced engine designs as the gas turbine. In 1957, 57,000 men and women were employed by the company.

Automation has been introduced throughout its two plants near Paris and will also be used to the fullest in its new factory at Rouen. For example, the cylinder blocks of the Quatre-Chevaux and Dauphine cars are machined at the rate of one every thirty seconds in the company's shop at Billancourt (*Réalités,* May 1958). For exportation of cars, Renault has recently formed a shipping company and chartered six ships. However, Dreyfus believes that his biggest market will ultimately be Western Europe.

The Dauphine is "a snub-nosed 32-h.p. sedan, it is low-priced ($1,645 in Manhattan) economical (up to 43 miles per gallon), and small enough (155 inches long) to shoehorn into a small parking space" (*Time,* January 6, 1958).

Describing the operation of the Renault company, "small, wiry" Pierre Dreyfus admits that he has dictatorial powers. "I have to look after everything . . . I fix wages, choose cars, pick department heads," he said (*Fortune,* October 1957). "We have one stockholder—the French state. The state merely judges the financial results at the end of the year. If the results are bad, the state can fire me" (*Time,* January 6, 1958).

Pierre Dreyfus is married and has one child. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor and Commander of the Commercial Merit.

Reference

Réalités p6+ My '58

DU BOIS, GUY PÈNE Jan. 4, 1884-July 18, 1958 Artist; art critic; editor *Arts and Decoration*; his paintings are in leading museums. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p15 Jl 19 '58

DURANTY, WALTER May 25, 1884-Oct. 3, 1957 Author; foreign correspondent for the New York *Times* (1913-41), served in Russia (1921-1934); won a Pulitzer Prize in 1932 for series of articles on Russia; among his best-known books are *I Write as I Please* (1935); *U.S.S.R.: The Story of the Soviet Union* (1944); *Stalin & Co.* (1949); covered wars in Spain and Japan; wrote for North American Newspaper Alliance. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 O 4 '57

DUVALIER, FRANÇOIS Apr. 14, 1907-
President of Haiti

Address: Port-au-Prince, Haiti

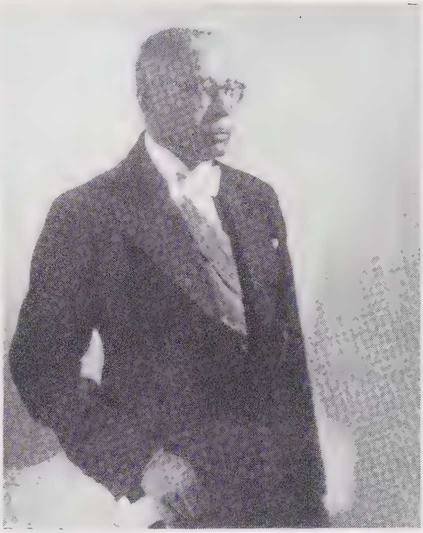
The president of the Republic of Haiti is Dr. François Duvalier. Since his inauguration in October 1957 Dr. Duvalier has been trying to establish a stable government and improve Haiti's depressed economy. He is seeking the help of the United States and international agencies to develop his country. Densely populated Haiti has long suffered from an overdependence on agriculture, inefficient government, and the use of the spoils system instead of a permanent civil service.

Dr. Duvalier is a country doctor who has spent many years trying to rid Haiti's hinterlands of the yaws. He has served previous Haitian governments as a public health official and was Secretary of Labor. At the time of his inauguration Dr. Duvalier said: "My government will guarantee the exercise of liberty to all Haitians." And in speaking of the new constitution which was to be framed he promised that it would "embody the principles which define evolutionary societies" (New York *Times,* October 23, 1958).

François Duvalier was born in Port-au-Prince, the capital city of Haiti, on April 14, 1907. After finishing his classical studies at the Lycée National in 1928 and receiving his doctorate at the Faculty of Medicine of Haiti in 1934, he began his career in medicine. He served at the Hospital of St. Francis de Sales in 1934 and 1935 and as a consultant at the Emélie Séguineau Clinic from 1936 to 1943. He was also assistant to Major James N. Dwinelle of the U.S. Army Medical Corps. As a result of his fight against yaws he was appointed director of an anti-yaws training center in 1943. Two years later he became chief of the MSA Section on Control of Malaria. He is the author of many medical papers and articles on social problems. One of his books is *Gradual Evolution of Voodoo* (1944).

In 1946 Dr. Duvalier served as director general of the National Public Health Service and in 1947 and 1948 he directed the anti-yaws campaign. As Under Secretary of Labor Dr. Duvalier supervised the organization of that department into several sections directed by trained specialists. Later he became Secretary of Labor and served until May 10, 1950.

Following the *coup d'état* which brought General Paul E. Magloire into the presidency, François Duvalier returned to private life and organized the resistance. In 1954, he was forced to go underground. By the time President Magloire resigned on December 12, 1956, Duvalier was a leading candidate for the presidency. His followers participated in most of the six governments which ruled Haiti during the ten stormy months between Magloire's resignation and Duvalier's inauguration. During this period there was successive rule by three provisional presidents, two governments by executive council, and a military junta.


DR. FRANÇOIS DUVALIER

On August 30, 1957 General A. T. Kebreau's government promulgated an election law fixing the term of office from May 15, 1957 to May 15, 1963. *Time* (October 7, 1957) called his election on September 22 the "freest and most peaceful election in decades." About 71 per cent of the population, including women for the first time, cast over 950,000 votes and elected Duvalier by an overwhelming majority. The electorate also chose twenty-one senators and thirty-seven deputies. Dr. Duvalier was inaugurated at ceremonies in the capital city of Port-au-Prince on October 22.

Haiti shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. Into the western third of this small island are crammed Haiti's 3,305,000 people, 90 per cent of whom are illiterate. Because so much of the country is high mountains, the plains are the most densely populated in the Caribbean area—about 500 persons per square mile in some areas. The nation's economy is largely dependent on several commodities—coffee, sugar, and sisal. The fluctuating world prices of the first two commodities seriously affect the Haitian budget. Other important exports are cacao, cotton, and cabinet woods. These go principally to France and the United States.

Haiti declared its independence from France on January 1, 1804 and thus became the second republic in the Americas and the first in the

DUVALIER, FRANÇOIS—*Continued*

world to be governed constitutionally by Negroes. Although theoretically a constitutional republic, the Haitians have not learned to make peaceful and orderly changes in government. They have had a series of violent revolutions and in 1915 the United States intervened. The armed forces set up a provisional regime of occupation and introduced reforms by force. This occupation continued for nineteen years, gradually becoming less obvious. Post occupation revolutions were less violent, but still not orderly.

Elections were held, but were marked by fraud and disorder. Even the election of September 1957 was not entirely free of fraud, according to *Time* (October 7, 1957).

Tourism is an important source of dollars for Haiti. The January 8, 1958 issue of the New York *Times* carried a full page advertisement extolling Haiti's attractions both for business investors and for vacationers. Cap Haitien, a small but already popular resort in the northern part of the island, has plans for extending its runways to accommodate jet planes. Dr. Duvalier appointed a dynamic Secretary of State for Tourism, Jean A. Magloire, who has hopefully predicted that within a year or two Haiti's tourism will be a $10,000,000 industry (George Horne, New York *Times,* February 2, 1958). In 1957 about 60,000 tourists visited Haiti.

According to the New York *Times* (April 6, 1958) Duvalier's government is attracting foreign capital for long-term development. The Haitian Congress on April 1 approved contracts for a new hotel, airport, shopping center, new housing, flour mills, and expansion of the banana industry, all financed by American industrialists, and sisal and lumber factories financed by French interests.

On April 6, 1958 the New York *Times* reported that the new Haiti administration "has been overtaken by a seasonal slump in tourism and exports" and "the next six months are considered politically delicate. Unemployment and hunger are widespread." Pressures on the administration have been mounting for immediate improvements. Following a series of explosions, on May 2, 1958 Haiti's National Assembly voted a state of siege, giving the government emergency powers and suspending Constitutional guarantees and the immunity of members of the Assembly. Actions of followers of Louis Déjoie, former Senator and defeated candidate in the September 1957 election, were blamed for the special measures (New York *Times,* May 3, 1958).

A cabinet shake-up was announced on June 17. He has launched a campaign to end Haiti's 90 per cent illiteracy by requiring every literate citizen to teach reading and writing to at least one illiterate person.

According to Edward Tomlinson (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* June 28, 1958) "the economic situation in Haiti is desperate. . . . The nation would be totally without cash if the International Monetary Fund and the Export-Import Bank had not come to the rescue. . . . Duvalier's government has created a new civilian armed police force to counterbalance the military and to protect itself from its enemies. . . . There is no opposition press."

After an unsuccessful *coup d'état* and rioting the Haitian National Assembly on July 31, 1958 authorized Duvalier to rule by decree for six months.

Duvalier is married to the former Simone Ovidenand. They have three teen-age girls, Marie Denise, Nicole, and Simone, and a son, Jean Claude, age seven. He is about five feet nine inches tall and of slender build, and has dark, graying hair.

Dr. François Duvalier is a mild-mannered scholar. He is a member of many medical and cultural societies including the Bureau of Haitian Ethnology, the International Institute of Anthropology in Paris, the Ethnographic Society of Paris, the International Institute of American Ideals (Cuba), and the Society of Afro-Cuban Studies (Mexico). At the time of his inauguration his predecessor, General Kebreau, presented him with the Order of Honor and Merit.

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Panorama (Haiti) p 1 D '57
Time 70:38 O 7 '57 por

EARL OF HOME *See* Home, Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, 14th Earl of

EHRICKE, KRAFFT A. Mar. 24, 1917-
Aeronautical engineer

Address: b. Convair-Astronautics, San Diego, Calif.; h. 4615 Kensington Dr., San Diego 16, Calif.

"Space prognosticator" Krafft A. Ehricke, who since 1957 has been assistant to the technical director of Convair-Astronautics of the General Dynamics Corporation, said recently that "we are at the verge of conquering space, of breaking through—just like asparagus about to break through." He has referred to scientific research as "wandering in the tomorrows" (*Time,* January 20, 1958).

Ehricke, now an American citizen, came to the United States from Germany after World War II at the invitation of the U.S. Army, to join its missile and rocket development project. He had worked on the V-2 rocket program at Peenemünde, Germany during the war. The American Rocket Society gave him its astronautics award for work in the field of astronavigation in December 1957. San Diego State College in California has scheduled a course to be given by Ehricke in astronautics.

Krafft A. Ehricke was born in Berlin, Germany on March 24, 1917. As a boy of thirteen, he saw a motion picture about space flight by Hermann Oberth, the rocket pioneer, which inspired an interest in astronautics. He received a degree in aeronautical engineering in April 1942 from the Technical University of Berlin, where he studied under Hans Geiger and took additional courses in celestial mechanics and nuclear physics. His work as a research engineer for Germany's army ordnance began in June 1942 in the power plant section of the Peenemünde Rocket Development Center, and he had a part in the V-2 rocket program until the surrender of Germany in May 1945.

Having left Germany for the United States with a number of other scientists and engineers, from January 1947 to September 1950 he worked on advanced V-2 systems analysis and jet propulsion projects at Fort Bliss, Texas. As chief of the gastrodynamics section, Ehricke then contributed to the work being done at the Army Ballistic Missile Center at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama. In November 1952 he became a preliminary design engineer with Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, New York.

Convair, a division of General Dynamics Corporation, hired Ehricke in November 1954 as a preliminary design specialist for the San Diego division of the Atlas Intercontinental Ballistic Missile project. Work on this project resulted in the formation of the astronautics division, of which he became chief of preliminary design and systems analysis in January 1956. He was assigned to his present position as assistant to the technical director of Convair-Astronautics in March of the following year. It was the Atlas ICBM which the Air Force successfully test-fired at Cape Canaveral, Florida on December 17, 1957.

"At Convair-Astronautics, Ehricke directs an 'advanced systems study group' that is interested chiefly in space travel," as noted in the *New Yorker* (January 4, 1958). He told John Brooks of the *New Yorker,* "Convair expects to make a strong bid for markets in transportation to and from [Venus and Mars] and other planets. Indeed, I may say that we are extremely enthusiastic about the possibilities in this field."

Article writing is regarded by Dr. Ehricke as one of his hobbies. His article "Flight Mechanics of the Satelloid" (*Aero Digest,* July 1956) discusses the value of developing "low-thrust rocket-powdered vehicles, called satelloids, capable of long-duration sustained flight in the extremely rarefied regions of an atmosphere which is too high for a glider and too low for a regular satellite."

He is co-author with Dr. George Gamow (writer and physicist at the University of Colorado) of an article entitled "Rocket Around the Moon," which appeared in *Scientific American* (June 1957). In this article, plans for the use of an elliptical orbit for an unmanned rocket to the moon and back are described and diagrammed. Such a rocket would contain instruments, radio equipment, and a television camera for observation of the moon. The three major determinants of the elliptical orbit would be the pull of earth's gravity, the attraction of the moon, and the attraction of the sun. Of these, the sun's pull would exert the least influence because of its great distance. The round trip would take an estimated 157 hours. Ehricke is at present finishing a book, *Space Flight,* to be published by the Van Nostrand Company.

KRAFFT A. EHRICKE

He has been predicting space travel for a number of years and said at the New York meeting of the American Rocket Society in December 1957 that he believed the projected round trip to Mars could be made in 500, or possibly 350, days and that it might take place within the next ten or fifteen years.

Again, at the Air Force Association's third annual Jet Age Conference in February 1958 he suggested that controlled nuclear energy may make it possible for men to stage nonstop, surface-to-surface flights between the earth and the moon by 1970. Ehricke, who has made models of several space ships, brought to that conference a preliminary design for a two-stage chemonuclear space vehicle. This space ship would be capable of "landing a 22,000-pound payload on the moon or orbiting a 30,000-pound payload around the planet Mars," Dr. Ehricke told the Air Force Association's conference. Carrying a smaller—15,000-pound—payload, the ship could land a scientific expedition on the moon with sufficient fuel to return to the edge of the earth's atmosphere, where glider-like devices would return the men to the earth. However, he said in an interview in *U.S. News and World Report* (March 10, 1958), "I believe that what we have to do first is just to get a man out into a satellite orbit."

The establishment of a nonmilitary, top-level astronautical research and development agency was urged by the space flight technical committee, of which Ehricke is chairman, at the December meeting of the American Rocket Society. Members of the committee included Milton W. Rosen, director of the Navy's Vanguard vehicle project; Wernher von Braun, head of the Army's Jupiter missile program; Karel J. Bossart, participant in the Convair Atlas missile program; and Dr. Hubertus Strughold of the Air Force School of Aviation Medicine. Some of the benefits to the country listed in the nineteen-page plan submitted by the committee are: improved weather observation from satellites, with resultant help to agriculture; use of instrumented satellites as links for intercontinental television and radio transmissions; introduction of special industrial processes because of the vacuum, low temperature, and other features of a satellite environment; usefulness to medical research and practice; propaganda value; increased knowledge of the universe; making "still more apparent the impracticality of war"; and the creation "gradually [of] a more intense feeling of belonging to the same planetary community" (New York *Times,* December 5, 1957).

On July 29, 1958 the U.S. Aeronautics and Space Administration was created to supervise U.S. outerspace activities. The Aeronautics and Space Council, similar to the National Security Council, was also established and is to be headed by the President.

On a number of occasions Ehricke has made a plea for an international astrophysical decade, an extension of the International Geophysical Year, for lunar and interplanetary research by means of artificial comets. He proposed this plan at the October 1957 International Astronautical Congress at Barcelona, Spain and again at the National Aeronautics Association convention in Omaha, Nebraska in November of 1957. "'In [ten] years we not only can send television cameras to the moon, but we can also, with search radar, probe into the mysteries of Venus," he said (New York *Times,* November 23, 1957). Such research would demonstrate to the world "beyond a shadow of a doubt that the old pioneer spirit of Western man who became an American and built this great country is not dead, although it may have been dormant in some fields, but is capable of great new accomplishments" (see Sutton, George P., *C.B.,* July 1958).

Ehricke belongs to the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, the American Rocket Society, and the German Society for Space Research. He is a fellow of the British Interplanetary Society. He was awarded the Gunther Loeser medal for presentation of the best paper at the sixth congress of the International Astronautical Federation, held in Copenhagen, Denmark in the summer of 1955, when he spoke on the problems of returning a space ship into the earth's atmosphere.

Married in 1945, Ehricke and his wife, Ingeborg, have three daughters, Krista, Astrid, and Doris. In addition to article writing, he names astronomy, music, swimming, and walking among his hobbies. He has the conviction that "nobody and nothing under the natural laws of this universe impose any limitations on man except man himself" (*Life,* January 6, 1958).

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Sci Am 196:36 Je '57

EL-BITAR, SALAH *See* Bitar, Salah Eddin

EL-SOLH, SAMI *See* Solh, Sami

EMPIE, PAUL C(HAUNCEY), REV. DR. Feb. 10, 1909- Clergyman

Address: b. c/o National Lutheran Council, 50 Madison Ave., New York 10; h. 72 Norwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N.J.

The National Lutheran Council, the cooperative agency for eight Lutheran bodies representing 4,000,000 members, has been headed for ten years by the Rev. Dr. Paul C. Empie. Since succeeding the Rev. Dr. Ralph H. Long in this post in April 1948, Dr. Empie has sought to relieve the displaced persons problem by relaxation of U.S. immigration restrictions. He was organizer and pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Prince of Peace in Philadelphia and superintendent of the Germantown (Pennsylvania) Home for Orphans and Aged, and is now chairman of the Lutheran Church Productions, Inc., which financed the filming of the motion picture *Martin Luther,* released in 1953.

Paul Chauncey Empie, of French Hugenot ancestry, was born on February 10, 1909 to the Reverend Charles Gideon and Grace Louisa (Diefendorf) Empie at St. Johnsville, New York. His father was a Lutheran minister. He had three brothers and two sisters. At the age of four he moved with his parents to Oldwick, New Jersey and at twelve moved to North Troy, New York. Paul attended Lansingburg High School and was active in debating, music and sports.

There was never any doubt about Paul's choice of career. ("I grew up into it at home," he said.) In 1925 he entered Muhlenberg College, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, majored in languages and received his B.A. degree in 1929. He won letters in baseball, basketball, and track, played tennis, was a member of the student council, language clubs, glee club and band, and received the Schadt Prize for "all around activities."

Graduated from the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, Empie was ordained by the Pennsylvania Ministerium of the United Lutheran Church in America in 1932. For two years he pursued graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. In 1932 he organized a mission church in that city which became known as the Lutheran Church of the Prince of Peace, and served as its pastor until 1937. He then became superintendent of the Germantown (Pennsylvania) Home for Orphans and Aged, serving for four years. His next position was as secretary of benevolence of the Pennsylvania Ministerium from 1941 to 1944.

Lutherans adhere to the doctrine of "justification through the merits of Jesus Christ by faith alone," but the unit of authority is the individual congregation. In general these congregations are grouped into synods which have considerable variation in form of worship. In North America there are now over 7,500,000 Lutherans. Two-thirds of these are represented by the National Lutheran Council, organized in 1918 for cooperative Lutheran action in many areas, including publishing, social action, education, missions, and welfare.

In 1942 Rev. Empie was made a part-time director of the Lutheran World Action, an emergency appeal sponsored by the National Lutheran Council. He was appointed in 1944 the assistant executive director of the council under Ralph H. Long, and during the next four years was director of Lutheran World Action. As such he made in 1946 his first visit to Europe to study relief needs. His report, *In Deed and in Truth,* was published as a pamphlet in 1947. Other pamphlets by Dr. Empie are *Christians Must Pay the Price of Peace* and *Not Against Flesh and Blood.* (In 1944 he was the recipient of the honorary D.D. degree from Muhlenberg College.)

Elected the executive director of the National Lutheran Council in April 1948, Dr. Empie has since that time headed an organization which serves as "councilor" not only to the 2,244,017-member United Lutheran Church in America (headed by Rev. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, see *C.B.,* June 1946), but also to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, American Lutheran Church, Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, United Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lutheran Free Church, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church (Suomi Synod), and American Evangelical Lutheran Church.

In August 1948 Dr. Empie went to Germany as a lecturer and attended, as an alternate delegate, the first World Council of Churches assembly at Amsterdam, the Netherlands. In the following year he went to Germany as a "visiting expert on religious affairs" for the American Military Government, and in July attended the Lutheran World Federation's executive committee meetings at Oxford, England, where the question of Christian resistance to tyranny was discussed. On his return Dr. Empie expressed the personal view that "Christian citizens must oppose states behind the Iron curtain who falsify history, suppress truth, and foster hatred" *Pathfinder* (August 24, 1949).

Dr. Empie became chairman of Lutheran Church Productions, Inc., a cooperative enterprise of the National Lutheran Council and the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, which financed the production by Louis de Rochemont Associates in Germany of the motion picture *Martin Luther.* Dr. Empie, who was credited as a "researcher and adviser," predicted in February 1953 that its release would "involve . . . a certain amount of controversy," and commercial picture houses refused at first to book the film.

At a "test engagement" in Minneapolis in May 1953, however, *Martin Luther* demonstrated "an enormous appeal and pull" (*Variety*). By August of the following year it had received 3000 engagements in the United States, had been witnessed by some 7,000,000 persons and had taken in over $3,000,000. Roman Catholics charged that the film was "historically inaccurate," and it was banned in Quebec, although shown in other Canadian provinces. Commenting in January 1957 on the cancellation of a telecasting of *Martin Luther* by station WGN-TV in Chicago, Dr. Empie said that the banning of the film had "created more discord" than if it had been shown.

N.L.C. News Photo.
REV. DR. PAUL C. EMPIE

Early in 1952 the National Lutheran Council appealed to President Truman "not to impair national unity" by establishing a U.S. Embassy at the Vatican, and a year later advised President Eisenhower that the Council would "oppose with all possible vigor" the appointment of such an Ambassador.

At its thirty-fifth annual convention in February 1953, the National Lutheran Council, which had sponsored the immigration of 36,028 refugees under the Displaced Persons Act, formally urged Congress to substitute "just and workable legislation" for the existing McCarran-Walter immigration act and to establish "statutory priority" for the admission of 100,000 refugees, expellees, escapees, and other displaced persons. In August a Refugee Relief Act providing for 209,000 admissions in three years was signed by President Eisenhower.

It is "quite contrary to what we had hoped for," stated Dr. Empie, since only private individuals can act as sponsors. Only four individuals were admitted under the law during the first six months, and by December 1, 1954, despite efforts by the council to cut red tape, only 9704 had entered the country under it (New York *Times,* February 3, 1955).

An important step in Lutheran affairs was taken in 1956 when three large bodies, the American Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, voted to merge by 1960.

In addition to his D.D. degree from Muhlenberg College, Dr. Empie holds honorary degrees from Capital University (LL.D., 1950), Hartwick College (L.H.D., 1951), and the University of Göttingen (Th.D., 1952), and was decorated in 1949 with the Order of Finland's White Rose and Finland's Lion.

(Continued next page)

EMPIE, PAUL C.—*Continued*

Paul C. Empie and Katharine Goodwin Smith, a social worker, were married on December 27, 1930 and have three daughters, Barbara Goodwin, Charlotte Ann, and Susan Weatherwax. Dr. Empie is five feet nine and one half inches in height, weighs 190 pounds, and has brown eyes and blond hair. He is an active tennis player, enjoys hiking and camping trips, and has been active as a Scoutmaster. Politically, he is nonpartisan.

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EVANS, HUGH IVAN, REV. DR. May 6, 1887-Apr. 23, 1958 Clergyman; leader of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (moderator in 1950-51). See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ap 24 '58

EYTAN, WALTER July 24, 1910- Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Israel; author

Address: b. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem, Israel; c/o Simon and Schuster, Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20; h. 18 Rechov Balfour, Jerusalem, Israel

To observe the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel, Walter Eytan, the Director-General of that nation's Ministry for Foreign Affairs, wrote an account of its foreign relations—*The First Ten Years; A Diplomatic History of Israel* (Simon and Schuster, 1958). His training and experience helped to make the book a valuable contribution—not only his decade of service as Director-General and "architect" of Israel's Foreign Ministry, but also his two years from 1946 to 1948 as principal of the Public Service College in Jerusalem and the years from 1934 to 1946 as lecturer at Queen's College, Oxford, in England.

Wide World

WALTER EYTAN

Walter Ettinghausen (whose surname he subsequently changed to Eytan) was born in Munich, Germany on July 24, 1910, the son of Dr. Maurice Leon Ettinghausen and his wife, the former Hedwig Kahn. His father was a bibliographer. Young Walter had a brother and a sister. With the outbreak of World War I the family moved from Germany to Switzerland and then in 1918, to England. Walter was graduated from St. Paul's School in London in 1928 and then went up to Queen's College, Oxford, on a classical scholarship (Greek and Latin).

After several years he switched to German and was graduated in 1932 with a B.A. degree with first-class honours in medieval and modern languages. Two years later he received the M.A. degree. Appointed lecturer in German at Queen's College, he specialized in philology and medieval German literature and held this lectureship until 1946.

During World War II he served first as a trooper in the Royal Armoured Corps (53d Light Training Regiment) and was then transferred to other war work, in which he was engaged until the latter half of 1945.

During the early 1930's he began to take an interest in Zionism and he visited Palestine in the summers of 1934, 1935, and 1938. He also participated in Zionist congresses at Zürich in 1937 and Geneva in 1939. He became more and more closely associated with the Jewish Agency for Palestine and accepted its offer to go to Jerusalem to establish and run its projected Public Service College. He arrived in Palestine as an immigrant on March 31, 1946.

For the next two years he was the principal of the Public Service College, designed to train young men and women for Jewish government positions, in view of the likelihood of the imminent establishment of a Jewish state, which would need trained civil service staff. Eytan left this post in 1948, when Israel became an independent state. Many of Eytan's pupils became officials in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and others now hold high rank in the Israel defense forces.

Appointed on May 15, 1948 the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Eytan played a considerable part in drawing up the plans for the structure and staffing of the new ministry and in building it into a central department of the government. Previously, but mostly in connection with his new position, he conducted various negotiations promoting the establishment and security of his country.

In 1947 he had been a member of the delegation of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to the United Nations General Assembly. At this session of the Assembly the partition plan for Palestine was adopted, providing for an area of the British mandate to be used to establish a Jewish state. Subsequently the State of Israel was declared and fighting occurred with the surrounding Arab countries.

After almost a year of fighting, armistice talks were held on the island of Rhodes between Egypt and Israel with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche acting as mediator for the United Nations. Eytan headed the Israeli delegation. The General Armistice Agreement was signed on February 24, 1949 and Eytan described it as "fair and honorable" to both Egypt and Israel.

He gave this estimate of its effect: "It liquidates the war, and, I hope, marks the first step toward peace. It provides for a reduction and withdrawal of forces on both sides of the Egyptian-Israeli frontier, while allowing both countries to safeguard their legitimate needs in security and defense. Negotiations have been difficult, but they have been carried on in a spirit of harmony and mutual understanding which augurs well for the future" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 24, 1949).

Subsequently armistice agreements were reached with Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria. Efforts were made under the auspices of the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding between Israel and the Arab nations and a conference was held in Lausanne, Switzerland to further this objective, but to no avail. Eytan headed the Israeli delegation to this conference from April to July 1949.

With the failure to reach a peace settlement, the armistice agreements remained in effect, but border raids continued and tension increased. On October 29, 1956 Israeli forces attacked Egypt on the Sinai Peninsula and on October 31 British and French pilots bombed the Suez Canal Zone area. The United Nations brought about withdrawal of these forces (see Hare, Raymond A., *C.B.,* July 1957).

Eytan declared: "A great responsibility now rests on the United Nations—the responsibility for asserting international rule in Gaza and making it impossible for Egypt to return to the area and resume the murderous activities which led up to the Sinai campaign last October" (New York *Times,* March 12, 1957). Much of what the Israelis hoped to achieve by their campaign was not realized.

Other of Eytan's negotiations have been conducted on special missions to the Swedish government in 1950 and to the Indian government in 1952. He headed the Israeli delegation to the "Atoms for Peace" conference, held in Geneva, Switzerland in 1955. He made a routine tour of Israeli diplomatic missions in Eastern Europe in May 1956. On his return Eytan commented that "he was convinced that the Soviet bloc wanted peace in the Middle East" (New York *Times,* July 17, 1956).

For a number of years Eytan has made broadcasts, particularly over the Israeli overseas service (Kol Zion Lagolah), on which his weekly *Personal Column* has been a special feature since 1950. A selection of his broadcasts was published in 1957 in Spanish in Argentina under the title of *En Frente a Una Belligerencia Obstirada.* He has also written articles for newspapers and magazines.

In 1958 Simon and Schuster published Eytan's book *The First Ten Years; A Diplomatic History of Israel.* George L. Cassidy wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (May 18, 1958) that Eytan "relates the long, frustrating struggle of Israel to make peace with her Arab neighbors and the largely successful effort to establish friendly relations with other nations, marred though it is by the increasing hostility of the Iron Curtain countries and the aloofness of most members of the Asian bloc."

"It is an incisive marshalling of the evidence in support of Israel's cause, and it is convincing," noted Anthony Hartley in the London *Spectator* (May 9, 1958). "It is a service . . . to have this comprehensive record by one who moulded the policy," observed the London *Times Literary Supplement* (May 2). *Library Journal* (April 15) recommended the book for all subject collections. D. A. Schmidt in the New York *Times Book Review* (April 27) expressed the hope that some day when Eytan has become an ex-Director-General "he will relax and try again . . . and share confidences with his readers."

In the New York *Post Magazine* (April 27, 1958), Joseph P. Lash commented that "this exposition of Israel's foreign policy during its first decade should be obligatory reading for anyone—professional diplomat or layman—interested in Israel's relations with the world generally and the Arabs particularly." He also noted that Eytan "is a practicing diplomat and there are obvious reticences in this book. Its subtitle—'A Diplomatic History of Israel'—is apt in more than one sense."

Walter Eytan married Vera Schiff in 1938. They had three children: David, Ruth, and Jonathan. They were divorced in 1955. Eytan and Beatrice Hope Levison, a landscape architect, were married on April 2, 1958.

In *The First Ten Years* Eytan wrote: "The task of building up the Foreign Ministry and Foreign Service of Israel has been . . . satisfying and . . . engrossing. It has meant a great deal of hard work—but who would not wish to have worked hard these ten historic years? Service in the cause of Israel has rewards all its own: there have been few days which have not brought something in the way of excitement, romance or achievement."

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FANFANI, AMINTORE (fän-fä'nê) Feb. 6, 1908- Premier of Italy; economist; historian
Address: b. Premier's Office, Rome, Italy; h. Viala Porta Vercellina 10, Milan, Italy

The Premier of Italy since July 1, 1958, Amintore Fanfani heads a coalition government of Christian Democrats and Democratic Social-

Crescente, Rome

AMINTORE FANFANI

ists pledged to alignment with the West in foreign affairs and a "New Deal"-type program to combat Communism at home. Known as the "little professor," he heads the Democratic Initiative bloc within the Christian Democratic party, in which he succeeded the late Alcide de Gasperi as Secretary General in July 1954.

Dr. Fanfani was Premier for a short time in early 1954 and was in several postwar Cabinets. A former professor of political economy, he is the author of about forty books; in some he expounds his theory that "there is an unbridgeable gulf between Catholicism and capitalism." Fanfani succeeded Adone Zoli as Premier.

Amintore Fanfani was born in Pieve Santo Stefano, Arezzo, Tuscany February 6, 1908 to Giuseppe Fanfani, a country doctor, and the former Anita Leo. Amintore was named after the man who wrote *Hymn of the Workers,* a labor union song. When his father died the family had to struggle. As a teen-ager, Amintore turned to Fascism in what he called a "temporary aberration" (*Time,* July 14, 1958).

At the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan, he excelled in mathematics and physics, but later chose the field of political economy for his doctorate, which was awarded in 1932. His thesis was published in 1933 as *Le Origini dello Spirito Capitalistico in Italia* (The Origins of the Capitalistic Spirit in Italy) and was followed in 1934 by a work known in English as *Catholicism, Capitalism, and Protestantism.* An English translation was published by Sheed & Ward in 1935. It was reissued in 1938 and 1955.

Fanfani has described his personal and political philosophy as deriving from the Sermon on the Mount. After his appointment in 1936 to teach economic history at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, he joined a group known as the "little professors" who lived ascetically in monastery cells and walked barefoot (*Newsweek,* January 25, 1954). This group was the nucleus of Democratic Initiative, the liberal wing of the postwar Christian Democratic party.

In 1938 Fanfani had the first part of his three-volume *Storia delle dottrine Economiche* (History of Economic Doctrine) published; it was completed in 1946. This was followed by other works including *Colloqui sui Poveri* (Talks with the Poor) in 1950. Called up for military service in September 1943, Fanfani took refuge in Switzerland where, during the remainder of World War II, he taught interned Italians at the universities of Geneva and Lausanne.

Returning to Italy in 1945, he later became active in the secretarial office of the Christian Democratic party, the successor to the Popular party of pre-Fascist days. In June 1946 Fanfani was elected to represent the Arezzo-Siena-Grosseto area in the Constituent Assembly which drafted a new constitution, effective January 1, 1948. At the assembly he served as a member of the Eleventh Committee (labor and social insurance). He was appointed in May 1947 as Minister of Labor and Social Welfare in the government of Alcide de Gasperi.

Elected in April, 1948 to the Chamber of Deputies, he continued as Minister of Labor and Social Welfare and put into operation a "seven-year plan for building workers' houses financed jointly by workers, the government, and employers" (New York *Times,* January 16, 1954). Fanfani also played a significant role in the creation of non-Communist labor unions which broke the monopoly of the Communist-controlled General Federation of Labor.

The "little professor" resigned from the Cabinet in January 1950, after de Gasperi had "refused to give him the authority to carry out, through more dynamic and 'productivist' economic policies, a frontal attack on unemployment" (Leo M. Wollemborg, Washington *Post,* January 24, 1954). He was out of office until July 1951, when he was recalled by de Gasperi to become Minister of Agriculture and Forests, in which post "he presided over the redistribution of nearly 2,000,000 acres of farm land to 150,000 peasant families" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 30, 1958).

Re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1953, Fanfani became Minister of the Interior in the eighth de Gasperi government on July 16. When a new Cabinet was formed later that month by Giuseppe Pella, a Christian Democrat, Fanfani retained his post.

From Fanfani's viewpoint Pella proved "too conservative, too close to the Monarchists" (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 17, 1954). After the resignation of the Pella government a new Cabinet was formed by Fanfani on January 19, 1954. His government lasted only eleven days, resigning after the loss of a vote of confidence.

Like his predecessors, Fanfani had been dependent on the support of parties other than his own, and even the Christian Democrats were not unanimously in favor of his "New Deal" program calling for extension of the

Fanfani housing plan, superhighway construction, curbs on bureaucracy, and punishment of tax evaders.

Nevertheless, Fanfani was regarded as "unique among Italian politicians in his vigorous cultivation of popular support" (Herbert L. Matthews, New York *Times*, June 27, 1954). As a result of success in the municipal elections, his Democratic Initiative bloc dominated the party's fifth national congress in June 1954. De Gasperi, who remained the titular head of the party, resigned shortly afterwards as secretary-general because of ill health, and Fanfani was elected to that post.

In 1954 he was made a professor of the Università degli Studi in Rome. In the summer of 1956 he visited Washington, D.C., to discuss "significant aspects of United States-Italian cooperation." As Premier-designate in June 1957 Fanfani attempted to form a coalition government, but "his effort collapsed" (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 22, 1957).

Opening early in February 1958 the Christian Democratic campaign for the coming general election, secretary-general Fanfani advocated a foreign policy favoring the West, a middle-of-the-road policy in domestic affairs, and "firm determination not to yield to communism" (Paul Hofmann, New York *Times*, February 3, 1958). At the May 25-26 elections the party won 273 of the 596 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, but did not command an absolute majority.

The incumbent one-party (Christian Democratic) Cabinet of Premier Adone Zoli (see *C.B.*, March 1958) resigned in the following month. President Giovanni Gronchi then called on Fanfani to form a new Cabinet, which was sworn in on July 2, 1958.

In foreign affairs the Fanfani Cabinet is committed to strengthening NATO and closer integration with other West European countries, and in domestic matters it has a program calling for improvement of education, expansion of social benefits, the creation of a Ministry of Health, priority for working-class housing, exploitation of sources of energy, extension of state financing of industry, and defending the consumer against monopoly.

"Not since Italy became a republic after World War II had an Italian government leaned so far to the left," noted *Time* (July 14, 1958). Fanfani gave to Giuseppe Saragat four Cabinet posts, dropped Giuseppe Pella as Foreign Minister and took the post himself. A trade unionist was included in his Cabinet. Absent from the coalition Cabinet were the Liberals, Italy's nearest equivalent to a free-enterprise party.

At the invitation of President Eisenhower, Premier Fanfani visited the United States in July 1958. He feels that the Arab world, including Gamal Abdel Nasser's Egypt, will work in harmony with the West if measures are taken to raise Arab standards of living through an international organization like NATO. He suggested a three-point program to meet the Middle East problem (see New York *Times*, August 1, 1958).

Only five feet three inches in height, Amintore Fanfani has been called the "Tom Thumb of Italian politics." He is "blunt, aggressive, and furiously energetic." He sometimes works thirty-six hours a day and "keeps going at a fast pace on catnaps, sips of water, and apples" (*Newsweek*, January 25, 1954). Painting, and playing operas on the piano are his chief relaxations. Fanfani and Biancarosa Provasoli were married in 1939 and have two sons and five daughters.

"A deeply moral man," according to *Time* (July 14, 1958) Fanfani believes something must be done to help 2,000,000 Italians who have no jobs and the other millions who, even with jobs, live in poverty.

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FEISAL II, KING OF IRAQ May 2, 1935-July 14, 1958 Succeeded his father on April 4, 1939 to throne of kingdom of Iraq; took royal oath on his eighteenth birthday, May 2, 1953; shot by unknown assassin during July 14, 1958 revolt against Feisal's pro-Western government. See *Current Biography* (July) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Jl 17 '58

FERMI, MRS. ENRICO *See* Fermi, Laura

FERMI, LAURA (CAPON) (fār′ mē) 1907- Writer

Address: h. 5327 S. University Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

As part of a plan to bring the teaching of high school physics up to date, Mrs. Laura Fermi is directing the preparation of a series of monographs on scientific subjects for the Physical Science Study Committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The widow of Dr. Enrico Fermi, Nobel Prizewinner in Physics, she has written a number of books and articles which show an ability to handle complex scientific detail with clarity and simplicity. In the summer of 1955 she attended the U.N.-sponsored International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva as the official historian for the U.S. delegation and later wrote about American participation in the conference in *Atoms for the World* (1957).

Laura Capon was born in Rome, Italy in 1907, one of four children in a family of nonobservant Jews. She has two sisters, Anna and Paola, and a brother, Sandro. Her father was an officer in the Italian Navy. In the spring of 1924 in Rome, on a Sunday afternoon jaunt

LAURA FERMI

with some friends, Laura first met Enrico Fermi (see *C.B.,* October 1945), a promising physicist. Two years later she met him again, on a summer vacation at Santa Cristina in the Dolomites. Back in Rome in the fall of 1926, Laura Capon continued her courses as a student in general science at the University of Rome, where Fermi was professor of physics. They were married on July 19, 1928.

With the wife of another scientist, Laura Fermi wrote *Alchimia del Tempo Nostro,* published in 1936. In his experiments in 1934 her husband was searching for the "synthetic" element 93, which he proposed to make by bombarding uranium with slow neutrons. Actually he fissured or split the atom, but did not realize it until some years later. Although the report of the experiment met with much controversy, it brought him the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1938 "for the discovery of new radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation, and for the discovery of nuclear reactions brought about by slow electrons." The announcement of the award coincided with Mussolini's Manifesto della Razza—the endorsement of the race myth. The Fermis decided to flee the country and in December 1938 used the trip to Stockholm to receive the prize as their means of escape.

On January 2, 1939 the Fermis arrived in the United States with their daughter, Nella, born in 1931 and their son, Giulio, born in 1936. Laura and Enrico Fermi had visited the United States in 1930, and the scientist had made several subsequent visits. He now accepted a position in the physics department at Columbia University, and for six months the family lived in New York City, later moving to Leonia, New Jersey.

Because of his contributions to uranium research, Fermi was chosen in 1941 as one of the scientists for the U.S. Government's atom bomb project. When the United States entered the war later in that year, Fermi was considered an enemy alien (he and his wife became U.S. citizens in 1944) but was allowed to continue the work that led to the operation in December 1942 of the first atomic pile and the achievement of a chain reaction. For his part in this historic event, which took place in the squash court at the University of Chicago, he received the Congressional Medal of Merit in 1946.

Just as Laura Fermi and the two children had accompanied the scientist to Chicago, so also they moved with him in August 1944 to Los Alamos, New Mexico for work on the bomb. In early 1946 the Fermi family returned to Chicago, where Fermi joined the staff of the Institute for Basic Research at the University of Chicago.

All these events are set down in Laura Fermi's *Atoms in the Family; My Life with Enrico Fermi* (University of Chicago Press), published in November 1954, just before the death of Enrico Fermi, on November 28. In speaking of her efforts to learn English, Laura Fermi, who spent two years writing her book, said, "My Italian had become very rusty. My English although it was getting good was not entirely fluent. So here I was torn, or rather stuck, between two languages — one half-forgotten and the other half-learned. Believe me, writing was a chore." When the University of Chicago Press had first suggested that she prepare the biography of Enrico Fermi, she had demurred, "I cannot. My husband is the man I cook for and iron shirts for. How can I take him that seriously?" (*Saturday Review,* May 4, 1957).

A critic for the *Saturday Review* (October 30, 1954) observed of the biographer that Mrs. Fermi "emerges as a perceptive writer uniquely qualified to comment on some of the human aspects of nuclear research." C. J. Rolo (*Atlantic Monthly,* December 1954) noted that she has told "her extremely interesting story . . . with intelligence, skill, and an attractive common sense of feeling."

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission asked Mrs. Fermi to attend the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva in August 1955, as official historian of the U.S. delegation. *Atoms for the World* (University of Chicago Press, 1957) is her informal account of the happenings at Geneva, and of the effects the peaceful atom can have on the world. The book "pin-points what the conferences taught us about Russian science and commercial atomic power." Maurice Dolbier commented that Laura Fermi "combines domestic detail with a careful presentation of the problems and projects that we must face as a result of the opening up of a vast new field of energy" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 6, 1957). W. L. Laurence in the New York *Times* and Gerald Wendt in the New York *Herald Tribune* praised the book; a less favorable review was in *Canadian Forum,* July 1957.

Her participation in the conference also resulted in a number of magazine articles. "The Prettiest Reactor Ever Built" (*Reporter,* November 17, 1955) described the U.S. reactor set up on the grounds of the Palais des Nations in

Geneva. In "An Atomic Surprise" (*Parade*, May 5, 1957) Mrs. Fermi discussed the U.S.S.R. exhibit at the conference and warned, "No matter what other weaknesses time may reveal in the Soviet empire, we must recognize Russia's very real scientific know-how."

The scientific monographs on which Laura Fermi is currently working are expected to be published by Doubleday & Company in paperback form both for M.I.T.'s Physical Science Study Committee and the general public.

Of a warm, sensitive nature, as her books show, Mrs. Fermi is often also witty and shrewd in her observations. "She writes," Gerald Wendt pointed out, "as if she were conversing simply with friends and neighbors but with a sure insight into revealing moments and remarks and with a glowing fondness for the men of the nuclear age" (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review*, April 7, 1957).

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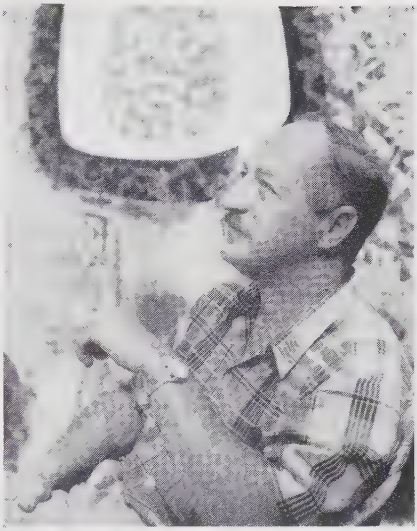

Ken Whitmore

JOHN FERREN

FERREN, JOHN (MILLARD) Oct. 17, 1905- Artist

Address: b. Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.; c/o Stable Gallery, 924 7th Ave., New York 19; h. 15 W. 73d St., New York 23

When American artist John Ferren was exhibiting in Paris during the late 1930's with other abstractionists such as Giacometti, Kandinsky and Hartung, Gertrude Stein in *Everybody's Autobiography* wrote: "He is the only American painter foreign painters in Paris consider as a painter and whose paintings interest them. He is young yet and might only perhaps nobody can do that thing called abstract painting." The pictures which Ferren has exhibited recently represent a decisive departure in the direction of representation from the abstract impressionism of his earlier years. Reviewing his exhibition at the Stable Gallery in New York, Dore Ashton (New York *Times*. February 15, 1957) wrote: "He has returned to the identifiable object, trying to endow it with symbolical significance, and he has used a compositional device long neglected, that of absolute symmetry. The vase, or vessel, is Ferren's symbol. He has elected to return to the symbol within the painting rather than to use the summary of effects within the painting itself as symbol."

Ferren, who formerly taught at the Brooklyn Museum Art School (1946-50), at Cooper Union (1947-54) and the University of California at Los Angeles (1953), is now an instructor of art at Queens College, Flushing, Long Island, New York. His work has been exhibited at the Whitney Museum of American Art, Museum of Modern Art, Guggenheim Museum, and the Stable Gallery in New York, and in leading galleries in California, at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and other major galleries. Examples of his paintings were included in the Museum of Modern Art's tour of capitals of Europe in 1955, and in the exhibition touring Europe during 1956; in the Art Institute of Chicago Biennial and the University of Illinois Annual.

John Millard Ferren was born at Pendleton, Oregon on October 17, 1905, the son of James William and Verna Zay (Westfall) Ferren. His father was a businessman. He has a brother, Roy. His family had long been associated with the West: his maternal great-grandfather was a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In John's early childhood his parents moved to San Francisco and later to Los Angeles, where he was graduated from the Polytechnic High School in 1923. Until then he had no formal training in art, but he began creative work in his late teens as a sculptor, doing mainly portrait heads of friends. As he had the ambition to become an electrical engineer, he went to work for the local telephone company. Soon he arranged to be transferred to San Francisco, and there he lived on Telegraph Hill, where there was a small colony of artists among whom Ferren found congenial friends, including Kenneth Rexworth, the poet. His friends posed as models for his avocational sculpture, and after a time he turned to doing imaginary heads.

In San Francisco what had been Ferren's casual interest in modeling gradually developed into professional ambition, and in the years from 1925 to 1929 he contributed sculpture for exhibit in the San Francisco and Los Angeles annuals. He gave up his work with the telephone company to take a more lucrative job in a local stoneyard carving tombstones, which allowed him more free time.

In a chapter Ferren wrote for *The Hour of Insight* (Harper, 1954) compiled by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, edited by

FERREN, JOHN—*Continued*

R. M. MacIver, he recounts that one afternoon he was taking a walk with poet Kenneth Rexworth in the hills behind Berkeley. "I placed my hand on a tree trunk," Ferren wrote. "I instantaneously felt that every element of the landscape was alive—the light, air, ground and trees. All were interrelated, living the same life, and (this is important to my art) their forms were all interchangeable."

This psychological experience of Ferren's has been described as a case of *participation mystique*. Henceforward he ceased to be concerned with the appearance of things, seeking rather to reproduce in the spectator the sense of unity he had experienced. His sculpture accordingly became more and more abstract. Although he made biomorphic forms with only a suggestion of the head and figure, they did not seem completely satisfying, and he presently gave up sculpture for the freer medium of painting—which offered him further the resources of color (*Art Digest,* February 15, 1953).

His good wages from the stoneyard enabled Ferren to save enough to travel to Europe in 1929. He studied in Paris at the Académie de la Grande Chaumière, the Sorbonne (University of Paris), Académie Ronson and Académie Colarosi; and, in subsequent visits, at the University of Salamanca, Spain and the University of Florence, Italy. In France, he met some artists, including Hans Hofmann and the Spaniard Ortiz de Zarate, whose daughter, Laure, he married in 1932.

Back in San Francisco in 1930, Ferren had his first one-man show of paintings; they reflected current European influences (as of Matisse) and contrasted with the wave of Mexicanism then overflowing California. Hofmann, who had just come to America, gave Ferren his approval and encouragement.

Ferren returned to Paris in 1931. Then, moving to Majorca, he painted many watercolors showing the influence of the late watercolors of Cézanne. Meanwhile he continued to exhibit in Paris and in San Francisco. When he returned to Paris in 1934 he found favor not only with those groups of artists that shared his outlook and style, such as the Surindépendants and the Abstraction-Création group, but also with Christian Xervos, who reproduced and praised his work in *Cahiers d'art.* Ferren's viability was such that in New York in 1936 he could figure among the "concretionists." By this time his reputation was made.

From 1934 to 1938 Ferren exhibited extensively both in Europe and America. His works had begun to find buyers among prominent collectors, of whom Albert Gallatin, himself one of the early abstract artists of America, was among the first. His pictures also began to find their way into the permanent collections of important American museums (*Art News,* February 1954). It was in 1937 that Ferren began making the "plasters" which gained him widespread recognition. These show small closely integrated patterns etched on a plaster surface from which were later gouged out areas then treated with bright color.

In 1938, as war clouds hung over Europe, Ferren turned from abstraction and made a series of tragic heads which Picasso admired and called "premonitions of war." In 1939 he settled in New York, having formulated a new point of view: "Art is the communication of man to man, and the only thing that man can or should understand is the misery and hope of man." He painted still-lifes and figures.

After America entered the war Ferren became a civilian employee in the Office of War Information (OWI) and in May 1943 he went to North Africa attached to the psychological warfare division as chief of radio propaganda beamed to Italy, the invasion of which he followed. Transferred then to SHAEF, he served as chief of publications for France until after the end of the War, when he was discharged with the rank of assimilated major. For this publication work he was awarded the Bronze Star.

On his return to America he became a teacher, first at the Brooklyn Museum Art School (1946-50) and then at Queens College (since 1950), with miscellaneous other temporary assignments. In recent years he has been in demand as a public lecturer, and he has written of his ideas on art. For the film *The Trouble With Harry,* directed by Alfred Hitchcock and presented by Paramount Pictures in 1955, Ferren did advisory work and provided the paintings and drawings required for the setting. He has participated in contemporary art panel discussions at the Jewish Theological Seminary, Industrial Research Institute, Art Forum, Arts Club of Chicago, and other organizations.

John Ferren is a well-known personality in the circle of New York artists, being particularly active in connection with "The Club" (an informal group of predominately New York artists whose exhibitions at the Stable Gallery have become a conspicuous annual feature in recent years). Ferren has been director of "The Club" since 1955. Reviewing the exhibition of Ferren's work at the Stable Gallery from February 11 to March 2, 1957, *Arts* (February 1957) observed: "It is a burst of glorious color and glittering gold and silver which cannot fail to dazzle and delight the eye. . . . There is a kinship with Byzantine art in the decorative shimmering surfaces and with the repetitive continuity of Persian art . . . a bold and provocative show."

Ferren's marriage to Laure Ortiz de Zarate in 1932 was terminated, and in 1940 he married Inez Chatfield, by whom he had one daughter, Gael, who was killed in a traffic accident, the tragedy for a time affecting his work. This marriage ended in divorce in 1948. On December 10, 1949 he married Rae Tonkel, an art student. They have one son, Bran. Ferren has a summer home in Brentwood, California.

John Ferren is five feet ten and one-half inches in height, weighs 175 pounds, has blue eyes and graying auburn hair and a clipped moustache. An active type (he is a tweed-suit-and-pipe sort of man whose hobby is camping in the desert), John Ferren expects activity of others: "Art is no more passively perceived than is a mathematical formula" (*Arts & Architecture,* December 1952). Concerning himself and his art: "Creative workers live close to mystery," he has declared.

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FIELDS, DOROTHY July 15, 1905- Librettist; lyric writer
Address: b. c/o ASCAP, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22

FIELDS, HERBERT July 26, 1898- Librettist
Address: h. Warwick Hotel, 65 W. 54th St., New York 19; b. c/o ASCAP, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22

Bulletin: Herbert Fields died on March 24, 1958

The brother-and-sister writing team of Herbert and Dorothy Fields achieved theatrical recognition for the books and lyrics of such long-run Broadway musical comedies as *Up In Central Park* (1945), *Annie Get Your Gun* (1946), and *Mexican Hayride* (1944) and others, which later were made into successful motion pictures. Miss Fields recently completed the lyrics for a musical version of the Broadway hit comedy *Junior Miss,* by her older brother, Joseph, which was seen on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television network on December 20, 1957.

Herbert and Dorothy Fields began their collaboration in 1936 on the film *Riviera,* the first of their many screen plays. *Let's Face It!* (1941) was their first collaboration on a Broadway musical comedy libretto, although Dorothy had achieved success earlier as a song-writing partner of Jimmy McHugh in *Blackbirds of 1928* and as lyricist for composer Jerome Kern. Her song "The Way You Look Tonight" won an Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award ("Oscar"). Other popular songs with lyrics by Miss Fields are "On the Sunny Side of the Street," "Lovely to Look At," and "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby."

Dorothy Fields was born in Allenhurst, New Jersey on July 15, 1905, one of the four children of Lewis Maurice Schoenfeld, actor, better known as Lew M. Fields of the famous comedy team Weber and Fields. Her mother was Rose (Harris) Fields. She has two brothers, Joseph, the older, who became a Broadway playwright, and Herbert, a librettist, and a sister, now Mrs. Daniel Friedlander. One year after Dorothy was born, the Fields and Weber partnership ended, and Fields became a Broadway producer and starred in many of his own shows.

United Press Photo

DOROTHY FIELDS

Dorothy attended public schools in New York City and was graduated from the Benjamin Franklin High School. In her spare time she played the piano and wrote poetry. According to Mary Braggiotti (New York *Post Magazine,* October 11, 1947), she tried out for a job as an actress in a stock company, but her father intervened. She began writing poetry for magazines and taught dramatic art at Benjamin Franklin High School. Composer Jimmy McHugh asked her to write lyrics for his song "Our American Girl," for which she was paid fifty dollars. With McHugh she wrote other songs including some for the Cotton Club revues in Harlem. They caught the attention of Lew Leslie, producer of *Blackbirds of 1928,* who commissioned the McHugh-Fields numbers "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," "Digga-Digga-Do," and "I Must Have that Man." Leslie's next production, *International Revue* (1930), starred Harry Richman and Gertrude Lawrence, and the McHugh-Fields team furnished the hit numbers "Exactly Like You" and "On the Sunny Side of the Street."

Motion picture studios sought their services and McHugh and Fields went to Hollywood for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's picture *Love In The Rough.* For Paramount they wrote songs for *Every Night At Eight.* The Radio-Keith Orpheum studio asked Dorothy to write the lyrics for Jerome Kern's songs in the film version of *Roberta.* With Kern she also wrote the lyrics for *Swingtime,* including "The Way You Look Tonight," which received the 1936 Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences song award. With her brother Herbert she collaborated in 1936 on the first of their many screen plays.

Herbert Fields was born in New York City on July 26, 1898. He attended the DeWitt Clinton High School and was active on the school

Portrait by
G. Maillard Kesslere, B.P.

HERBERT FIELDS

paper *Clintonian,* a member of the Good English Club, the French Society, and the swimming team.

After Herbert was graduated from high school in 1914, he entered Columbia University, where he majored in English, joined the Dramatic Society and became friends with Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart. The trio collaborated on two varsity shows. Fields wrote the books and directed the shows. Their first Broadway production was the *Garrick Gaieties* (1925) and (1926). Fields wrote the books; Rodgers and Hart, the music and lyrics. Four of their shows were produced by Fields's father, Lew Fields: *Dearest Enemy* (1925), *The Girl Friend,* and *Peggy Ann* (1926), and *A Connecticut Yankee* (1927); the last named played 266 performances in New York.

Another hit show on Broadway in 1927 with libretto by Herbert Fields was *Hit the Deck,* which had music and lyrics by Vincent Youmans. *Present Arms* and *Chee-Chee* followed in 1928. Also in 1928 Lew Fields produced—and starred in—*Hello Daddy.* The book by Herbert Fields was based on the comedy *The High Cost of Loving,* for which Jimmy McHugh and Dorothy Fields wrote the music and lyrics. It played 198 performances.

As librettist, Herbert wrote for four Cole Porter Broadway musical shows: *Fifty-Million Frenchmen* (1929), *The New Yorkers* (1930), *America's Sweetheart* (1931), and *Pardon My English* (1932). He went to Hollywood in 1933 and worked on screen plays *Let's Fall in Love* (1934), *Hands Across the Table, Mississippi, People Will Talk* and *Ship Cafe* (1935). Dorothy collaborated with Herbert on her first screen play, *Riviera,* in 1936, and *Love Before Breakfast* the same year, also on *Fools For Scandal,* released in 1938.

Herbert Fields returned to Broadway to write the book with Buddy de Sylva for the Cole Porter musical *DuBarry Was a Lady,* which starred Ethel Merman and Bert Lahr in 1939. The following season, with de Sylva and Cole Porter, Fields collaborated on *Panama Hattie,* starring Ethel Merman and James Dunn.

Let's Face It!, based on the farce *Cradle Snatchers,* starring Danny Kaye with music and lyrics by Cole Porter, was the first Herbert and Dorothy Fields libretto for Broadway. Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* October 30, 1941) said that everything about the show was "bright, brisk and continuously enjoyable." *The Father Takes a Wife,* a screen musical by the Fields team, was released the same year.

Their next venture, *Something For the Boys,* an Ethel Merman vehicle with Cole Porter tunes, was hailed by *Life* (February 8, 1943) as "joyous entertainment . . . spiced with rowdy good humor." It made a fifth show in simultaneous production for "The Fabulous Fields Family," as *Life* (February 22, 1943) described them. *Let's Face It!* was still running. Joseph Fields's *Doughgirls, My Sister Eileen* and *Junior Miss,* the last two with Jerome Chodorov, were running on Broadway.

Dorothy and Herbert selected a female Mexican bullfighter as a subject for a musical, and with Cole Porter, Hassard Short, and Mike Todd visited Mexico to gather material. The result was *Mexican Hayride,* starring Bobby Clark with June Havoc as the lady bullfighter. Burton Rascoe (New York *World-Telegram,* January 29, 1944) called the book "inspired . . . and full of ingenious incidents."

The Fields next explored the New York of 1870, during the reign of Boss Tweed, the Tammany Hall czar, and wove a plot around the swindle involved when the city's "ugly backyard" was turned into a beautiful park. Herbert and Dorothy co-authored the book *Up In Central Park,* and Dorothy wrote the lyrics for Sigmund Romberg's melodies. Burton Rascoe (New York *World-Telegram,* January 29, 1945) thought that it was "as quaint, colorful and spirited as a Currier and Ives skating print . . . one of the most charming musicals ever staged." The play ran for 504 performances on Broadway and had a successful revival in the 1952-53 season.

Annie Get Your Gun (1946), starring Ethel Merman, with book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields, music and lyrics by Irving Berlin, was acclaimed by the critics as a "smash hit." It ran for 1147 performances in New York. A national company toured the United States, and the show was an outstanding success in Europe and Australia.

The Fields worked on the movie scripts of *Up In Central Park, Mexican Hayride,* and *Annie Get Your Gun.* The latter, written with Sidney Sheldon, won a 1950 Screen Writers' Guild award. Their next Broadway attraction was *Arms and the Girl* (1950) starring Nanette Fabray. Dorothy Fields wrote the lyrics for Morton Gould's music.

During 1951 Dorothy Fields wrote sixty-two sets of lyrics, including those for Ezio Pinza in the motion picture *Mr. Imperium,* and collaborated with Harold Arlen on the music for *Excuse My Dust* and *Texas Carnival.* She also wrote the lyrics for the Arthur Schwartz melodies in the Betty Smith-George Abbott stage production of *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn,* which starred Shirley Booth. William Hawkins (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 30, 1951) commented that Dorothy Fields was in "top form" as a lyricist, which was "close to peerless."

On his own, Herbert Fields worked on the screen plays *Slightly French* (1950) and *The Hot Heiress* (1951). With his sister, he worked on the book of *By the Beautiful Sea,* a musical comedy with a turn-of-the-century, Coney Island background, which starred Shirley Booth. Arthur Schwartz and Dorothy Fields collaborated on the music and lyrics. Ward Morehouse (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 10, 1954) found it "a lively, full-bodied and ingratiating show."

The Fields do most of their work at Dorothy's home in Brewster, New York. Herbert is a bachelor and lives in a New York hotel. Dorothy married Eli D. Lahm, a clothing manufacturer, in 1938. There are two children: David, born in 1941, and Eliza, in 1944. The family have an apartment in New York, but the estate in Brewster furnishes the right working environment for Dorothy and her collaborators. When Herbert and Dorothy get together—they told Mary Braggiotti (New York *Post,* October 11, 1947)—they talk for about eight weeks; both make notes and often pace the porch. After that, it is an 8:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily routine of work.

Gilbert W. Gabriel (*Cue,* July 21, 1951) described Dorothy as "one of those early-rising, fury-typing, all-day indefatigables." She is tall and slender, has chestnut hair and hazel eyes. William Hawkins called her "tense" in contrast to her brother, who has a "relaxed" attitude. Herbert is five feet six inches tall, weighs 153 pounds, and has brown eyes and gray-black hair. Their interests vary, too. Herbert likes paintings by Old Masters and opera, while Dorothy prefers French moderns and symphonic music. Herbert's hobby is horses (hunters and jumpers) and he once owned a stable of hunters at Chappaqua. Riding is his favorite sport. Dorothy enjoys playing tennis. Herbert is a Democrat and Dorothy is a Republican.

Herbert Fields is a representative of the Dramatists' Guild on the Council of the Authors' League of America. Dorothy Fields is secretary of the Dramatists' Guild. Both were elected in 1949. Dorothy is one of the few women members of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP).

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FIELDS, HERBERT *See* Fields, Dorothy

FLANDIN, PIERRE-ÉTIENNE Apr. 12, 1889-June 13, 1958 Former Premier of France (1934) and collaborator of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain in the Vichy Government as Foreign Minister (1940). See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 Je 14 '58

FOGARTY, ANNE February 2, 1919- Fashion designer

Address: b. c/o Saks Fifth Ave., New York 22; h. 322 E. 57th St., New York 22

American fashion designer Anne Fogarty has won her reputation as a designer of clothes for youthful figures. At the outset of her career she worked for a dress house which made clothing for teen-agers. She is credited with launching the ballerina skirt, the "new look" of tiny waists, full skirts and petticoats. For seven years she designed junior clothes for Margot Dresses, Inc.

In February 1958 Adam F. Gimbel, president of Saks Fifth Avenue, New York, announced that Mrs. Fogarty had joined the store as a designer of clothes for misses in sizes six to twelve. Her four annual collections of complete wardrobes will be featured in the fourteen branch Saks Fifth Avenue stores throughout the United States, as well as the Young Elite shop in the New York store.

Anne Fogarty has been awarded several of the top awards in the fashion industry. In 1957 she was given the Cotton Fashion Award. In 1951 she received one of the fashion world's most cherished awards, the Fashion Critics Award.

Anne Whitney was born on February 2, 1919, the daughter of Robert and Marion (Bosordnoff) Whitney in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her father, a Welshman, was an artist. As the youngest of four children, Anne usually wore hand-me-down clothes. Since she was smaller than her sisters, she usually had to remake the dresses to fit her tiny figure, and sometimes she redesigned them. "The wonderful thing was," she told Beryl Williams (*Young Faces in Fashion*), "that nobody really cared what I did with the clothes by the time they got to me."

Anne attended grade and high schools in Pittsburgh and after graduation she enrolled at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania in 1936. A year later, Anne transferred to the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, where she studied drama. In 1939 she took courses at the East Hartman School of Design. As she looks back on her school days, according to the New York *Times* (June 2, 1952) "she realizes that it was the costuming that fascinated her most," about the theatre.

After her sister, Poppy Cannon (food expert and author of several cook books), moved to New York, Anne decided to join her and pursue an acting career. To support herself, Anne took a job as a model in a wholesale dress

Wide World

ANNE FOGARTY

house. She spent her spare time making the rounds of theatrical agencies in search of a theatre job. However, she enjoyed working in the garment trade. "I guess it's just that I felt at home on Seventh Avenue right from the start," she told Beryl Williams, author of *Young Faces in Fashion.*

While working as a model for the well-known dress designer, Harvey Berin, Anne was finally offered a part in a summer stock production. When her employer heard that she was resigning he asked her if she had ever thought of becoming a designer. He told Anne that he had noticed her comments to the fitters in the workroom and thought she had natural ability. Her interest in a stage career came to an immediate halt.

From then on, Anne continued modeling but studied sketching in the evenings and tried to learn everything she could from the designers at Harvey Berin's fashion house. When one of Berin's designers left to move to Sheila Lynn a year later, Anne went with him on the promise of being given a corner of the workroom and the chance to design. However, she was kept so busy modeling, she had very little time for designing or study. While working at Sheila Lynn, Anne met Thomas Fogarty, Jr., then a commercial artist. They were married in 1940 and shortly after, her husband was called into military service.

She worked for several years as a model, fashion publicist and stylist before getting a chance to design. While with the Dorland International Advertising Agency, working on the Cohama textile account, she made many contacts in the fashion field.

In 1948 she accepted a position as a designer for a new teen-age dress manufacturer, Youth Guild, Inc. The first things she designed were youthful-looking, ballet-length cotton dresses with petticoats. They were well-received and *Harper's Bazaar* featured them in a double-page fashion spread. Then in 1950, Anne was invited to join the staff of Margot Dresses, Inc., to produce a collection of junior dresses. Anne remained with Margot Dresses, Inc., for seven years.

By 1950 the ballerina skirt, doll waist and the massed petticoats had become the "uniform" of fashionable juniors. Mrs. Fogarty also designed lingerie, costume jewelry, shoes, coats, suits and hats. In 1951 she was a recipient of the merit award given annually by *Mademoiselle* magazine, the fashion award of Bonwit Teller department store, and was one of the six designers to be given the Fashion Critics' award. Two years later Anne Fogarty received the fashion award of the Neiman Marcus department store and the 20th century world of fashion award of the Philadelphia Fashion Group. In 1955 she was honored by the International Silk Association and in 1957 she was given the Cotton Fashion Award.

The year 1957 was one of changes for Anne Fogarty. She was invited to join the staff of Saks Fifth Avenue department store, specifically to design clothes of moderate price for misses' sizes. Her first collection at Saks Fifth Avenue was shown to the public on May 1, 1958. This round-the-clock wardrobe consisted of dresses, shoes, jewelry, hats and lingerie and was produced by Andrew and Leonard Arkin. Among the silhouettes of her May collection were: the "camise"—a low-necked, high-waisted style with shirred bodice, short puffed sleeves and a skirt that falls full below. Another silhouette was a "relaxed sheath"—a slender, straight form cut to allow freedom of movement. These dresses were sleeveless or short-sleeved, Necklines were usually banded. She also introduced a series of soft, full-skirted shirtmaker dresses with long sleeves and pleated fronts. The fabrics used for this collection were often Japanese in aspect, as to both pattern and coloring.

Anne Whitney was married to Thomas E. Fogarty, Jr. on August 10, 1940. Her husband's paintings hang in the Philadelphia Museum and the New Britain Museum. He teaches at Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey) and at the Pratt Institute and the Art Students League in New York City. The Fogartys have an adopted infant son, Thomas Alden Fogarty. They live in a duplex apartment formerly occupied by Lily Pons. Mrs. Fogarty was featured in the April 1958 issue of *Charm* magazine as a model hostess.

Anne Fogarty is a member of the Fashion Group and the American Federation of Radio Artists. She has contributed publicity articles to popular magazines and newspapers. She is a Republican and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Marilyn Mercer in the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 24, 1958), described her as "petite, volatile, direct, practical and interested more in results then theory."

She has dark, almond-shaped eyes, graying hair worn in bangs, a youthful figure, particularly her eighteen-inch waistline.

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FORD, TENNESSEE ERNIE Feb. 13, 1919- Entertainer; singer

Address: b. 6308 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood 28, Calif.; h. 10250 Moorpark St., North Hollywood, Calif.

The Ford Show, starring Tennessee Ernie Ford, was given the *Motion Picture Daily* Award for the best TV program of 1956-57. The NBC series was also ranked by the Nielsen ratings among the top ten for 1957. A combination of hillbilly entertainer and crooner, Ford was nominated for an "Emmy" award as the season's best performer. His Capitol recording of "Sixteen Tons" sold 2,000,000 copies within nine weeks—the fastest selling record of all time. In 1953 Ford became the first Western-type entertainer to play at the Palladium Theatre in London, England, and he has been a requested performer each year since that time.

"The informal breezy manner of [Ford] enables him to sing a blues song and switch over to a folksy joke or bit of local gossip without a perceptible pause," Richard G. Hubler pointed out in *Coronet* (August 1956). "He is responsible for bringing a satiric sophistication to hill-country wit; his offhand comments are those of a new type of minstrel-philosopher."

Ernest Jennings Ford was born to Maude and Clarence T. Ford in Bristol, Tennessee on February 13, 1919. He is of German, Irish, and Indian ancestry. His father was employed at the Bristol Post Office and played the fiddle. As a youngster, Ernie entertained at family gatherings and sang in the Methodist Church choir. His family's favorite song was "The Old Rugged Cross," which Ford now sings on occasion on his TV program.

During Ford's high school years in Bristol, he sang in several Gilbert and Sullivan operettas and spent his summers working on farms, plowing tobacco rows, hunting for coons, and catfishing. After his graduation from high school in 1937, he attended the Virginia Intermount College, in Bristol, Virginia, a girl's institution that accepted a few male students for a course in music. His first professional job was with WOPI, the local radio station in Bristol, where Ford worked as a $10-a-week disc jockey and announcer in order to finance a brief period of study at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Conservatory of Music in the fall of 1939. Shortly afterward he accepted a position with WATL as an announcer and disc jockey in Atlanta, Georgia and later was with a local radio station in Knoxville, Tennessee.

NBC-TV

TENNESSEE ERNIE FORD

With the entrance of the United States into World War II, Ford enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps, received the rank of lieutenant, was a navigator on a bomber, and an instructor at the air base in Victorville, California. Discharged from military service in 1945, he was employed successively by radio stations in San Bernardino, California, and Reno, Nevada, and Pasadena, California. In Pasadena he met Cliffie Stone, who was star of the hillbilly show *Hometown Jamboree* and who has been Ford's manager since that time.

In 1948 Ford became a soloist on Stone's show and began recording for Capitol Records. His first big record, "I'll Never Be Free," sung with Kay Starr, led to a series of night club appearances, beginning in 1950. He was a disc jockey on an ABC-radio network show in 1952. In the following year he starred on the NBC-TV summer program *The College of Musical Knowledge* and had his own radio series on another network. On NBC he began a five-a-week daytime TV show in 1955.

In an interview with Pete Martin (*Saturday Evening Post*, September 28, 1957), Ford recalled: "In the summer of 1956, a representative of the J. Walter Thompson Company advertising agency walked in and said, 'We want Ernie Ford for nighttime television on Thursday nights at 9:30, and here are the papers. Sign here.'" This was the beginning of Ford's current musical variety evening program, with the Ford Motor Company as sponsor.

Regarding the première of Tennessee Ernie's *The Ford Show* in October 1956, a New York *Times* critic observed: "Tennessee Ernie Ford sauntered onto after-dark television last night on Channel 4. His personable drawl, ingratiating smile, and unhurried manner provided a

FORD, TENNESSEE ERNIE—*Continued*

jovial and restful pleasant half-hour." *Variety* (October 10, 1956) commented: "Tennessee Ernie Ford, whose surname happily coincides with his 'bankroller,' was too casual on the opening of his new series last Thursday night."

The first telecasts brought low ratings for *The Ford Show*. When it was suggested that Ford revert to his misfit characterization of "Cousin Ern," he told producer-director Bud Yorkin and Cliffie Stone: "I'm doing what's right for me, and if that won't go, maybe I don't belong on evening TV." Ford's perseverance was rewarded in the spring of 1957, when his was the only new show of the season to be rated among the top ten.

Ford is a recording star for Capitol Records and has made records with Kay Starr, Helen O'Connell, Betty Hutton, Ella Mae Morse, and others. Some of Ford's better known recordings are "Shotgun Boogie," "I'll Never Be Free," "River of No Return," "Mule Train," "The Ballad of Davy Crockett," "The Lusty Land," and "Sixteen Tons," which ranks high among all-time best-selling records and has sold about 5,000,000 discs. He has also made several albums of spirituals and has written about twenty songs.

As a guest star, he has appeared on many popular TV shows. Of his appearance on the première of *Lux Music Hall*, starring Rosemary Clooney, Harriet Van Horne of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (September 27, 1957) wrote: "Helping Rosie fire her opening gun was Tennessee Ernie Ford. His is the kind of help you can't weigh in gold. He's an original—in thought, word, and deed."

He has made personal appearances at many night clubs, including the Copacabana in New York and the Thunderbird and Last Frontier in Las Vegas, Nevada. He was awarded a medal at the Indiana State Fair by Governor Frank G. Clement of Tennessee for "outstanding contribution" to folk humor.

Ford is six feet tall, weighs 180 pounds, has brown eyes, wavy black hair, and a mustache. In movement and speech, he is relaxed and easygoing. His voice is a rich bass-baritone. On September 18, 1942 Ford married Betty J. Heminger of San Bernardino, California. They have two children, Jeffrey Bucknew, whom Ford calls "Buck," and Brion, whom he calls "Little Bit."

The Fords live in a rambling, two-story, stone dwelling in North Hollywood at Toluca Lake and have a 540-acre ranch, "Long Valley Ranch," at Clear Lake, California. Ford stocks about forty head of Herefords and plans to become a full-time rancher when he retires from show business. His hobbies are golfing, hunting, fishing, cooking, and marketing for family meals.

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FRANK, LAWRENCE K(ELSO) Dec. 6, 1890- Educator; mental hygienist; author
Address: h. 25 Clark St., Belmont 78, Mass.

FRANK, MARY (HUGHES) Feb. 3, 1919- Child guidance expert; author
Address: h. 25 Clark St., Belmont 78, Mass.

Two of the leading experts in the field of family guidance are Lawrence K. and Mary Frank, coauthors of numerous articles and of three books, *How to Help Your Child in School* (Viking, 1950), *How to Be a Woman* (Bobbs, Merrill, 1954), and *Your Adolescent at Home and in School* (Viking, 1956).

The Franks, who are parents themselves, have studied the emotional problems of growing children and have applied the principles of modern-day psychology and psychiatry to the job of raising a family. In their preface to *How to Help Your Child in School,* they express their faith in parents and assert their belief that, "with the knowledge and understanding now becoming available, parents can do more than ever to help their children grow up and become healthy personalities."

Lawrence Kelso Frank was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on December 6, 1890, the son of August Albert and Mattie Grace (Kelso) Frank. He received his education in New York City, attending De Witt Clinton High School for three and a half years and then Columbia College, where he majored in economics and received an A.B. degree in 1912.

Upon graduation from college Frank joined the staff of the New York Telephone Company. He remained with that organization until 1920—except for one year (1918-19) during World War I when he served on the War Industries Board of the Bureau of Planning and Statistics. Beginning his career as an educator and educational administrator in 1920, he was a member of the faculty of the New School for Social Research from then until 1922. In 1923 he became an executive of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and he remained in this post until 1930.

In 1930-31 Frank was on the staff of *Recent Social Trends.* He became associate director of education for the General Education Board in 1931, and, after five years in this post, he assumed the vice-presidency of the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, which grants funds to educational and research agencies for the promotion of "scientific investigations of the fundamental aspects of health, of sickness, and of methods for the relief of suffering."

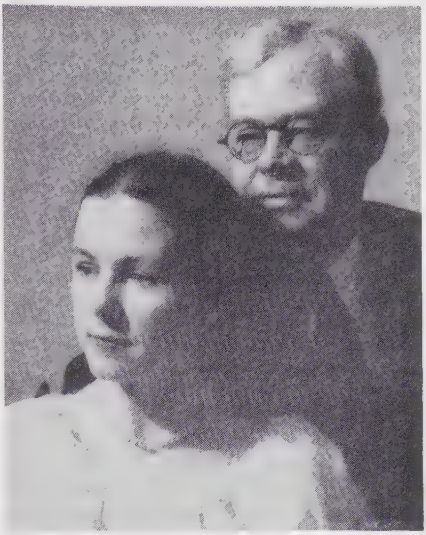
During World War II Frank served as a member of the scientific committee of the National Resources Planning Board and as a consultant to the Office of War Information. From 1945 to 1950 he was director of the Caroline Zachry Institute for Human Development. In August 1948 he was chairman of a preparatory commission that studied and screened reports preliminary to the meeting of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene held in London as part of the International Congress on Mental Health.

Other educational and administrative offices he has held include trustee of Sarah Lawrence College and the Public Education Association of New York City, vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences, director of the program information exchange of the American Educational Fellowship, chairman of the committee on food habits and member of the committee on child development of the National Research Council, president and member of the committee on publications of the Gerontological Society, treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Institute for Intercultural Studies, member of the executive committee of the New York Committee on Mental Hygiene, president of the Council on Family Relations, and vice-president of the Orthopsychiatric Association. At present he is a lecturer in the department of planning of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In recognition of Frank's "contributions to popular adult education in mental health, especially concerning parent-child relationships," the National Committee for Mental Hygiene named him a co-winner of the $1,000 Lasker Award in 1947. Summarizing Frank's achievement (in the preface to Frank's study *Feelings and Emotions*), Eugene L. Hartley wrote that his work "mirrors not only the eminent man of science, but also the father and grandfather, the wise counsellor speaking with groping adolescents and bewildered parents, and the citizen bringing his scientific and technical knowledge to bear upon problems that confront the nation and the world."

Frank is the author of numerous articles in a wide variety of publications, including *Saturday Review, Parents' Magazine, Look,* New York *Times Magazine,* and scholarly journals. His books and essays include monographs and collaborative studies in the field of psychology and psycho-cultural relations—*Personality Development in Adolescent Girls,* published by the Society for Research in Child Development in 1953, and *Feelings and Emotions* and *Individual Development* (1954 and 1955 respectively, both published in the series Doubleday Papers in Psychology). Some of his essays were published in 1948 by the Rutgers University Press under the title *Society as the Patient: Essays on Culture and Personality.* The unifying theme, Frank writes, is the idea "that man can remake his culture," an idea which "repudiates the concept of purely individual responsibility and of personal salvation, regardless of the ruin of others, for the larger concept of social responsibility that directs attention to the creation of a culture to serve human needs and values."

Rutgers also published his *Nature and Human Nature: Man's New Image of Himself* (1951), based on a series of lectures which he delivered at Cooper Union Forum in New York City in 1946. In the light of the new and vitally important developments of the mid-twentieth century, Frank wrote in his preface "we face an extraordinary task of re-orienting ourselves toward nature and man, revising our traditional beliefs and assumptions. . . . For this we need a new image of man, a new conception of human potentialities." One reviewer called *Nature and Human Nature* "a book for those who are confused about their own values or troubled about the future of the world." G. A. Lundberg wrote in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (November, 1951): "The book can be highly recommended to the general reader as a pleasant and thoughtful, if somewhat repetitious and lyrical, series of essays."


Erich Hartman
MARY AND LAWRENCE K. FRANK

Lawrence K. Frank married Alice Bryant on April 14, 1917 and by this marriage had three children, Lawrence, Alan, and Marjorie. Alice Frank died in 1928. On January 5, 1929 Frank married Dorothea Davis, by whom he had two children, Harley and Barbara. The second Mrs. Frank died in 1934. On January 27, 1939 he married Mary Hughes, and they have two children, Colin and Kevin.

Mary Hughes was born in Ireland on February 3, 1919, one of five children of John J. and Helen (Ryan) Hughes. Her earliest recollections are of her childhood on an Irish farm. She was educated in New York City, attending All Saints Academy, from which she graduated in 1936, and New York University, where she specialized in early childhood education and was granted the B.S. degree *cum laude.* In 1939 she married Lawrence Frank.

Her interest in child development was encouraged by Lawrence Frank, by Dr. Lois Murphy, and by Dr. Margaret Mead. With her husband she has written many articles and three books. Her first published writings were a series for Catherine Mackenzie's column in the New York *Times Magazine* on "Parents and Children" in 1948 and 1949.

These articles led to an invitation to the Franks from the Viking Press to write a book. This was *How to Help Your Child in School,* a guidebook for parents, which stresses the importance of sound cooperative home-school relationships. "You can't help a child in school,"

FRANK, LAWRENCE K.—*Continued*

the Franks wrote, "unless you have helped him at home." The book was praised by reviewers for its practical and realistic approach to the subject and for its straightforward style.

In *Your Adolescent at Home and in School* the Franks continued their study of the parent-child relationship, now at the adolescent level. "For its practical wisdom on guiding young people who are growing up today this is a book hard to surpass," a reviewer wrote in the *National Parent-Teacher* (September 1956). Articles written in collaboration by the Franks have appeared in many educational periodicals, among them *Child Study, Childhood Education,* the *National Parent-Teacher,* the *NEA Journal.* In their two-part article "What Makes Them Tick" (*NEA Journal,* December 1953 and January 1954), they discussed the importance of objective and unbiased observation of children by the teacher. "Interpreting children's play," they wrote, "requires sensitivity and sympathetic insight, for the inner workings of young children have a philosophy and poetry that can only be understood by those who are properly keyed and attuned to them."

In another article in *Child Study* (fall 1954), the Franks considered permissiveness, "a philosophy of child discipline." They stated that the general idea of permissiveness (allowing the child to grow with freedom) is good, but they warned that "in taking off all controls we forget that the little child needs patient help in learning control." They concluded that complete permissiveness will not solve the child's problems in growing up, but they cautioned parents against being "bossy." Permissiveness, they wrote, "was one step in our tradition of our belief in the worth of human beings and especially the worth of children. It was the beginning of a discipline and education which tried to foster a richer, kinder, more peaceful individual."

A recent article by the Franks, "Agenda for Adolescents" (*National Parent-Teacher,* October 1956), advised parents to respect the dignity of adolescents, to show them trust and respect and help them "to become the kind of persons who will bear the burdens of freedom."

Lawrence Frank has blue eyes and gray-white hair (formerly brown), is five feet seven and a half inches tall, and weighs 166 pounds. His wife, whose eyes are gray and hair is brown, has a height of five feet four inches and weighs 130 pounds. She is a Democrat; her husband has no political affiliation, but usually votes for Democratic candidates. He belongs to the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C. and the Faculty Club at Columbia University.

For relaxation the Franks share an interest in gardening. Mrs. Frank also enjoys dancing and dramatics. Lawrence Frank names "handyman jobs and shopwork" as his recreation.

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FREITAG, WALTER Aug. 14, 1889-June 7, 1958 German labor union official; president German Federation of Trade Unions (1952-). See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p88 Je 8 '58

FRIDAY, WILLIAM (CLYDE) July 13, 1920- University president; lawyer

Address: b. Consolidated University Office, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.; h. 402 E. Franklin St., Chapel Hill, N.C.

Although William Friday has "none of the things most educators look for in a college president," noted the New York *Times* (October 6, 1957), ". . . no earned Ph.D. degree, no classroom teaching experience, nevertheless trustees of the consolidated University of North Carolina looked over a field of 144 top men throughout the country and decided on their man Friday for president." Since October 1956 he has headed a university with colleges in three cities—Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Greensboro, with a total student enrollment of over 14,000, a combined faculty of about 1,500, and physical plants valued at more than $110,000,000.

Dr. Friday (since his appointment, at the age of thirty-six, he has been awarded honorary LL.D. degrees by two colleges) received his administrative experience after a four-year stint in the U.S. Navy and two years of studying law, when he became assistant dean of students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1948. He held this post until he was appointed assistant to President Gordon Gray in 1951. He is believed to be the youngest university president in the United States (president Robert F. Goheen of Princeton is one year older).

William Clyde Friday was born on July 13, 1920 in Raphine, Virginia to David Latham and Mary Elizabeth (Rowan) Friday. He was reared in Dallas, North Carolina, where his father owned a textile machinery plant. He has three brothers—David, a businessman, Rudd and John, lawyers, and a sister, Elizabeth (now Mrs. K. L. Harris). Bill attended Dallas High School, where he was class president all four years, wrote for the school paper, and covered sports for the Gastonia *Gazette.* He was active in basketball and baseball and spent his summers shearing sheep and harvesting wheat on his grandfather's farm.

Upon his graduation from high school in 1937 he entered Wake Forest College in Wake Forest, North Carolina. After a year he transferred to the North Carolina State College at Raleigh and majored in textile engineering, with the intention of working in his father's plant. While in college he was president of the student senate, federation of student government, and the senior class. He was sports editor of the *Technician,* the student newspaper, and a member of the Blue Key (junior honor society) and Golden Chain (honor society). He received the

B.S. degree with honors in 1941. In his senior year he worked as assistant to the dean of students.

From 1942 to 1946 Friday served in the U.S. Navy, first as an ensign and later as a lieutenant. He spent thirty-nine months on problems in loading, handling, and shipping live ammunition. "No one knows better than himself," observed *Popular Government* (October 1957), "that he will need all of the skill developed there and more with the 'live ammunition' he is handling now."

After receiving his honorable discharge from the Navy in 1946, Friday enrolled at the law school of the University of North Carolina. He was president of the student body and a member of the Golden Fleece honor society and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. He earned the LL.B. degree in June 1948 and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in August. However, before he had an opportunity to hang out his shingle and begin the practice of law, he was asked by university officials to become assistant dean of students at Chapel Hill. Recalling that he had liked this type of work while an undergraduate—helping students to establish organizations and to develop extracurricular activities—he agreed to take the post "for a while." It proved such a challenging job that he remained in it, working with the trustees, alumni committees, and university officials; and in 1951 he was asked by Gordon Gray, president of the consolidated university, to be his assistant. Friday soon became, as Gray expressed it, "my stout right arm."

In March 1955 Friday was promoted to the position of secretary of the university at Chapel Hill. A colleague observed that he showed "an uncanny ability to get people to open up and tell him all. He would have made good as a psychoanalyst or a priest as well as an engineer or a lawyer." According to *Time* (November 5, 1956), in the role of peacemaker Friday, after becoming acting president of the consolidated university in 1956, "with unruffable good nature, swept problems away. The three campuses had lost some of their former stature and each was torn by faculty bickering. . . . He placed the medical school and hospital under one man [to administer the new nuclear reactor] . . . restored the peace, and gradually it became obvious that Friday was the man for the presidency." One professor commented: "He is the kind of person who can humanize the scientists and Simoniz the humanists." The trustees of the university and Governor Luther Hodges concurred that "there has been an outstanding job, with courage and action and decisiveness that we have needed." Victor Bryant, chairman of the committee which had sought a new president, said: "Mr. Friday has courageously met and solved many complex and perplexing problems."

The University of North Carolina was founded at Chapel Hill in 1789; it is a coeducational state university of fourteen colleges and schools with an enrollment in 1957 of 6,634 students; its chancellor is William B. Aycock. The Woman's College, founded at Greensboro in 1891, is headed by Gordon W. Blackwell; its enrollment is 2,261. North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering founded at Raleigh in 1887, now has 5,224 students, and its chancellor is Carey H. Bostian. In 1931 these three institutions were consolidated and Dr. Frank Porter Graham became the consolidated university's first president. He was succeeded in 1950 by Gordon Gray. William Friday became acting president in March 1956 after Gray resigned to become Assistant Defense Secretary for international security affairs in President Eisenhower's Administration.

Lavergne of Chapel Hill, N.C.

WILLIAM FRIDAY

William Friday was appointed president of the University of North Carolina on October 26, 1956. He became the youngest man to head the three-fold institution at Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro.

The University of North Carolina has a national reputation for its drama department, which, under the supervision of Professor Frederick Henry Koch (1877-1944), fostered American folk plays, presented by the Carolina Playmakers. From this group came such playwrights as Paul Green, who won the Pulitzer Prize for his *In Abraham's Bosom,* and Dorothy and DuBose Heyward, with *Porgy.* The University of North Carolina Press is also known throughout the country, especially for its publication of books on Southern subjects and of such periodicals as *Studies in Philology.*

On May 13, 1942 William Friday married Ida Willa Howell, a home economist who received her M.A. degree in the university's School of Public Health at Chapel Hill, where she taught from 1947 to 1951. Both Friday and his wife are active in community affairs. He is a past president of the North Carolina division of the American Cancer Society, a member of the board of the Children's Home Society at

FRIDAY, WILLIAM—*Continued*

Greensboro, a member of the Chapel Hill Baptist Church board of deacons, and a member of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America. The Fridays have two daughters, Frances and Mary.

Golf and gardening are Friday's recreations. In reading he favors history and biography. He is six feet in height, weighs 173 pounds, and has brown eyes and black hair. Associates mention his quick sense of humor and his ability to remain objective in crises. Asked whether he's impartial when University of North Carolina plays State in football, he remarked, "When State plays Carolina I root for the Woman's College."

For the university, Friday's aims are to obtain funds for maintaining the high standard of its faculty, for strengthening its libraries, and for attracting competent new staff members.

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FRONDIZI, ARTURO Oct. 28, 1908-
President of Argentina; lawyer; economist

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Argentina's first general election free of intimidation and fraud in three decades took place on February 22, 1958 and resulted in a victory for the Intransigent Radicals led by Dr. Arturo Frondizi, who was installed as President in May for a six-year term. He succeeded provisional President Pedro Aramburu, who had ruled himself out as a candidate.

Lawyer, economist, and author of several books, Frondizi was a leader of the opposition during the regime of Juan Perón, but has supported much of Perón's social program and owes his election in large measure to Peronistas, who were "authorized" by the exiled dictator to to support Frondizi.

Wide World

ARTURO FRONDIZI

The new President is "definitely nationalistic" and advocates Latin American solidarity in international affairs. Although he campaigned on a "protect our oil from foreign companies" platform (*Reporter*, June 12, 1958) he announced on July 24 the signing of contracts totaling $165,000,000 with Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Company and Pan American Oil Company for development and production of existing oil resources. The agreements promise to solve Argentina's major economic problem by eliminating the drain of $350,000,000 a year for imported fuel—saving the country from virtual bankruptcy and opening a new source of foreign currency to finance industrialization of the nation (New York *Herald Tribune*, July 25, 1958).

Julio and Isabel (Ercoli) Frondizi migrated from Italy to Argentina in the late 1890's. They settled at Paso de los Libres, Corrientes province, where Arturo Frondizi, the thirteenth of their fourteen children, was born on October 28, 1908. (An elder brother, Risieri, is the rector of the University of Buenos Aires; a younger brother, Silvio, is a professor of history at the same university). The father, a road and bridge contractor, moved his business and family to Buenos Aires when Arturo was still a boy.

Arturo completed a four-year law course at the University of Buenos Aires in three years. While a student he "went in for Marx and Kropotkin but pulled up short of becoming a socialist or Communist" (*Time*, March 10, 1958). He became a precinct worker for the Radical party of President Hipólito Irigoyen shortly before the latter was overthrown in September 1930 in a military *coup d'etat* led by José Francisco Uriburu. Frondizi refused to receive a diploma of honor that he had earned as an outstanding student from Uriburu.

Frondizi engaged in the practice of law, read "history and economics" (notably John Maynard Keynes), and taught economics and law. (His first book, *Régimen Jurídico de la Economía Argentina*, was published in 1942.) He became known as "an able researcher, speech writer and theorist."

He was first elected as a Radical to the federal House of Deputies in February 1946, when Perón became President of Argentina after an overwhelming victory for his Labor party. (The Radicals held only forty-four seats in the 160-member House of Deputies.) Frondizi "soon acquired a reputation as a fearless and incisive debater for the opposition" and as a lawyer "defended scores of persons" jailed by the Perón police, including the Radical leader Ricardo Balbín, and he himself did not escape brief imprisonment.

However, "he frequently looked like Perón's . . . loyal opposition," John O'Rourke commented (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, February 27, 1958) and "espoused many of the social labels" used by the Peronistas such as better schools, housing, and social security.

Balbín and Frondizi were respectively the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Union Civica Radical in the election campaign of 1951 but were denied "freedom of speech, press, and assembly" (*Information Please Almanac, 1953*). On November 11, 1953 Perón was again overwhelmingly victorious.

Meanwhile, Frondizi wrote a second book *Tratado de Rio de Janeiro* (1950). Five years later the first edition of his *Pétroleo y Política* (Oil and Politics) appeared. (This work is subtitled a "contribution to the study of Argentine economic history and of the relations between imperialism and the national political life.")

Heeding the storm warnings of a Navy revolt in June 1955, Perón declared what he called a "political truce" and permitted Frondizi to speak over the radio, the first time a member of the opposition had been permitted to speak on the radio for almost a decade. Frondizi said that his party did not repudiate the social conquests of the Perón regime, but wanted them widened. At the same time he called for the rejection of the oil agreement the Perón Government had signed with the Standard Oil Company of California for the exploration and development of petroleum in the southern part of the country (Edward A. Morrow, New York *Times,* July 28, 1955).

After the overthrow and flight of Perón in September 1955 a military junta came to power, which named General Eduardo Lonardi as provisional President. He was in turn succeeded by provisional President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu. With the dissolution of the Peronista party, the Union Civica Radical became the largest legal political organization.

However, a serious rift developed between the faction headed by Frondizi and the faction led by Balbín, the two groups respectively becoming the Intransigent Radical party and the People's Radical party. In November 1956 Frondizi used "steamroller tactics" to win the nomination as his party's candidate for the forthcoming presidential election. Meanwhile, Major General Pedro Eugenio Aramburu called for July 1957 an election for a Constituent Assembly to restore the Constitution of 1853. To guard against future dictatorships Aramburu wanted the Presidency limited to a single six-year term, curbs on legislation by decree, and a stronger civil service.

Aramburu's objectives were supported by Balbín and opposed by Frondizi, who wanted a strong executive and planned if his bloc gained control of the Assembly "to have it promptly vote itself illegal and disband" (*Newsweek,* July 22, 1957). In the popular voting the Balbín Radicals led the Frondizi Radicals by 2,106,524 to 1,850,603. Most significantly, however, as many as 2,115,861 blank ballots were cast, most of these by Peronistas (whose civil rights had been restored just before the election although their party remained outlawed), reportedly acting on orders from the exiled Perón himself (*Christian Science Monitor,* September 18, 1957).

Described as "a firm believer in the doctrine that a politician's first duty is to be elected," Frondizi as early as December 1956 admitted that he "would not refuse" the support of Communists. ("To refuse votes is to be a fool," he said at a press conference) and in the Constituent Assembly campaign he openly courted the favor of the Peronistas. He "won financing from industrialists by promising high tariffs . . . support from the Catholic Church by spurning the Radicals' advocacy of legalized divorce . . . Socialist and Communist approval by promises to expand the nationalization of oil, steel, rail, mining, telephone, and power" (*Time,* March 10, 1958).

Provisional President Aramburu "ruled out" himself and all members of his government or the armed forces as candidates at the Presidential election of February 22, 1958, leaving Balbín and Frondizi as the principal opponents between whom the issue was to be virtually decided early in February, when the exiled Perón "authorized" his followers to vote for the Intransigent Radical. Frondizi defeated Balbín by a 2 to 1 margin. Followers of Frondizi also won twenty provisional governorships that were being contested.

Inaugurated on May 1, 1958 President Frondizi read to the Argentine National Congress a message in which he promised that the first government bill would provide "ample and general amnesty," and on May 22, a law was enacted pardoning political and labor crimes. (Whether Perón himself, against whom a nonpolitical charge had been made, would be permitted to return to Argentina, was left to the courts to decide.) However, on August 22, 1958 the Peronist party lost an attempt to reattain their legal standing in the Federal Appeals Court. Independence and "full democratic rights" were promised to labor unions.

In regard to economic matters the President painted a picture of impending national bankruptcy. He warned that Argentina would soon have no foreign exchange unless severe measures were taken, and not only imposed a "blanket ban" on imports, but assumed personal direction of the state oil company. Reporting on Frondizi's "broad policy" after a month in office, Norman Ingrey in the *Christian Science Monitor* (June 5, 1958) noted that the President seeks "national integration" and "domestic peace" which will mean "fewer imports of semiessentials and luxuries," "probably rationing in many unsuspected lines." He is studying offers from abroad to increase Argentine heavy industry, to build factories for the manufacture of farm equipment, motor transport, and to construct new shipyards.

Believing that Argentine must get to the surface the oil and coal formerly imported, Frondizi announced on July 24, 1958 the signing of contracts with U.S. banking and oil firms which will work as banker and contractor, with compensation for the risk involved in drilling and exploring petroleum sources.

The Communists, who had supported Dr. Frondizi, have now broken with him because of his new oil policy (New York *Times,* August 4, 1958).

According to *Time,* President Frondizi is "a cool intellectual who frowns more than he

FRONDIZI, ARTURO—*Continued*

smiles, reads widely, speaks articulately and unemotionally." He "stands a straight six feet, . . . scorns tobacco, shows only a mild interest in Argentina's famed beef and wines." The New York *Times* notes that his "shy" wife, the former Elena Fazzionato, "collaborated as researcher on his three books." They have one daughter, Elena.

He has said that he wants close and friendly relations with the United States, particularly with regard to expansion of trade (New York *Herald Tribune* March 2, 1958).

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FUCHS, SIR VIVIAN E(RNEST) Feb. 11, 1908- British geologist; government official

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"You have made a notable contribution to scientific knowledge and have succeeded in a great enterprise. Well done." This message of congratulation was sent by Queen Elizabeth II to Vivian E. Fuchs, leader of the Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition which completed on March 2, 1958 the first land journey across the Antarctic continent. He was knighted on May 15 by Her Majesty. The 2500-mile journey had taken ninety-nine days in the face of extreme hardship.

A geologist and explorer since 1929, Sir Vivian had previously served as leader of two expeditions to central Africa and had also headed (in 1948-50) an earlier mapping expedition to the Weddell Sea and Antarctica's Graham Land. He has been the chief of the scientific bureau for Britain's Falkland Islands Dependencies since 1950.

Vivian Ernest Fuchs was born to the late E. Fuchs, a farmer and a native of Germany, and Violet Anne (Watson) Fuchs in Kent, England on February 11, 1908. He was educated at Brighton College in Sussex and at St. John's College, Cambridge University, where he earned the M.A. degree in 1929.

In the same year he joined the Cambridge East Greenland Expedition for geological and survey work, and on return collaborated with W. F. Whittard on a report with bibliography entitled "East Greenland Pack-ice and the Significance of its Derived Shells" (*Geographical Journal*, November 1930).

During the winter of 1930-31 Fuchs accompanied the Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes as a geologist, and subsequently reported in the *Geological Magazine* on phases of its accomplishment. He was the geologist with the East African Archeological Expedition of 1931-32.

Vivian Fuchs was married in 1933 to Joyce Connell, and when he left England as leader of the six-man Lake Rudolf-Rift Valley Expedition (1933-34) his young wife accompanied the party. This expedition, which had the support of the Royal Society and other groups, surveyed 40,000 square miles in the Ethiopia-Kenya area. It was discussed by Fuchs in *The Times* of London (November 23, 1934) and in April 1935 in a report to the Royal Geographical Society.

The tectonic geology of the Rift Valley was the subject of the thesis submitted by Fuchs for the Ph.D. degree which he received from Cambridge University in 1935. In 1936 he was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's Cuthbert Peek Grant. He headed in 1937-38 an expedition which "carried out surveys and geological work and studied the past climatic history" of the area around Lake Rukwa in Tanganyika Territory in east Africa.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Cambridgeshire Regiment in 1939, Dr. Fuchs spent a year in west Africa (1942-43), pursued a course at the Royal Staff College at Camberley, England in 1943, and was for two years (1944-46) in the northwest Europe campaign, during which he was "mentioned in dispatches." After his demobilization with the rank of major in 1946, he returned to Cambridge.

Dr. Fuchs' active interest in the Antarctic dates from November 1947 when he assumed the leadership of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. The Falklands Islands in the south Atlantic have been a British Crown Colony since 1833.

The British contended that the dependencies included the area in Antarctica and also the sub-Antarctic islands between "west longitudes 20 and 80 and extending in a great pie-shaped wedge to the South Pole" (Thomas R. Henry, *The White Continent*, 1950). Britain had begun a systematic survey of the continent's Graham Land in 1943.

The expedition of which Fuchs was called upon to assume the leadership had been organized to reassert the British claim to Graham Land, disputed by Argentina. Fuchs reached Stonington Island, the continent's oldest permanent station and the most southerly of the survey's seven bases, in February 1948, and thereafter "made two sledge journeys covering thousands of miles" from this headquarters, 100 miles within the Antarctic. The relief ship, the *John Biscoe*, due in April 1949, was unable to reach Stonington Island, and the party, stranded there through another Antarctic winter, did not return to England until a year later.

During his stay on Stonington Island, Dr. Fuchs conceived the idea of a land journey across the continent by way of the South Pole. The plans he then laid were carried out by the Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition, sponsored by four Commonwealth governments, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa in conjunction with the International Geophysical Year (1957-58).

Dr. Fuchs was appointed director of the Falkland Islands Dependencies scientific bureau in 1950. He was awarded in May 1951 the Royal Geographical Society's Founders' Gold Medal "for his contributions to Antarctic exploration and research as leader of the survey, 1948-50." In 1952 he received in addition the Silver Medal of the Royal Society of Arts, and in 1953 the Polar Medal.

The Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition, which cost approximately $750,000, was financed by government grants, the Royal Geographical Society, and extensive contributions from industry and the public. In November 1955 a party under the leadership of Dr. Fuchs and under the sponsorship of the Royal Society left England to establish bases at Vahsel Bay from which the transpolar journey of 2250 miles to McMurdo Sound on the New Zealand sector of the Antarctica coast began. The party reached its destination on January 30, 1956, established a base named after Sir Ernest Shackleton, and made preliminary explorations.

"The last grand journey left to man" was begun on November 24, 1957 when twelve men under the leadership of Fuchs set out from the Shackleton base. It was hoped that the party could rendezvous at the South Pole at Christmas time with a companion New Zealand expedition setting out from the other side of the continent under the leadership of Sir Edmund Hillary (see *C.B.*, October 1954), conqueror of Mt. Everest.

Sir Edmund's expedition had left Scott Base on the Ross Sea on October 14 and had proceeded to Depot 700, about 500 miles from the Pole. According to the original plan, it was to wait until the Fuchs Party had reached the Pole, but the New Zealanders pushed on from Depot 700 as early as December and reached the Pole on January 4, 1958. Extraordinarily bad weather culminating in a blizzard meanwhile stalled the British party some 357 miles from the Pole. It had also been delayed by severe crevasses in the ice.

After many further difficulties Dr. Fuchs and his party reached the Pole on January 19, 1958, being met there by Sir Edmund and U.S. Rear Admiral George J. Dufek. The party pushed on five days later, reached Depot 700 on February 7, and completed its historic overland journey at Scott Base on March 2, 1958, ninety-nine days after departure from Vahsel Bay. On the same day Dr. Fuchs received the congratulations of Queen Elizabeth II and was knighted on May 15, 1958. He was also awarded a special Gold Medal by the Royal Geographical Society.

The scientific studies of the Fuchs expedition corroborated that there is a single continent beneath the Antarctic polar ice cap and there is land above sea level along the route which the group traveled (*Life*, August 4, 1958). The British explorers discovered a 7000-foot mountain range and the New Zealanders found a 9000-foot range.

Sir Vivian and Lady Fuchs have one son and one daughter. He mentions squash racquets and swimming as favorite recreations, and is known as "a great lover of animals."

Wide World

SIR VIVIAN E. FUCHS

His club is the Overseas League. He has "dark, slightly graying hair, bushy eyebrows and a humorous mouth." His height is six feet. "Calm and confident" in a crisis, he believes: "Nothing is ever as bad as you think it is going to be." His nickname is "Bunny."

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FUENTES, MIGUEL YDÍGORAS *See* Ydígoras, Fuentes Miguel

FUJIYAMA, AIICHIRO (fōō"jĭ-yä'mȧ) May 22, 1897- Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs; businessman

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"I am an amateur in political diplomacy, but I am confident in the field of economic diplomacy," Aiichiro Fujiyama told newsmen soon after his appointment on July 10, 1957 as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Nobusuke Kishi (see *C.B.*, June 1957). When he took office Fujiyama, the first businessman in Japan's history to become Foreign Minister, resigned from executive positions in nearly 200 business firms and organizations, including the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan and a directorship in the International Telegraph and Telephone Company.

(Continued next page)

Japanese Foreign Ministry

AIICHIRO FUJIYAMA

Fujiyama has stated that the keynote of Japan's diplomatic policy lies in cooperation with the Free World. While working closely with the United States, whose basic interests he believes coincide with those of his own nation, he is trying to cultivate more friendly relations between Japan and underdeveloped countries of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

The youngest son of Raita Fujiyama, a leading industrialist of Japan's Meiji era, Aiichiro Fujiyama was born in Tokyo on May 22, 1897. Two of his brothers obtained part of their education in the United States: Katsuhiko Fujiyama was graduated from Williams College, Massachusetts in 1929, and Yokichi Fujiyama attended Dartmouth College, New Hampshire in the mid-1930's. Aiichiro Fujiyama himself made a trip to the United States, and to Europe, in the early 1920's, a few years after studying political science at Keio University, from which he was graduated in 1918.

As a result, probably, of his visit to America, Fujiyama decided to undertake two business projects in Japan. One was the manufacture of cash registers, and the other was the establishment of a florist concern, the latter reportedly inspired by his observations of the "Say it with Flowers" advertising campaign in the United States. In 1934 he became president of his family's Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Company, and in 1937 he was made the executive officer of another Fujiyama firm, the Nitto Chemical Industry Company.

"His interests encompassed almost the whole range of Japanese industry, from sugar refining, chemical fertilizers and sulphur mining to phonograph records, paper making, department stores, and Japan's domestic airlines," as Hessell Tiltman summed up Fujiyama's business interests (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, September 22, 1957). "In Japan, the land of commercial and industrial trusts, Fujiyama symbolized big business."

In 1941 he was elected president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry and shortly afterward, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan. Fujiyama is said to have objected to the war policy of the militarists. It was during World War II that he became a friend of Kishi, who served as Minister of Commerce and later as State Minister in the Cabinet of Hideki Tojo. Both Fujiyama and Kishi opposed certain programs of Tojo and contributed to the downfall of his government.

After Japan surrendered to the United States, Kishi was held without trial for three years in Sugamo Prison as a war criminal suspect. During this period Fujiyama watched over Kishi's family and afterward, in about 1948, helped Kishi financially by appointing him comptroller of the Nitto Chemical Industry Company. In 1951, during Kishi's first postwar bid for election to the House of Representatives, Fujiyama personally campaigned for him in Yamaguchi prefecture. The following year he became a member of Kishi's Japan Reconstruction League.

Meanwhile, in December 1950, Fujiyama had been named chairman of the Federation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Associations of Japan, and in 1951 he represented his country at the UNESCO meeting in Paris. During the latter year he also resumed the presidency of both the Tokyo and Japan chambers of commerce, which he had relinquished in 1946. He thus represented, according to the *Christian Science Monitor* (July 12, 1957), "the interests of many Japanese medium- and small-scale merchants—a group which has pressed most strongly for lifting of the embargo on strategic trade with Communist China."

For several years he had been "quietly" gaining experience in negotiations in international affairs. He was elected president of the Society for Economic Cooperation in Asia in February 1954, and about a year later was adviser to the Japanese delegation at the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, Indonesia. He made several visits to Manila to confer on the reparations question with Philippine government officials, later, in May 1956, serving as a delegate to the Japanese-Philippines reparations conference. As part of normalizing its relations with other Asian countries, Japan subsequently reached a settlement on reparations with Indonesia and by January 1958 had worked out a measure of agreement with Korea.

Nobusuke Kishi became Japan's Premier in February 1957, following the resignation of Tanzan Ishibashi because of illness, and for some months also held the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his second administration, beginning on July 10, 1957, Fujiyama became his Foreign Minister. Fujiyama is not a member of the Japanese Diet, but he has indicated that he would campaign for a legislative seat in the next election.

The new Foreign Minister visited the United States in September 1957 to head Japan's delegation to the Twelfth Session of the United

Nations General Assembly. This was the first full U.N. session in which his country took part, Japan having been admitted to the U.N. in the closing days of the previous session, on December 18, 1956. Japan was successful in the fall of 1957 in attaining election as a nonpermanent member of the Security Council, for a two-year term beginning in January 1958. This election automatically makes Japan a member of the U.N. Disarmament Commission.

For Japan, the most urgent aspect of disarmament concerns the elimination of nuclear weapons, but Fujiyama told the General Assembly in September 1957 that "while Japan favored a ban on further tests of large nuclear bombs, this should be carried out only under 'feasible and effective international control' " (New York *Times,* September 20, 1957). During discussions with U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles he called attention to Japan's adverse balance of trade with the United States, and from time to time in public statements he has said that increase of exports to the United States is a question of "life or death" to Japan. He has also stressed that Japan seeks dispersion of export markets on a global scale. Expansion of trade with Red China he regards as a necessity and believes that trade agreements can be divorced from the question of political recognition of the Peiping government. (However, on May 10 the Chinese Communist government suspended all trade relations with Japan.)

On June 12, 1958 Fujiyama was the only Cabinet member to be reappointed in the new government formed by Kishi.

An observer at the P.E.N. Congress in Tokyo in early 1957, at which Fujiyama greeted some 200 attendants from abroad, wrote that the white-haired Foreign Minister was "snow-capped like his namesake" (New York *Times Book Review,* October 6, 1957). His name, however, is not the same written character as Fujiyama mountain, which means "wealth," whereas the Foreign Minister's name means "wisteria" (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 28, 1957).

Aiichiro Fujiyama is married to the former Hisako Yuki, whose father was at one time governor of the Bank of Japan. They have a daughter and a son, Kakuichiro Fujiyama, who has studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For many years painting has been Fujiyama's principal hobby, and he is a member of the Churchill Club of Japan. He gave as one of several reasons behind his decision to accept the portfolio of Foreign Minister: "I was beginning to have doubts about my soft way of living. My father was a successful businessman and left me a sizable fortune. On top of that, I was blessed with countless friends. But life would have been too good to be true if I were to end my life like this. I felt I owed it to the public to wade through muddy waters once in my lifetime" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* September 22, 1957).

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FURCOLO, (JOHN) FOSTER (fûr′cōl-ô) July 29, 1911- Governor of Massachusetts; lawyer; author

Address: b. State House, Boston, Mass.; 115 State St., Springfield, Mass.; h. Longmeadow St., Longmeadow, Mass.

Since Foster Furcolo was inaugurated as the sixtieth Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on January 3, 1957, he has served on governors' committees to study ways of combating unemployment, methods for flood and drought control, and other problems. As a "middle-of-the-road" Democrat, he served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1949 to 1952, and then became state treasurer (1952-54). He is a lawyer by profession and is also an author. His "comic political novel," *Let George Do It!* was published by Harcourt, Brace and Company in October 1957 under the pseudonym of John Foster.

Wide World

FOSTER FURCOLO

Of Italian and Irish ancestry, John Foster Furcolo was born on July 29, 1911 in New Haven, Connecticut, the younger son of Dr. Charles Lawrence Furcolo and the former Alberta Marie Foster. His father has had a distinguished career as a neurosurgeon and is now head of the Furcolo Clinic in Springfield, Massachusetts.

With his brother Charles, later managing editor of *Forbes Magazine* and now a public relations consultant, Foster attended Converse Street Grammar School and junior high school in Longmeadow, Massachusetts. After two years at Springfield High School, Foster enrolled at a New Haven high school to prepare for Yale University. While he was in high school Foster's political interests were aroused by New York Governor Alfred E. Smith's

FURCOLO, FOSTER—*Continued*

campaign as the 1928 Democratic Presidential candidate.

As an undergraduate Foster earned money for expenses at various jobs. He also played on the class basketball and football teams, and was an intercollegiate boxing champion in 1933, when he was graduated with the B.A. degree. While at Yale Law School he wrote two plays, *Fancy Free,* a comedy which was later produced by stock companies, and *The Grail,* an antiwar drama.

Having received his LL.B. degree from Yale University in 1936 and his admission to the Massachusetts bar in 1937, Furcolo hung out his shingle in Springfield. Soon afterward he formed with John M. Noonan a law partnership which proved very successful.

Making his first bid for political office in 1942, Foster Furcolo ran on the Democratic ticket for district attorney of Hampden county, but was defeated. He joined the Navy as a lieutenant (j.g.) during World War II and served aboard an attack transport in the Pacific Theater.

Discharged before the 1946 political campaign, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for U.S. Representative for the Second Massachusetts District. He came within 3295 votes of unseating the incumbent Republican, John R. Clason. Two years later he defeated Clason by about 15,000 votes, and in January 1949 took his seat in the Eighty-first Congress. He was re-elected to the Eighty-second Congress.

Assigned to the House Appropriations Committee, Furcolo "specialized in fighting 'pork barrel grabs'" (Robert S. Allen, Washington *Post,* August 20, 1949). His voting record on national and international issues was pro-Administration, although he favored overriding President Truman's vetoes of the postal pay raise bill (June 1950) and the Communist control bill (August 1950). He voted for cutting Federal spending by $600,000,000 (May 1950) and against the Lodge-Gossett constitutional amendment (July 1950).

Furcolo was a member of the special House Committee headed by Representative Ray J. Madden, Democrat of Indiana, which in July 1952 found the Soviet Union guilty of the massacre of Polish prisoners in the Katyn Forest and other camps. Furcolo was decorated with the Order of Polonia Restituta in March 1953. While in Congress, Furcolo was kept informed on local sentiment and needs by a forty-five member Congressional council, which he organized in his district.

Resigning from the Eighty-second Congress, Furcolo accepted an appointment by Democratic Governor Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts in July 1952 to the post of state treasurer and receiver-general. He was elected to this office in the following November for a two-year term. Furcolo was being mentioned as a likely candidate for the U.S. Senate when on December 12, 1953 he told the state convention of Americans for Democratic Action (whose support he had received in his Congressional campaigns) that the ADA was weakening the Democratic party and virtually called on it to disband (*Time,* December 21, 1953).

Despite vigorous "liberal" opposition, he was endorsed as candidate for the U.S. Senate at the 1954 preprimary Democratic convention and at the primary election won the nomination. Later, on a television broadcast, U.S. Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, wished success to the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Robert F. Murphy, but omitted any reference to Furcolo. The latter lost to Republican Senator Leverett Saltonstall in November by 927,899 votes to 956,605.

Approved by the Democratic state convention in 1956 as his party's candidate for governor, and an easy victor at the primaries, Furcolo received the support of Senator Kennedy, but not of the ADA. At the November election, he defeated his Republican opponent, Lieutenant Governor Sumner G. Whittier, by 1,251,529 votes to 1,096,849 and led his party in winning all state administrative offices except that of attorney general. (President Eisenhower carried the state by about 1,391,873 to 947,587 votes.)

Inaugurated for his two-year gubernatorial term on January 3, 1957, Furcolo declared at that time that he was "shocked" at the state's deficit, which had been increased from $364,000,000 to $721,000,000 under his predecessor, Republican Christian A. Herter. (In the interest of economy Furcolo refused to have the traditional inaugural ball and dinner.) He recommended a 3 per cent limited sales tax and increasing taxes in other areas to provide $75,000,000 more to cities and towns and to finance his $423,000,000 record-high budget (Edgar M. Mills, *Christian Science Monitor,* January 23, 1957).

In March the Governor toured the state in an endeavor to "sell" his tax program, which eventually "died" in the General Court. The legislature, in addition, slashed his budget by $43,000,000.

Governor Furcolo gained considerable prestige through his help in the settlement on August 29 of a strike which had halted publication of all but one of Boston's daily newspapers for three weeks. On September 9, Furcolo announced that he had suggested to several governors the appointment of a bipartisan committee of governors to seek a solution of the Little Rock, Arkansas school integration crisis. Governor Orval E. Faubus (Democrat) of Arkansas was "willing to go along . . . if the committee included governors from the South," but other governors were not receptive.

Furcolo's book *Let George Do It!* (Harcourt, 1957) was ascribed to John Foster, but an excerpt which appeared in *Life* (October 21) carried Furcolo's name. The governor hopes that his "spoof" of politics in the wards of a large city will prompt readers to vow never "to let George do it," but will make them want to participate actively in political campaigns at the grass-roots level. Ben Crisler (New York *Times Book Review,* November 3, 1957) observed: "Governor Furcolo has given us a unique and possibly historic document: a classic treatise on the art of political cozenage. . . ."

A comprehensive review of Governor Furcolo's career appears in a series of articles, "Your New Governor," by George McKinnon in the Boston *Globe* (December 1956 and January 1957). "The governor is a jovial-looking man when he laughs, which is a great deal," Robert S. Bird has noted (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 21, 1957), adding that he "has ebullience and gregariousness" and "possesses not an ounce of pretension." His present preferences in outdoor relaxation are golf and swimming. Foster Furcolo and Kathryn Foran were married on April 18, 1936 and they have four sons, Charles Mark, David Foran, Foster, Jr., and Richard, and one daughter, Hope. Their faith is the Roman Catholic.

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Wide World
FÉLIX GAILLARD

GAILLARD, FÉLIX (gȧ'yȧr fā'lēks) Nov. 5, 1919- Former Premier of France

Address: b. Assemblée Nationale, Paris 7^e, France; h. 39, ave. Franklin-Roosevelt, Paris 8^e, France; Barbezieux, Charente, France

After stating that the task of the next French government would be "to re-establish our authority at home and our credit abroad," Félix Gaillard was approved by the French National Assembly as the new Premier on November 6, 1957. His election ended the longest Cabinet crisis in postwar French history—thirty-seven days—and brought hope that the very serious crises of France's economic situation and her costly war against the rebels in Algeria could be brought to an end. The National Assembly approved his first steps to end these crises. At the age of thirty-eight, Gaillard, a Radical-Socialist, became the youngest Premier in French republican history and one of the youngest heads of government in the world.

(On April 16 Gaillard resigned as Premier and was succeeded by Pierre Pflimlin on May 14. General Charles de Gaulle's government came to power on June 1.)

Gaillard, according to Genêt in the *New Yorker* (August 24, 1957), "belongs to a small group of patriotic, highly educated upper-class young politicos who have been regarded as the postwar white hopes of France." Other writers mentioned his intellectual brilliance, political skill, persuasiveness, and obstinacy, and described him as hard-working, imaginative, and realistic. His government work began when he was made an Inspecteur de Finance in 1943 and continued with his election to the National Assembly in 1946. He held junior ministerial posts mainly concerned with financial matters until June 1957 when he was made Minister of Financial and Economic Affairs under Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury. For his work in the French underground during World War II, he was awarded the Rosette of the Resistance.

Félix Gaillard, the son of a successful mining engineer and landowner, was born in Paris on November 5, 1919. For several generations his family came from the Charente Department, north of Bordeaux, in the heart of the cognac country. His grandfather was a wine grower. Gaillard was brought up in Paris and spent his summers on the family country properties. He was graduated with honors from the Lycée Carnot in Paris and then entered the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques there.

Following the outbreak of World War II, he served for six months in the French Army without seeing combat and spent another six months doing manual labor in the Chantiers de Jeunesse, Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain's version of the Hitler Youth. Back in Paris, he was graduated from the Ecole and also earned a Doctor of Laws degree. He then contacted the resistance movement and became primarily concerned with financial matters. As a member of the Underground Finance Committee, he collected and budgeted funds for resistance organizations and handled a minimum of 300,000,000 francs a month. At the end of 1943 he was appointed deputy to Alexandre Parodi, the provisional ("Free French") government's delegate general in France.

In 1943 he received the highest grades for that year's competitive examinations for appointment to the elite corps of French Inspecteurs des Finances, a group that furnishes France with many of her top diplomats, financiers, and civil servants. After the war Gaillard became Jean Monnet's chief aid and accompanied him to Washington, D.C. in December 1944 for negotiations on the lend-lease agreements and Export-Import Bank loans. During his association with Monnet (see *C.B.,* Septem-

GAILLARD, FÉLIX—*Continued*

ber 1947) Gaillard followed the progress toward three great accomplishments associated with Monnet's name: the five-year program for the postwar modernization of French industry, the beginnings of the atomic energy program, and the first steps toward the construction of a united Europe.

Seeking a seat in the National Assembly in 1946, Gaillard was elected as a member of the Radical-Socialist party from the Charente Department; he was re-elected in 1951 and 1956. He held various posts at the junior ministerial level of government until he achieved Cabinet rank in 1957. When Robert Schuman was Premier, Gaillard served as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs from November 1947 to July 1948. He was a delegate to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in 1949.

He held the post of Secretary of State to the Presidency of the Council in the Cabinets of René Pleven (June 1951 to January 1952), Edgar Faure (1952), Antoine Pinay (1952), and René Mayer (January to May 1953). While serving under Mayer, he had authority over the Commissariat for Atomic Energy and he launched *le plan Gaillard,* a five-year program for French atomic energy development. Gaillard went into temporary eclipse during the Premiership of his fellow Radical-Socialist, Pierre Mendès-France, who, according to *Time* (September 23, 1957), thought him "overly conservative, overly Europe-minded."

Under the Premiership of Edgar Faure in 1955, Gaillard headed the French delegation during the early negotiations at Brussels for the Euratom and common market treaties. Since 1955 he has been a member of the Scientific Research and Technical Progress Council and is also a member of the Supervisory Council on the Financial Administration of France Overseas. He was appointed chairman of the Committee on General Economy and Financing of the Modernization and Equipment Plan in 1956.

In the government of Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury, Gaillard became the Minister of Financial and Economic Affairs in June 1957. Gaillard was successful, in the face of rising inflation and declining gold and dollar reserves, in establishing certain measures to restrict credit, increase exports, reduce imports, and to prevent overconsumption and overinvestment. He pushed unpopular new taxes through the National Assembly; reimposed foreign trade controls; received an advance from the Bank of France; cut $1,700,000,000 from the state budget; decreed a 20 per cent devaluation of the franc; introduced an austerity food program for the French people; froze French prices at the July 31, 1957 level; introduced tighter credit controls; and asked for a six-month wage truce from labor and a reduction in state commodity subsidies.

The Bourgès-Maunoury Cabinet fell after not receiving a vote of confidence on the Algerian home rule bill. There followed a government crisis of thirty-seven days during which four men failed to receive National Assembly approval for their Premiership. Finally President René Coty asked Gaillard to form a government and he received approval on November 6, 1957 by a vote in the National Assembly of 337 to 173, with only the Communists and the Poujadistes in opposition. Then Gaillard started work on the two serious problems confronting France: the continuing financial crisis and the Algerian revolt. He received Parliamentary support for his measures.

The National Assembly approved another emergency loan of 250,000,000,000 francs from the Bank of France to pay civil servants and meet other obligations, and voted in favor of such austerity financial measures as raising taxes, cutting government spending, fixing prices, boosting exports, and removing some government commodity subsidies.

Gaillard "drove through the long-delayed *loi-cadre* (framework law) to give Algeria limited home rule. . . . It reaffirms that Algeria, land of 1,000,000 Europeans and 8,700,000 Moslems, is 'an integral part of the French republic'" (*Time,* December 9, 1957). It provides for six territorial assemblies, each sharing powers with Councils of Communities whose members are equally divided between French and Moslems. The bill was passed by a 269-to-200 vote.

"The problems Gaillard is up against are tougher than those any Premier has faced since World War II," commented *U.S. News & World Report* (November 15, 1957). "Algeria alone accounts for well over half the deficit, both in the budget and in the nation's foreign-trade balance. . . Despite tax increases of almost a billion dollars yearly, the budget deficit still is well over 2 billion dollars." Gaillard plans to negotiate foreign loans to tide France "over its roughest financial crisis in a decade" (New York *Times,* December 7, 1957).

Félix Gaillard was married on February 28, 1956 to Mme. Dolorès Delepine Patenôtre, the widow of a wealthy French politician, Raymond Patenôtre. She has two children by her previous marriage. They have a son, Philippe. Their infant daughter is Isabelle-Aimée. Robert C. Doty in the New York *Times Magazine* (August 25, 1957) described Gaillard as a "tall, elegant, and witty scion of the haute bourgeoisie." He spends his leisure time playing tennis, golf, and bridge; swimming; skiing and water skiing; playing the piano; and collecting records.

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GAMELIN, MAURICE GUSTAVE Sept. 20, 1872-Apr. 18, 1958 General in the French Army; commander in chief of Anglo-French forces during the German invasion of France (1939-40). See *Current Biography* (Jan.-June) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ap 19 '58

GANNETT, FRANK E(RNEST) Sept. 15, 1876-Dec. 3, 1957 Newspaper publisher; president emeritus of the Gannett Company's 22 newspapers. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 D 4 '57

GEDDES, NORMAN BEL Apr. 27, 1893-May 8, 1958 Theatrical and industrial designer; created General Motors *Futurama* at New York World's Fair (1939). See *Current Biography* (May) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 May 9 '58

GERSTENMAIER, (KARL ALBRECHT) EUGEN (gēr″stēn-mī′ẽr) Aug. 25, 1906- President of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany

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Wide World

EUGEN GERSTENMAIER

The president of the West German Bundestag, Eugen Gerstenmaier, has been described as "a profound believer in the Christian life and a political liberal by conviction and ancestry." After receiving his doctorate in theology, he worked before and after World War II with the Evangelical Churches in Germany and was imprisoned by the Nazis. In 1949 he was elected a member of the Bundestag, representing the Christian Democratic Union headed by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. Gerstenmaier was elected president of the Bundestag in 1954 and re-elected in 1957.

In the *Ecumenical Review* (July 1956) Gerstenmaier wrote: "The most important prerequisite of liberalism in the nations shaped by the traditions of the West is a renewed Christian faith. . . . Economic and political reconstruction will not bear fruit unless it is accompanied by both spiritual and religious reconstruction."

Karl Albrecht Eugen Gerstenmaier was born on August 25, 1906 in Kirchheim unter Teck, Württemberg, Germany, the oldest of the eight sons and daughters of Albrecht Gerstenmaier, a cabinet maker, and his wife, the former Albertine Lauffer. When he was sixteen years old, he left school and for the next eight years worked in the textile trade. He decided to give up the idea of a business career and in 1930 he returned to high school. The following year he passed the certification examination at the Eberhard-Ludwigs-Gymnasium in Stuttgart.

Then he began studying philosophy, literature, and theology at the universities of Tübingen, Zürich, and Rostock. At the last-named university he was arrested in 1934 by the Nazis for "inciting armed revolt" among the students. He was defended by a young law professor, Walter Hallstein, now State Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Chancellor Adenauer's government. After his release from prison, but still under surveillance, Gerstenmaier continued his studies and received his doctorate in theology in 1936. He also became a member of the Reich Church Council.

The following year, in 1937, he was appointed theology lecturer at Berlin University, but he was forced out by the Nazis after three sessions. He then became active in the Protestant Church of Württemberg. Later, after the German Evangelical Churches appointed him the head of their office for ecumenical affairs, he was brought into close contact with many churchmen abroad. During World War II, with the help of the World Council of Churches in Geneva and the YMCA Aid for Prisoners of War, he organized a welfare program for foreign inmates of concentration camps.

A member of the underground movement in Nazi Germany, Gerstenmaier became very active in the resistance group led by Graf Moltke. Involved in the July 20, 1944 plot against Hitler, Gerstenmaier was arrested in the headquarters of Count Stauffenberg, one of the plot's leaders, and was condemned to long-term imprisonment in the Bayreuth penitentiary. American troops freed him on April 14, 1945, and by August he was head of the relief work of the Evangelical Churches in Germany, known as the Evangelisches Hilfswerk, which became the greatest Protestant welfare organization in Germany

In this post Gerstenmaier worked to create for refugees self-help industries that manufactured shoes, clothing, and furniture, and to find other jobs for them building churches and housing settlements, and publishing books and magazines. The money and articles collected by the Protestant churches all over the world were entrusted to this organization for distribution in Germany. After his appointment as

GERSTENMAIER, EUGEN—*Continued*

German delegate to the Ecumenical Council of Churches in Geneva, he visited the United States, where he was received by President Harry S. Truman in 1948. Winston Churchill received him when he visited England in 1949. Gerstenmaier helped to establish the Evangelische Kirche Deutschlands in 1948 and became a member of the Synod in that year.

With the establishment of the German Federal Republic in 1949, he was elected to the Bundestag (lower house of the German parliament) as a member of the Christian Democratic Union, a party composed of both Catholic and Protestant elements headed by Konrad Adenauer, who became the Chancellor. Adenauer appointed Gerstenmaier to be the one to handle the German end of the internationalization of refugee care.

He was one of Germany's early champions of European unity. In July 1950 the Bundestag elected him to the German delegation to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. In a speech before the Assembly that August, Gerstenmaier said that he was convinced that the majority of Germans opposed rearmament and that German youth in particular had learned to hate war. He thought that Germans saw hope for peace only in a quick and effective unification of all the countries of Europe. He stated: "We are prepared to ask no less of ourselves for the defense of Europe than of those who are defending freedom and justice with everything they have. We do not expect from others that they defend us without our making a contribution under equal and just conditions" (New York *Herald Tribune*, August 10, 1950).

In November 1951 Gerstenmaier was a German member of the European delegation at the joint conference of fourteen American Congressman and twenty special delegates to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. In 1952 he served as a member of the General Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community. He has also been to a United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York, where he participated as an observer during the debate in 1950 over German war prisoners still held by the Soviet Union.

Within the Bundestag, Gerstenmaier's main interest has been in foreign policy and in 1953 he became the chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs. When Hermann Ehlers, the president of the Bundestag, died in October 1954, Gerstenmaier was elected as the new president on November 16, 1954 by a vote on the third ballot of 204 to 190, defeating Ernst Lemmer, a Berlin editor.

Time (November 29, 1954) wrote that Adenauer "had a reason for wanting him kicked upstairs: as a passionate defender of EDC (European Defense Community) and its supranational ideal, Gerstenmaier might not be flexible enough to accomplish the horse-trading needed to get the Paris Accords through the Foreign Affairs Committee." Gerstenmaier was re-elected as the president on October 15, 1957.

As Bundestag president, he ranks second in the country, according to protocol. The President of the country, Theodor Heuss, whom he would succeed in an emergency, outranks him. The Bundestag president, according to the Bonn Constitution, is a parliamentary arbiter raised above party strife. His decisions are supposed to be guided by his conscience within the framework of national needs rather than by the directives of his party or the demands of any single group. Gerstenmaier is a powerful voice of the Protestant elements in the CDU.

The books he has written are: *Schöpfung und Offenbarung* (Creation and Revelation) (Leipzig, 1937), *Die Kirche und die Schöpfung* (Church and Creation) (Berlin, 1938), *Hilfe für Deutschland* (Relief for Germany) (Frankfurt am Main, 1946), and *Die Evangelische Kirche und Ihre Sozialpolitik* (The Evangelical Church and her Social Policies) (1952). He edited *Kirche, Volk und Staat* (Church, People and State) (Berlin, 1937). He was awarded an honorary doctor's degree by the University of Münster in Westphalia in 1952.

Eugen Gerstenmaier was married in 1941 to Brigitte von Schmidt, an Esthonian of German extraction. They have three children. He has been described as a "man of contrasts, known for his fiery temperament and logical mind, his perseverance and restless energy." For recreation he enjoys hunting.

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GHEORGHIU-DEJ, GHEORGHE (gā-ôr-gū dĕzh) Nov. 8, 1901- Romanian Communist party leader

Address: Bucharest, Romania

In Romania, where a single political organization controls the government, the reins of power are held by Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secretary of the Romanian Communist party (since 1948 known as the Romanian Workers' party). An up-from-the-ranks Communist and an anti-Fascist who spent the World War II years in prison, he became a leader of the party in 1945. He has since served in the top party post except for a brief period during 1954-55 when, in accordance with the then current Soviet principle of collective leadership, he filled the single office of Premier (President of the Council of Ministers). Upon his return as First Secretary of the Romanian Communist party's Central Committee in October 1955, he relinquished the Premiership to Chivu Stoica.

Unlike Tito of Yugoslavia and lesser-deviationist Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland, Gheorghiu-Dej has adhered scrupulously to the Kremlin line, both Joseph Stalin's and Nikita S. Khrushchev's, and has helped to make Romania one of the most subservient of the U.S.S.R.'s Eastern European satellites.

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, who added Dej to his family name of Gheorghiu after his stay at the Dej (Romania) prison in the early 1930's, was born in Barlad, Romania on November 8, 1901. The son of a laborer, he was able to attend elementary school for only a few years before going to work as a shoemaker's apprentice, the first of many jobs that he held during his youth. He became active in the labor movement in 1919, joined the Romanian Communist party about ten years later, and was often arrested for agitation on behalf of the rights of workers.

As one of the leaders of the Romanian Railroad Workers Union, Gheorghiu-Dej had an important part in the Grivitza railway workshop strike of 1933. This led to his arrest and sentencing to twelve years at hard labor. At various jails and concentration camps he organized anti-Fascist movements among the prisoners, and in 1937 he was elected to membership on the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist party.

Toward the close of World War II, Romania, which had sided with the Axis powers, was invaded by the U.S.S.R. army, in August 1944. That same month Gheorghiu-Dej escaped from the Targu-Jiu camp, shortly before the *coup d'état* which set up a government that included Communists and Socialists and opened the way for Communist seizure of power. In the immediately subsequent Cabinets Gheorghiu-Dej held the position of Minister of Communications (1944-46).

The election of November 1946 strengthened the power of the Communist-dominated government of Premier Petru Groza (now deceased), thus bringing the country under closer economic and political control of the Soviet Union, which kept troops of the Red Army in Romania. At that time Gheorghiu-Dej was elected a deputy from Bucharest to the Grand National Assembly (and was returned to a seat in that legislature in the elections of 1948 and 1952). He became largely responsible for planning Romania's not-too-successful programs of industrialization and collectivization through his appointment to a number of key government positions, including President of the Supreme Economic Council (1945-48), Minister of National Economy (1946-48), President of the State Planning Commission (1948-49), and First Vice-Premier (1948-52).

In a major governmental shakeup in June 1952, the Grand National Assembly proclaimed Gheorghiu-Dej Premier in place of Groza, who became President of the Republic. Groza as Premier had been regarded as a figurehead. Premier Gheorghiu-Dej, however, was at once recognized as the most powerful figure in the country since he also ranked high in the Romanian Communist party, having become Secretary General of the Central Committee and a member of the Central Committee's Politburo in 1945.

At the same time that Gheorghiu-Dej was made Premier, Ana Pauker, a Vice-Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was ousted from the government. In an article in the Cominform journal the following July, Gheorghiu-Dej, a frequent contributor to Communist publications, accused the former number-one Romanian Communist of working with wealthy landowners to undermine the collective farm system and of forming her own faction within the party. Some Western observers expressed the view that Gheorghiu-Dej had been allowed to win out in this crucial party struggle because of the possibility that his comparative popularity with the working class would make the Communist regime more acceptable to the people (New York *Times,* June 3 and 4, 1952).

Wide World

GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ

For almost two years Gheorghiu-Dej held both the top party post and the top government post. Then in April 1954, adopting the post-Stalin collective leadership principle, he gave up his office as Secretary General of the party to serve only as Premier. He resumed his party position in October 1955, with the title of First Secretary of the Romanian Communist party, and turned the Premiership over to Chivu Stoica. Since that date Gheorghiu-Dej has also been a member of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly.

"At present less is known of internal affairs in Romania than anywhere else in Eastern Europe," as Alvin Z. Rubinstein wrote in *Current History* (July 1957). He pointed out that "peripheral to Soviet power, territorially weakened by the aftermath of World War II, and distant from any source of Western strength, Romania has little hope of regaining control over its destiny." Romania follows the lead of the Soviet Union not only in many domestic economic and political matters, but also in foreign policy, adopting the Russian pro-and-con attitude toward Tito, approving Soviet intervention in the Hungarian revolution of late 1956, and maintaining a generally distrustful attitude toward the West. Since World War II Romania has conducted about 80 per cent of its foreign trade with the U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries, exporting mainly oil, timber, and grain.

(Continued next page)

GHEORGHIU-DEJ, GHEORGHE—*Cont.*

According to *Fortune* (July 1958) less than 20 per cent of Romanian land is collectivized. At the Gheorghiu-Dej clothing factory in Bucharest, 7,000 employees work for wages that provide a bare subsistence. Women workers leave their children in the plant kindergarten while they work. The Romanian Refinery No. 1 at the Ploesti oil fields has been rebuilt since World War II bombings and now produces about 80,000 barrels of refined petroleum products a day. At least 70 per cent of Romanian oil production is exported, much of it to the Soviet Union. The V. I. Lenin hydroelectric project at Bicaz is being built by Russian, Czech, Polish and Hungarian engineers to bring industry to this rural area.

While Gheorghiu-Dej has attended only one international conference in the West, the Paris Peace Conference in 1946, he has made many visits to the Soviet Union and her European satellites. He was present, for example, in Warsaw, Poland at the 1947 meeting which established the Cominform; at the Warsaw conference in 1955 which set up the Communist counterpart of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); at the Twentieth Party Congress in February 1956 in Moscow, at which Stalin was downgraded; and at the gathering of officials of eight Communist nations in Moscow in May 1958 to plan increased cooperation within the Soviet bloc. During the last-named conference the U.S.S.R. announced its intention to take its armed forces out of Romania, but this proposed withdrawal was conditioned by agreement to a nonaggression treaty that the Warsaw pact nations would be willing to sign with NATO countries.

Coincidentally with Khrushchev's success in ousting U.S.S.R. Communists Lazar M. Kaganovich, Georgi M. Malenkov, and Viacheslav M. Molotov, in July 1947 Romania announced its own purge—the dismissal of two of its Politburo members, Miron Constantinescu and Iosif Chisinevschi, reported in the New York *Times* (July 5, 1957) as known as "tough old-line Stalinists." By his victory in this intraparty conflict and by making economic concessions, especially to farmers, Gheorghiu-Dej further increased his control over the country.

"A forceful-looking graying man" is Joseph Wechberg's description of Gheorghiu-Dej in "Letter from Bucharest" in the *New Yorker* (September 12, 1953). He noted that "it is characteristic of the atmosphere of a police state that practically nothing is known about Gheorghiu-Dej's private life." And he added, "I have heard no tales of high living among the party leaders." Gheorghiu-Dej is believed to be married and to have two children. Among several high decorations that he has received are Hero of Socialist Labor and the Hammer and Sickle Medal.

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GIBBINGS, ROBERT (JOHN) Mar. 23, 1889-Jan. 20, 1958 Irish author and artist, known especially for travel books. See *Current Biography* (Yrbk.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p26 Ja 21 '58

GILES, MRS. HENRY EARL *See* Giles, Janice Holt

GILES, JANICE HOLT (jīlz) Mar. 28, 1909- Author
Address: h. Knifley, Ky.

Reprinted from the *Wilson*
Library Bulletin Feb. 1958.

In her autobiographical *40 Acres and No Mule* (Westminster, 1952) Janice Holt Giles says, "So many of you who have read the Piney Ridge books have written to me in a wistful, longing mood, as if in reading about the ridge you recapture something lost . . . a slower day, a quieter day . . . perhaps a sweeter day." This day, recreated for us in her novels, is that of pioneer Kentucky.

Janice Holt was born in Altus, Arkansas, March 28, 1909, in the home of her maternal grandparents. Later, she was taken home to Indian Territory where her parents, John Albert Holt and Lucy Elizabeth (McGraw) Holt, were teachers in the old Choctaw Nation, eastern Oklahoma, from 1901 to 1917. Mrs. Giles has said, "I grew up, as did my brother and sister, in a schoolroom. . . . I remember the older schoolgirls taking care of me."

In Oklahoma Janice Holt observed the life of the prairie region and its pioneer peoples, in the day of the real cowboy and the old-time ranch: "Memories of land that once belonged to you, of lamps that glowed with a warm, yellow light, of wide hearths and big logs crackling, of a great, black kitchen range where good things to eat simmered and stewed."

When she was eight, the family returned to Arkansas, to Fort Smith where they settled permanently. Janice Holt attended high school there and earned book and clothing money by working in the public library. In 1927 she married Otto Jackson Moore by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. Nash Hancock), and whom she divorced in 1939.

She was for a time director of religious education at Pulaski Heights Community Church, Little Rock, Arkansas, and then director of children's work, Arkansas-Louisiana area, board of missions, Little Rock for the Disciples of

Christ. During this time she continued her studies, at Little Rock Junior College and, by extension, the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. She also began to write poetry and, for use in her work, plays and articles that were published in religious organs.

In 1941 Janice Holt Moore went to Louisville, Kentucky, to work as assistant to Dr. Lewis J. Sherrill, dean of the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary. Then, in the summer of 1943, on her way to visit her daughter in Texas, she met Henry Earl Giles, a soldier who boarded the bus at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

She spent the summer holidays of 1944 with Henry Giles's parents in the hills of Kentucky, and when he returned from war duty, Janice Holt Moore became his wife on October 11, 1945. She and her husband lived in Louisville until May 30, 1949, when they moved to their forty acres on Giles Ridge, near Knifley. Most of the people thereabouts are Giles connections, "seventh generation Kentuckians, the first Giles having come to Kentucky on a Revolutionary War land grant in 1805."

While still at the seminary, Janice Giles had written the first book of the Piney Ridge trilogy, *The Enduring Hills* (Westminster, 1950), which became the Family Book Club May 1950 selection. Nine months after publication this first book had sold some 110,000 copies.

The second book, *Miss Willie* (Westminster, 1951; a choice of the People's Book Club), was begun in Louisville and completed after the move to Giles Ridge. C. N. Govan commented in the *Saturday Review of Literature,* "The book is frankly sentimental. So are mountain ballads."

The brief winter respite from farm chores was fully used in writing *Tara's Healing* (Westminster, 1951), last of the trilogy. This was chosen by the Family Book Club. The New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* praised "its glimpses of mountain life, of 'coon hunting under frosty stars; of the soft Appalachian spring; of a girl singing in the firelight."

Mrs. Giles now turned to historical studies of Kentucky, and in *The Kentuckians* (Houghton, 1953), *Hannah Fowler* (Houghton, 1956) and *The Believers* (Houghton, 1957) she depicts the settlement and pioneering of the state. The New York *Times Book Review* declared of the first, "It might almost be a word-for-word printing of a manuscript found among the archives." Each of these regional novels was selected by one or more book clubs.

Following *The Kentuckians,* Mrs. Giles had written *The Plum Thicket* (Houghton, 1954) which was laid in Arizona and a character of which, part Indian and appropriately named Choctaw, recounts his early memories of the Territory and of seeing frontier justice done at Fort Smith around 1880. The dramatic rights to this novel have already been sold.

Hannah Fowler has been sold to a Swedish publisher; and a short story "The Gift," which appeared in January 1957 in *Good Housekeeping,* was purchased by magazines overseas.

JANICE HOLT GILES

Mrs. Giles says, "Everything either of us writes is written with the help of the other." In this way she shared with her husband the making of his book *Harbin's Ridge* (1951), just as his family memories and traditions have enriched her novels. They have now moved to Campbellsville, Kentucky, where Henry Giles is with the *News-Journal* for which Janice Giles writes a weekly column, "Around Our House."

She is an attractive woman of medium height with brown hair and hazel eyes. Mrs. Giles fills her time with keeping house and reading and writing—"I write a book each winter and our grandsons visit us each summer." She expresses her faith in the future ardently: "If civilization wrecks itself, out of the ashes a man with a plow will rise and lift the yoke onto his own shoulders and walk steadfastly down a new furrow."

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GINGER, LYMAN V(ERNON) June 21, 1907- Educator; organization official

Address: b. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; College of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; h. 419 Queensway Dr., Lexington, Ky.

Said to be the world's largest professional organization, with a direct membership of about 703,000 teachers and administrators and an additional affiliated membership of about 300,000, the National Education Association is headed during the term 1957-58 by Dr. Lyman V. Ginger of Kentucky, who succeeded Miss Martha A. Shull to the presidency. He is on a one-year leave of absence from his duties

Hessler Studio

LYMAN V. GINGER

as dean of the College of Education of the University of Kentucky.

(Ginger's successor in the NEA presidency is Ruth A. Stout.)

Prior to joining the University of Kentucky faculty in 1942 as principal of teacher training and the University High School, Dean Ginger had fourteen years' experience as a high school teacher and school principal. He is an authority on audio-visual aids as well as on teacher training and is a past president of the Kentucky Education Association.

Lyman Vernon Ginger was born on June 21, 1907 near Wickliffe in Ballard county in the western part of Kentucky to Grover Cleveland and Emma (Abell) Ginger. He was educated in local schools and Kentucky Wesleyan College in Winchester. On receiving his B.A. degree in 1929, he was engaged as a teacher and coach at Winchester High School, where he taught for ten years. During summer vacations he took courses at Northwestern University, from which he received an additional B.A. degree in 1935. In 1940 he began the first of three years as a school principal at Owingsville, a small town in Kentucky's Bath county. He earned his M.A. degree from the University of Kentucky at Lexington in 1942 and in 1950 the Doctor of Education degree.

Appointed principal in 1942 of the University of Kentucky's training school and high school, Ginger became acting director in 1943. From 1946 to 1954 he was its director and also chairman of the division of instruction and placement. In 1954 he was appointed dean of the College of Adult Extension and Education. Since 1956 he has served in the dual capacity of acting dean of this college and dean of the College of Education. The curricula offered by the latter leads to a Student Special Education Certificate valid for four years, and to the M.A., Ed.D., and Ph.D. degrees.

In 1945 he was chairman of a state committee on elementary education and in 1946 worked with committees on safety education and visual aids. He was the author of the section entitled "Student Teaching Program for Secondary Teachers" in the 1948 *Yearbook of the Association for Student Teaching* and of the article "Toward Better Teaching: A Report of the Middle Cumberland Education Association," published in the *Kentucky School Journal* in December, 1949.

Another of his reports, *Study of the Elementary School Principalship in Kentucky*, was published as a bulletin of the University of Kentucky Bureau of School Service in 1950 and condensed in the *Elementary School Journal* for December of that year. Recalling that "the early principal was a teaching principal with his first task that of discipline," Dr. Ginger noted that "in 1942 Kentucky took an important step forward in professionalizing the elementary school principal by a state act defining a principal as 'one who should devote more than 50 per cent of his time to supervisory school activities.'" The report, furthermore, contained nineteen specific recommendations for state action "looking to . . . better qualifications" and conditions for elementary school principals. In 1952 Dr. Ginger was elected president of the Kentucky Education Association, and during his two years as such served also as a member of the Governor's Conference on Education.

During his first fifteen years on the University of Kentucky faculty, Ginger served on national as well as state advisory education committees and was increasingly active in the National Education Association, the nationwide nonprofit organization (formed in 1857) which has as its "single purpose" to "elevate the character and advance the interest of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause of education in the United States."

Overall policy for the NEA is made by an elected representative assembly of about 6000 which meets annually and includes delegates from state, territorial and affiliated teacher organizations. Between sessions, work is carried on by a board of directors and an executive council. Ginger had served as a member of the executive council and as second vice-president before becoming first vice-president in July 1956. At the centennial convention which opened on June 30, 1957 in Philadelphia, Ginger was elected the ninety-sixth president, to take office on July 5.

Shortly before the close of the 1957 convention, the NEA's assembly voted to raise membership dues from $5 a year to $10, making possible an increase in the budget from about $4,000,000 to $7,000,000. Responding to a plea by President Eisenhower for prompt passage by the House of Representatives of the pending Federal school construction bill, the NEA voted an increase in funds to be used by its legislative committee to lobby for Federal aid. It was explained, however, that activity would be "stepped up mainly at local and state levels" and that some funds would be used to counteract the efforts of certain nongovernmental organizations opposed to state aid. Short radio and television programs would be planned to inform parents about schools.

By a voice vote the conference also adopted a resolution stating that problems of racial integration in public schools "are capable of solution at the state and local level by citizens of intelligence, saneness and reasonableness" and should be approached "with the spirit of fair play, good will and respect for law."

One of Dean Ginger's first official acts as NEA president was to head the association's delegation to the sixth annual conference of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession held at Frankfurt, Germany, in the week beginning August 2. Meanwhile, plans had been announced for an NEA-operated nation-wide teacher placement bureau. Later in August the association's commission on teacher education and professional standards issued an interim report of evidence assembled on the merit-rating problem, but admitted that no answer had been found to the basic question "whether pay incentives tend to bring maximum teaching efficiency" (*New York Times*).

Speaking on November 17 at the cornerstone laying ceremony for the NEA's new Education Center in Washington, president Ginger noted that Russia's technological advances were in some measure the outgrowth of concentration on education, and outlined a six-point program for the NEA to consider. These points included better service to teachers at all levels; welfare, status and prestige benefits that recruit the best minds into teaching; solid research to back up changes in curriculum and teaching methods; and improved international relations. He warned, however, against being "panicked by Sputnik." Later in the same month a report by the NEA research division stated that to make science and mathematics compulsory through all four years of high school would increase by 25,000 the acute shortage of teachers.

Ginger is a life member of NEA, the Kentucky Education Association and the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers; and belongs to Kentucky Departments of Elementary and Secondary Principals and NEA's Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. He belongs to the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity, the Pi Kappa Delta forensic recognition fraternity, and the Kappa Delta Pi educational honors society. He is a Mason, has served as president of the Kiwanis Club, as a member of the YMCA board, and as an elder and Sunday school superintendent in the Presbyterian Church.

Lyman V. Ginger was married on June 7, 1932 to Elizabeth Gardner Sudduth. They have two children, Leslie Thomas and William Wesley.

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GINGOLD, HERMIONE (FERDINANDA) (gĭng′ōld, hĕr-mī′ōnē) December 9, 1897- Actress; author

Address: h. 405 East 54th St., New York 22

The irrepressible character actress Hermione Gingold, long a favorite in her native England, has won new laurels by her appearances before American television audiences, notably on the *Ed Sullivan Show* and the *Jack Paar Show.* Thousands of American GI's during World War II came to know and admire her talents as a comedienne in the long-run London revue *Sweet and Low.* She began her career as a child actress, appeared with Noel Coward in 1911 in *Where the Rainbow Ends,* acted in Shakespearean plays at the Old Vic, was starred in British revues and on the BBC radio and television.

She won the Broadway theatre Donaldson Award in 1954 for her performance as a caricaturist in *John Murray Anderson's Almanac.* She is currently co-starred with Leslie Caron and Maurice Chevalier in the MGM film *Gigi,* and has just completed her role as a witch in Columbia Pictures' film *Bell, Book and Candle.* She has co-authored plays and revues and written magazine articles and an autobiography, *The World Is Square* (Home & Van Thal, 1945), " a delicious fandango of fact and fancy," originally published by Werner Laurie in England.

Hermione Ferdinanda Gingold was born in London on December 9, 1897, to Kate Frances (Walter) and James Gingold. Her mother was English and her father, a well-to-do Austrian, became a British citizen and a member of the London Stock Exchange. Her paternal grandmother was Turkish. One of her uncles was the Baron Nicola Nisco of St. Georgio, Historian Royal to the Court of Italy. One of her aunts was Baroness Helene Gingold of

HERMIONE GINGOLD

GINGOLD, HERMIONE—*Continued*

Austria. She has one sister, Margaret Gingold Keays.

Miss Gingold received her education in London and studied for the theatre under Rosina Filippi. Her stage debut was as a herald in *Pinkie and the Fairies* at His Majesty's Theatre on December 19, 1908, one of Sir Herbert Beerbohm-Tree's productions. She appeared first in Shakespearean drama at the age of seventeen at Stratford-on-Avon and the Old Vic. In London productions she played in innumerable plays by Barrie, Galsworthy, Shaw, Chekov, Strindberg and Maugham.

In order to raise funds for the Gate Theatre, in December of 1938 *The Gate Revue* was launched by Norman Marshall with Miss Gingold as leading comedienne. The revue was so successful it moved to the Ambassadors' Theatre in March 1939. The late James Agate, London's leading drama critic, gave Miss Gingold excellent notice.

In *Swingin' The Gate,* at the Ambassadors' Theatre in May, 1940, Miss Gingold was again well received and the revue was praised by (*Theatre World,* July 1940). Her next appearance was in Leslie Julian Jones' brilliant revue, *Rise Above It,* at the Comedy Theatre in June 1941, and a second edition in December 1941. Following was *Sky High* in June 1942; *Sweet and Low* in 1943, *Sweeter and Lower* in 1944 (which ran more than two years), and *Sweetest and Lowest* in 1946. At the Comedy Theatre in 1948 Miss Gingold appeared in *Slings and Arrows,* of which she was co-author.

Although Miss Gingold had several offers from Broadway producers to do material from her Ambassadors' Theatre revues negotiations were not concluded. In London she appeared in Noel Coward's *Fumed Oak* and *Fallen Angels* in 1949.

The enterprising Brattle Theatre group in Cambridge, Massachusetts was first to introduce Miss Gingold to an American audience by way of an intimate revue. *It's About Time,* at the Brattle Theatre in March 1951. Of Miss Gingold's performance, Elliot Norton wrote in the Boston *Post*: ". . . She is a mistress of pantomime. Her flexible face folds into droll patterns as she rattles through a scene or a song." The revue itself did not fare so well but Broadway producer John Murray Anderson saw Miss Gingold in it and offered her a part in his forthcoming show.

When *John Murray Anderson's Almanac* opened at New York's Imperial Theatre on December 10, 1953, it was a brilliant success, and typical of Miss Gingold's reviews was this one by William Hawkins (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* December 11, 1953): ". . . By the end of the evening, all agreed that she is one of the funniest women in the world." Although dissenting opinions were few, John Beaufort (*Christian Science Monitor,* December 19, 1953) stated: "At the Imperial Theatre, enjoyment of Miss Gingold appears to involve an undue taste for the grotesque. . ."

When *Almanac* closed in 1954, Miss Gingold stayed on to do a weekly TV show over WABD, *One Minute Please!* of which she had been the star on BBC radio. In 1955 she was signed by CBS-TV. Since that time she has appeared in many TV shows including *Omnibus, Person to Person,* the *Ed Sullivan Show* and the *Jack Paar Show.* She had been a star on BBC for her famous radio characterization in the Charles Addams vein, *Druscilla Doom.*

Miss Gingold was starred in another revue, *Sticks and Stones,* which opened at the John Drew Theatre in East Hampton, Long Island on June 30, 1956. Again Miss Gingold's reviews were superior to those of the show. At the end of the summer's run of the play she went to Hollywood, California to open at the Huntington Hartford Theatre in the role of the Grand Duchess in *The Sleeping Prince. Variety,* November 28, 1956, reported: "Miss Gingold, in her first [West] Coast appearance, displays exquisite timing and an uproarious comedy touch."

Also at the Huntington Hartford Theatre in the summer of 1957, Miss Gingold appeared in Noel Coward's *Fallen Angels,* the same play she opened in at Westport, Connecticut on June 23, 1958 and then toured in on the summer circuit.

Miss Gingold has written a play, *Abracadabra,* on which Mel Dinelli collaborated with her; numerous magazine articles; a collection of humorous essays, *My Own Unaided Work,* and the first portion of her autobiography, *The World Is Square,* the latter two published in England by Werner Lowne; a chatter-column for *Promenade;* and book reviews such as "The Worst Book of the Month" for British magazines.

Her Dolphin recording of specialty songs and revue material, *La Gingold,* was released in December, 1956. The *Saturday Review,* December 29, 1956 observed: ". . . she may be recommended as the Charles Addams of the comediennes. . . The recording is good."

Miss Gingold has appeared in some of Europe's leading nightclubs and supper clubs. In London, at the Cafe de Paris, she was the Coronation month star in June 1953.

In her motion picture career, Miss Gingold has acted in the British films: *Pickwick Papers, Our Girl Friday, Blackjack, The Cautious Amorist,* and *Cosh Boy.* In American films she was seen as the Parisian wag in Michael Todd's *Around the World in 80 Days,* and as the grandmother in the recent M-G-M film *Gigi* in which she co-stars with Maurice Chevalier and Leslie Caron. William Peper (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* May 16, 1958) noted: ". . . The usually outrageous Hermione Gingold plays her role almost straight and gets away with it beautifully." When *Around the World in 80 Days* won an Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "Oscar" award for its author, S. J. Perlman, Miss Gingold read his letter of acceptance on the Academy's television program, which prompted much praise for her comic gifts from Sidney Skolsky (New York *Post,* June 15, 1958).

She is scheduled to co-star with Gisele MacKenzie in a musical version of Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* during the 1958-59 Broadway season.

By her first marriage, to Michael Joseph, the late British publisher and author, she had two sons: Stephen Joseph, now director of London's Theatre-in-the-round, and Leslie Joseph, formerly a Fulbright scholar at the University of Iowa and now a London businessman. Miss Gingold's second marriage was to Eric Maschwitz, author of *These Foolish Things* and *Balalaika.* Both marriages were terminated by divorce.

Her hobbies are designing greeting cards, interior decorating, flower arranging, playing the piano, collecting china and reading. She has a house in London "with a little garden and a large library." She likes Chekov's and Ibsen's plays and has a burning desire to play *Hedda Gabler*: "I suppose every comedienne has," she admitted (*New Yorker,* January 16, 1954).

Hermione Gingold is five feet six inches tall, weighs 140 pounds and has blue eyes and light brown hair. Her voice is deep and expressive, and her remarks are often devastatingly witty. She adores cats, owns several, and a black French poodle. She smokes little cigars (but not in public) and "eats sweets when trouble brews," she told Marie Torre (New York *World-Telegram and Sun Magazine,* March 6, 1954). She is an excellent cook, hates making decisions, and enjoys a "good hot theatrical feud."

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GLEASON, JOHN S., JR. Feb. 11, 1915-
Organization official; banker

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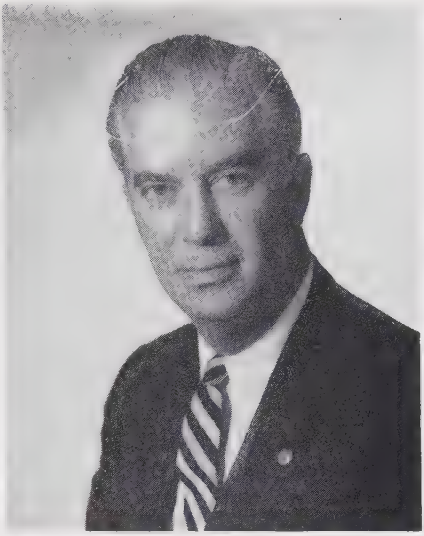
"We must teach the truth about Communism to young America," declared American Legion National Commander John S. Gleason, Jr., in advocating that the history and fallacies of Communism be taught in public and private secondary schools. To the office of commander of the 3,000,000-member Legion, for 1957-58, Gleason brings his experience in active military service during World War II, in service on the boards of numerous youth and welfare organizations, in work as a vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, as a father of six sons, and as a prominent Catholic layman.

In another business position he heads the Chicago Helicopter Airways, one of three helicopter lines in the United States certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Board. He has been active in American Legion work since 1946. He succeeded W. C. Dan Daniel (see *C.B.,* June 1957) to the commandership at the Legion's thirty-ninth annual convention in September 1957, to serve for a one-year term. He now holds the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve Corps.



Chase

JOHN S. GLEASON, JR.

(Gleason's successor as national commander is Preston J. Moore.)

John S. Gleason, Jr., was born in Chicago, Illinois on February 11, 1915 to John S. Gleason, Sr., and Mary (Maloney) Gleason. His father was a vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago. Jack attended St. Gertrude's Grammar School in Chicago and Georgetown Preparatory School near Washington, D.C. He was graduated from the University of Notre Dame in Notre Dame, Indiana in 1936 with a B.S. degree in science and commerce. He recalls that he was "a skinny kid" whose interest in baseball and other sports outweighed his physical strength. During college years he worked summers as a truck driver, and he carries a union card in Teamsters local 710.

Intent on following in his father's footsteps in banking, he went to Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. In October 1937 he went to work at the First National Bank of Chicago, "serving for a while as a messenger and moving around among lesser jobs in all departments. This early practical experience convinced him that he should take even more graduate studies, but . . . world events delayed [his purpose]" (*American Legion Magazine,* December 1957). In September 1940 he enlisted in the 124th Field Artillery of the Illinois National Guard as a private. Applying for a commission, he was made a 2nd lieutenant in February 1941.

On active duty for nearly five years, he served first with the 124th Field Artillery, which was activated with the 33rd Division, and then on detached service with the 5th Amphibious Corps in the Pacific, at the Kwajalein invasion, and in the Gilbert Islands. He also saw duty at Port Moresby, Finschafen, Maffin Bay and Wakde.

Again with the 33rd Division, he served at Lingayen Gulf in the Philippines, and was with

GLEASON, JOHN S., JR.—*Continued*

the division in the northern mountains of Luzon during 1945. Discharged from active duty as a lieutenant colonel in January 1946, Gleason returned to work at the First National Bank of Chicago. He took part-time courses at the University of Wisconsin Graduate School and completed a graduate course in banking in 1951. In 1953 he became a vice-president, at the age of forty, the youngest in the history of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Sensing his military obligations as a citizen, Gleason became commander of Legion Post No. 985, which he helped to organize at the First National Bank. In 1947 he was elected alternate national executive committeeman, one of only two World War II veterans serving on the Legion's top policy-making body. Among other committees of the Legion on which he served were the special rehabilitation committee which dealt with the Hoover Commission report, as chairman; the national legislative commission, as a member; and the national rehabilitation commission, as vice-chairman (1951-1957).

According to *American Legion Magazine* (December 1957), Gleason "was very active in formulating the Legion's strategy for protecting the Veterans Administration hospitals from dismemberment by attack by both the Hoover Commission and organized medicine." "They call veterans' medical care socialism," Gleason said. "They project the cost of the care into the distant future to scare people. . . . There's only one reason why we, the Legionnaires, want any nonservice-connected patients cared for. We think each individual patient who qualified under existing law is deserving of the care . . . while his past military service entitles him to such care as his condition merits from the Federal Government." As a result of Gleason's committee's work, the *American Legion Magazine* began publishing case histories of nonservice-connected VA hospital patients.

In his acceptance speech as National Commander of the American Legion on September 19, 1957, Gleason said: "The need of vigilance is as urgent today as it was thirty-nine years ago when the American Legion was founded as a warning against complacency. From the date of our birth we have called Communism by its right name—conspiracy—and we have called on our country to be alert to its dangers to our security and our liberty. . . .The cardinal purpose of the Legion is the care of the wounded and disabled and their dependents."

Among Gleason's military decorations and awards are the Silver Star, Soldiers Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with two oak leaf clusters and the Philippines Presidential Citation. After World War II he became an active member of the Illinois National Guard, serving first as division ordnance officer. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1950 and assigned as assistant chief of staff G-2. Subsequently he resigned from the Guard and joined the Army's Officers Corps. In 1955 he became chief of staff of the 85th Infantry Division and in the same year was named assistant division commander. On May 19, 1956 he was sworn in as brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve Corps, having been nominated to that rank by President Eisenhower and approved by the U.S. Senate.

In 1955 Gleason and a group of friends bought the Chicago Helicopter Airways. "I never had so much fun or so much hard work in my life," Gleason said, "as the helicopter company provides. It's an exciting infant business, with a big future that you get a bang out of helping shape." The company, which has a fleet of fourteen helicopters, carries passengers, cargo and mail between Chicago's Midway and O'Hare airports and downtown Chicago. It also carries mail to sixty-eight northern cities in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin three times daily.

John S. Gleason, Jr., was married to Mary Jane Harrigan on December 20, 1941. They have six sons: Jack, Dan, Dick, Tom, Dave, and Marty. Gleason is active on committees of the American Red Cross, Chicago Youth Foundation, Girl Scouts of Chicago, United Cerebral Palsy, and National Brotherhood Week. At present he is serving on the president's committee of the University of Notre Dame. In 1949 Governor Adlai E. Stevenson named him to the Illinois State Veterans' Commission, a three-man body, for an eight-year term; he was reappointed by Governor William G. Stratton in 1957 for a six-year term.

Gleason's banking experience has channeled his interest in youth organizations into their fund-raising aspects. He was chairman of the Girl Scout fund drive in Chicago in 1949 and served several years as vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Girl Scout Council. In 1951 he was chairman of the American Red Cross drive in Chicago that raised $2,000,000. He was active in the Chicago Mayor's Youth Foundation, which promotes football games between public and parochial schools. A Catholic layman, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Holy Name Society of Sacred Heart Parish in Winnetka, and the Catholic Youth Organization in Chicago (the latter gave him a Champions award in 1950). In 1954 Francis Cardinal Spellman invested him as a Knight of Malta and in 1956 conferred on him the order of the Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

Reversing its long standing policy against teaching about Communism in public schools, the American Legion has joined with the National Education Association to encourage the establishment of suitable courses. Both organizations feel that teaching about Communism would "deepen the understanding of, and loyalty to, American democratic ideals and institutions and expose the fallacies of Communism" (New York *Times*, December 15, 1957). Writing in *Parade*, March 2, 1958, National Commander John S. Gleason, Jr., emphasized: "It no longer is sufficient to hold a bland belief that Communism is evil. It is necessary to know *why* it is evil so that its temptations can be refuted and resisted. In the waging of total peace, understanding is the sharpest sword of all."

Reference

American Legion 62:13 D '57 por

GOHEEN, ROBERT F(RANCIS) Aug. 15, 1919- University president; professor
Address: "Prospect," Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

"The essence of our preceptorial system," said Dr. Robert F. Goheen, newly elected president of Princeton University, "is individualized instruction. The thoughtful, creative minds which we require in numbers in all important aspects of our national life cannot be mass produced" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 30, 1957). He wants Princeton to produce "thoughtful citizens for a world of automation, which needs men with ideas more than men who know only the facts" (*Life,* October 29, 1957).

On July 1, 1957 Dr. Goheen, at the age of thirty-seven, took office as president of Princeton University, in New Jersey, succeeding Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, who had reached retirement age. Thus Goheen became the third youngest president in the university's 210 years. (Aaron Burr, Sr., was president in 1748 at the age of thirty-two, and Samuel Davies was inducted in 1759, at thirty-six years of age.)

A great part of Dr. Goheen's life has been spent at Princeton, where he undertook both undergraduate and graduate study. Since 1945 he has been teaching the classics there, first on a part-time basis, then as an instructor, and later as assistant professor. He was advanced to full professor on July 1, 1957. Dr. Goheen gained wide administrative experience from 1953 to 1956 when he was director of the National Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Program, which offers one-year graduate awards to college students to encourage them to enter the teaching profession.

Robert Francis Goheen, of Scotch-Irish-Welsh ancestry, was born on August 15, 1919 in Vengurla, India, where his father, Dr. Robert H. Goheen, was a medical missionary. He is now retired and lives in Florida with his wife, the former Anne Ewing. Two sisters, Nancy and Alice, are both married and live in Princeton and Northampton, Massachusetts, respectively. Robert was reared in Vengurla until his early teens when he was sent to the Lawrenceville School in Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

From there he went to Princeton, where he distinguished himself both scholastically and athletically. He was the Latin salutatorian, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was the co-winner of the M. Taylor Pyne Honor Prize for "excellent scholarship, manly qualities, and effective support of the best interests of Princeton University." A member of the faculty recalls him as "a sober-sided youngster, fiercely competitive, never happy unless he excelled in what he was doing; yet intensely modest, with unquestioned integrity; imaginative, sensitive, subtle—and with an absolutely first-rate mind" (New York *Times Magazine,* September 22, 1957). He was a member of the Interclub-Committee, president of the Quadrangle Club, a member of the soccer team and of the Intramural Athletic Association. He received the B.A. degree in 1940.

After his graduation he served with distinction in the Army, having enlisted in 1941 as a private in the infantry. His tour of duty was in the Pacific, and he was the chief intelligence officer on the staff of the first cavalry division. In 1945 he was discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel. For his service he was awarded the Bronze Star with two clusters, the Legion of Merit, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, four battle stars and three arrowheads for an invasion landing.

Oren Jack Turner
ROBERT F. GOHEEN

At the end of the war Goheen considered a career in Government service, rather than a return to academic life. His friend and mentor Professor Whitney J. Oates, of the classics department at Princeton, helped persuade him to resume his studies and he was granted one of the first Woodrow Wilson Fellowships. While teaching at Princeton, he continued his own study in the classics and was awarded the M.A. degree in 1947 and the Ph.D. degree in 1948. Dr. Goheen's appointment as president of Princeton ended a canvass of a year and a half of the nation's leaders in education. In announcing the selection of Dr. Goheen, Harold W. Helm, chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees, said, "The board was unanimous in its choice. We feel that Dr. Goheen's standing as a scholar, his dedication to teaching and his personal qualities fit him uniquely to carry on the university's high traditions." An editorial in the New York *Times* (December 14, 1956) hailed his selection as significant because the trustees deliberately chose a humanist to lead the university in an age of specialization and the machine.

Addressing the undergraduates at the opening exercises of Princeton's 211th academic year, Dr. Goheen emphasized that "a liberal education is essentially an education for use . . . its goal is the outreach of the mind . . . the ability to think objectively, constructively and for oneself. Such . . . guiding attitudes and habits of mind become a part of a man's capacity to render meaningful service and to bear responsibility wisely" (New York *Times,* September

GOHEEN, ROBERT F.—*Continued*

23, 1957). He admitted to "a certain envy for those persons whose minds seem indelibly stored with meticulously filed data. . . . This kind of competence has its usefulness, and, apparently, a new high lucrativeness on television. It is distinctly not, however, with this sort of competence that a liberal education is essentially concerned."

Princeton University now has an undergraduate enrollment of 2,912 and a graduate school enrollment of 695. Its operating budget for the 1957-58 fiscal year is $18,944,575; tuition was increased to $1,200 a year. On September 30, 1957 Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania began construction of a $6,000,000 atom smasher to be built at Princeton's James V. Forrestal Research Center, three miles southeast of the university. The 3,000,000,000-volt high-intensity proton accelerator, largely financed by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will be an unclassified research project, jointly administered by the two universities.

Since taking office Dr. Goheen has defended the university's withdrawal of recognition of the Reverend Hugh Halton, Roman Catholic priest at Princeton, who had charged some of the faculty with "atheism and abusive liberalism." On September 23, 1957, Goheen stated: "Last June the board of trustees . . . in a decision in which my predecessor, Dr. Dodds, and I participated and fully concurred, directed that the university withdraw its recognition of Father Halton unless other remedies to the strained relations he has occasioned could be found. . . . This is not an issue of academic freedom. The university has not set itself against the Catholic Church. The one point of issue is whether Father Halton is entitled to retain the privileges which the university had of its own will extended to him."

On the other hand, Bishop George W. Ahr of Trenton regarded the basic issue involved as "the right of a priest charged with the spiritual care of Catholic students in a secular university to speak out in defense of the faith and morals of those committed to his care." The Bishop has refused to accept Princeton's "ultimatum," and Father Halton remains director of the Aquinas Institute. Students may come to him, but he may not use any of Princeton's facilities. *U.S. News & World Report* (October 4, 1957) carried statements by Dr. Goheen, Bishop Ahr, and Dr. Halton.

Dr. Goheen has written articles for scholarly journals. His article "Aspects of Dramatic Symbolism: Three Studies in the Oresteia" was published in the *American Journal of Philology* (April 1955). His book *Imagery of Sophocles' Antigone* (Princeton University Press, 1951) was well received in academic circles. *Time* (December 17, 1956) called it "a scholarly road-breaker" in the criticism of classical literature.

On June 21, 1941, Dr. Goheen was married to Margaret M. Skelly, a resident of Delaware and an alumna of Vassar. They have six children, Anne, Gertrude, Stephen, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Charles—ranging in age from fourteen years to fourteen months. Dr. Goheen's favorite recreations are soccer, tennis, golf, squash, gardening and reading. Dr. Dodds described Goheen as "an intellectual who can hit 225-yard drives on the fairway."

Robert F. Goheen has black hair and hazel eyes, is five feet eight inches tall, and weighs 150 pounds. He is a Democrat and a Presbyterian. (His wife is a Catholic.) He is a trustee of Robert College at Istanbul, Turkey and of Lawrenceville School. He was awarded honorary LL.D. degrees by Harvard, Yale, and Madras universities.

"The pressures of the future are going to lead higher education in the United States into more and more passive reception rather than to Socratic inquiry," declared Dr. Goheen on his election as president of Princeton University. "It seems to me very important that a number of liberal arts colleges do everything in their power to preserve individualized education—and an education of inquiry rather than of reception. This will be their great mission in the next twenty years."

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GORDON, CRAWFORD, JR. Dec. 26, 1914- Manufacturing executive

Address: b. A. V. Roe Canada, Ltd., 170 University Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada; h. 17 Old Forest Hill Rd., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

As president of A. V. Roe Canada, Ltd., and of its recently acquired Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd., Crawford Gordon, Jr., ranks high among the leaders of Canadian industry, especially in aviation, transportation, steel, and coal. Since 1951 when he joined A. V. Roe, a holding company for the Hawker Siddeley Group, Ltd., of Great Britain, he has directed a program of expansion, diversification, and integration that has changed the young aircraft firm into a complex organization of more than forty companies with annual sales reaching about $450,000,000 (*Business Week*, November 16, 1957).

Crawford Gordon, Jr., the son of Crawford and Ethel (Fortune) Gordon, was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada on December 26, 1914. His father was a banker, associated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Young Gordon attended Appleby College in Oakville, Ontario from 1926 to 1931 and then studied at McGill University in Montreal. At school his favorite sports were football, hockey, and boxing. During his summer vacations from the university he went to England, where his father was then working, to gain experience in accounting and other business practices. With a Bachelor of Commerce degree conferred by McGill in 1936, he took his first full-time position, in the accounting department of Canadian General Electric, which sent him for a time to GE headquarters in Schenectady, New York for training in management.

Called to Ottawa after the outbreak of World War II, Gordon was employed from 1941 to 1945 in the Department of Munitions and Supply as director general of organization and assistant coordinator of production. At the end of the war he became director general of industrial conversion, and for his services he was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1946.

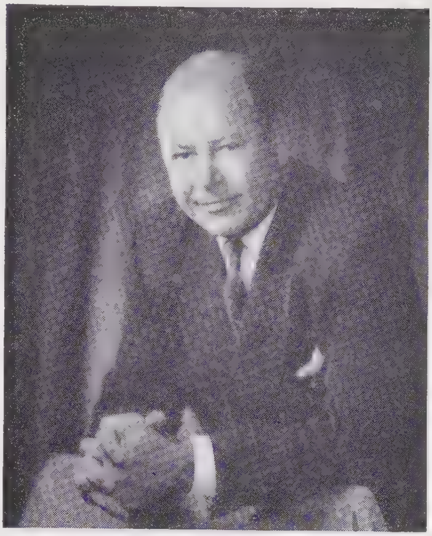
For a brief time after the war, Gordon, held the office of assistant to the president of Canadian General Electric. From 1947 to 1951 he was executive vice-president of John Inglis Company, Ltd., of Toronto and from 1948 to 1951, president and a director of English Electric Company of Canada, Ltd., in St. Catharines.

On loan from these companies he returned to the federal government in February 1951 and served for the next eight months as coordinator of production in the Department of Defence Production. He left this post to become president and general manager of A. V. Roe Canada, Ltd., on October 15, 1951, and at the same time he resigned his positions with the English Electric Company and John Inglis Company, as well as those with the Canadian Crocker Wheeler Company, Ltd., of St. Catharines, of which he was president and a director, and Production Castings, Ltd., in New Toronto.

A. V. Roe Canada was started in 1945 as a 100 per cent subsidiary of the Hawker Siddeley Group to manufacture aircraft, at first largely for Canadian defense needs. A pioneer in jet transport development, in 1949 it produced the C-102—the first jet powered transport in North America. (Before scraping this plane in 1957 the company used it in tests to develop other high-speed aircraft.) Sir Roy Dobson, who organized the company and became its board chairman, is said to have been impressed by Gordon's disapproval of the dependency of aircraft firms upon government business and to have "lured Gordon into Avro's presidency" (*Business Week*, November 16, 1957).

As soon as Gordon went to A. V. Roe he began long-range plans for its reconstitution and expansion. He first set up two separate divisions, for aircraft and for engines, which in January 1955 became two separate companies, Avro Aircraft, Ltd., and Orenda Engines, Ltd. Gordon is chairman of the board and president of both. Meanwhile, in 1953, A. V. Roe had bought a $15,000,000 jet engine plant from the government. It branched out further through its purchase in 1955 of Canadian Steel Improvements, Ltd., supplier of jet blades, and the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Ltd., of Montreal, the name of which it changed to Canadian Car Company, Ltd. From one of the divisions of the old company, in 1956 it formed Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd.

The year 1957 has been the most notable so far in the broadening and diversification of A. V. Roe's interests. After acquiring Canadian Applied Research, Ltd., an aerial survey and electronics equipment company, early in the year, it purchased 10 per cent control of Algoma Steel Corporation in May. The following October it bought 76 per cent of outstanding common shares of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, a vast company with sales exceeding $200,000,000, profits of $7,000,000 and book assets of $151,000,000 (*Saturday Night*, September 14, 1957).



Ashley & Crippen, Toronto

CRAWFORD GORDON, JR.

Stock exchanges involved in the Dosco transaction are expected to reduce Hawker Siddeley's holdings in A. V. Roe to about 60 per cent (in 1956 they had been cut to 84 per cent). A. V. Roe is now considered to be the third largest company in Canada, surpassed in profits and assets only by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.

Among the other companies of which Gordon is an executive are Canadian Steel Improvement, Ltd., Canada Security Assurance Company, and Superior Propane, Ltd. He is chairman of the Round Table on Man and Industry, which is conducting a two-year (1956-58) investigation into the "impact on human well-being of rapidly expanding industry" (*Saturday Night*, October 26, 1957). The areas being studied include Cornwall, Malton, Scarborough, and Blind River with Elliot Lake (all in Ontario).

Seriously concerned with Canada's problem of shortage of scientific and engineering manpower, Gordon said in an address at the Canadian Manufacturers Association convention in June 1956 that the race with the Soviet Union for technical and productive supremacy could become "a matter of survival itself" (Toronto *Globe and Mail*, June 8, 1956). In an effort to obtain accurate information about the shortage and to consider remedial action, A. V. Roe sponsored a two-day conference of leaders in education, government, industry, and labor in September 1956.

(Continued next page)

GORDON, CRAWFORD, JR.—*Continued*

In a talk before the Canadian Club of New York in May 1956 Gordon stated that many Canadians feel that American-owned companies in their country should be Canadianized, that U.S. concerns should develop a greater degree of Canadian management, should establish research facilities to encourage Canadian engineers, and should permit increased stock participation of Canadians in U.S. subsidiaries in the Dominion. He also warned that the imbalance of U.S.-Canadian trade, which leaves Canada with a yearly $700,000,000 deficit, "cannot continue indefinitely" (New York *Herald Tribune*, May 25, 1956).

Crawford Gordon is a member of the Dollar Sterling Trade Advisory Council, a trustee of the Quetico Foundation, and honorary chairman of the board of governors of Queensbury General Hospital. He belongs to the Newcomen Society and the Zeta Psi fraternity. His clubs are the Toronto, Toronto Golf, Granite, Badminton and Racquet, York (all of Toronto), Rideau (Ottawa), and the Wings (New York). He is a Protestant.

He and Mary Marjorie (Tearney) Gordon, who were married on September 11, 1937, have three children: Crawford 3d, Cynthia Ann, and Diana Mary. Gordon, a six-foot tall, solidly built man, is a football fan, a water skier, and a golfer.

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GOULD, SAMUEL B(ROOKNER) Aug. 11, 1910- College president

Address: b. Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; h. Glen Helen House, Yellow Springs, Ohio

"A college," according to Samuel B. Gould, "is a meeting place of ideas, jostling each other for recognition, stirring faculty and students to flights of imaginative yearning which either melt away or become hardened into practical possibility as they fall into the crucible of investigation" (*School and Society*, March 2, 1957). Such a statement reflects equally the tenets which for 105 years have distinguished Antioch College as one of America's most progressive liberal arts institutions and the personal credo of Gould, its fourteenth president, who considers Antioch "the most exciting campus in America."

An outspoken critic of traditional teaching methods, Gould fills a post first held by the college's founder, Horace Mann. He assumed Antioch's presidency in 1954, succeeding Dr. Douglas McGregor. Since that time Gould has introduced a number of bold educational experiments. Finding at Yellow Springs an atmosphere where "ideas in education can actually be tried," Gould has carried out plans of tangible benefit to four groups: students, faculty, alumni, and the community. He himself spent many years as a teacher in high schools in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and at Boston University.

Samuel Brookner Gould was born in New York City on August 11, 1910 to Nathaniel and Lina (Brookner) Gould. His A.B. degree was conferred in 1930 by Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, where his activities as dramatic society head and intercollegiate debater foretold lifelong interests. He took graduate courses at Oxford (1931-32), Cambridge (1934), and Harvard (1940-41) universities, and completed work for the M.A. degree in English literature, which he earned in 1936 at New York University.

Between 1932 and 1938 he was an instructor at the William Hall High School, West Hartford, Connecticut, and for the following nine years he headed the speech department of the Brookline, Massachusetts school system. On Boston University's faculty he served six years, from 1947 to 1953, for the first three directing the division of radio, speech and theatre. In 1950 he became assistant to Dr. Harold C. Case, president of Boston University. While also working as director of university development, he helped to establish the new School of Public Relations and the George Gershwin Memorial Theatre.

Mass communications media have always interested Gould, who has been employed at several points in his career at Mutual Broadcasting System radio stations: in 1931 at WEAN in Providence, Rhode Island; in 1938 at WHTH in Hartford, Connecticut; and from 1949 to 1951 at WARA in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He is co-author, with S. A. Dimond, of *Training the Local Announcer* (Longmans, 1950).

During World War II Gould served in the Navy as aide and flag secretary to Admiral Arthur W. Radford, and was awarded American and Pacific Theater ribbons with two combat stars, a commendation ribbon, and a Presidential Unit Citation with bronze star. He is now a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Immediately before his appointment as president of Antioch in 1954, Gould was a senior associate for some fifteen months in the New York management consulting firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget. His chief responsibility there was an appraisal of grants made by the Fund for Adult Education of the Ford Foundation.

In 1955 Gould launched a three-year study of Antioch's educational policies, one of the chief results of which is a new program for foreign study, urging students to spend one of their college years abroad. A Carnegie Corporation grant supports this program, under which a year's work outside the United States is possible at approximately the same cost as one year at Antioch. The policy study also led to the controlled experiment, now in operation at Antioch, comparing the values of traditional lecture-discussion teaching with those of independent reading courses. Part of the senior year, under the new academic calendar, is devoted to independent study.

"The American college student," Gould has stated, "doesn't do half what he could be doing, and not much can be done about it if everyone marches by in squads" (*Time,* September 30, 1957). Antioch's 1,000 students consequently find little of the squad approach in their education. Their campus is notable for its "work-study" plan, introduced and revised by Arthur E. Morgan, Antioch's president from 1920 to 1936 (see *C.B.,* July 1956). Under the plan (as now operating), twelve weeks are spent in study at the college, followed by twelve outside in full-time salaried jobs throughout the country. Gould's administration has supported this Antioch tradition, reducing the academic calendar from forty to thirty-six weeks.

Gould's theories have also had an impact on Antioch's faculty. A staunch champion of his profession, he deplores that "belittling teaching has become part of the mores of the American people." He defines a teacher as "a person with a touch of immortality," hopes to raise Antioch faculty salaries 40 per cent by 1960, and thinks that tomorrow's teacher will be the "force by which this nation will achieve the maturity of mind and the serenity of spirit that are the hallmarks of true greatness" (*Vital Speeches,* March 1, 1956).

For the mutual benefit of academicians and businessmen, Gould has introduced to his faculty a unique sabbatical year program. Under it teachers spend one year in every six not necessarily in the usual academic research but in "the practical society for which they are training their students," filling off-campus professional jobs.

Antioch has been acclaimed for its annual "Shakespeare Under the Stars" summer festival, established in 1952. Professional actors of Equity Actors Association are the performers, while students work backstage. The outdoor theatre seats 1,000. Gould thinks the program "adds a new dimension to human experience by making real and living drama a part of the lives of our neighbors, near and far."

In *Saturday Review* Henry Hewes noted that the festival's "overall standards compare favorably with the top Shakespearean repertory companies in England." The 1957 repertory included four plays by Shakespeare and four musical dramas: *Lost in the Stars* by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill, *Trouble in Tahiti* by Leonard Bernstein, *The Soldier's Tale* by Igor Stravinsky, and *The Rape of Lucretia* by Sir Benjamin Britten. (The Festival will be suspended in 1958 but will reopen in 1959.)

Antioch's new Adult Education Center, made possible by a 1957 National Science Foundation grant, is designed to offer advanced night classes for science teachers in the Yellow Springs area. It is Gould's policy to promote every such means of integrating the campus with community life.

Gould's administration has obtained for Antioch many substantial grants from widely varied sources. He hopes such a financial system can continue as college enrollment mushrooms and has said that the American people "can have a system of higher education almost completely subsidized by Federal and state governments, or they can have one which holds to the original and traditional belief in the values of diversity . . . with the private liberal arts colleges fulfilling a far-reaching function."

Fabian Bachrach
SAMUEL B. GOULD

On December 24, 1936 Gould married Laura J. Ohman. They have one son, Richard Allan Gould. Gould's fraternal affiliations are Alpha Epsilon Rho and Delta Sigma Rho. He is a Congregationalist. He is a trustee of the Educational Records Bureau and the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, and a director of the American Labor Education Service. Other interests are the committee on academic freedom and tenure of the Association of American Colleges, the committee on the utilization of college teaching resources of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, and the board of the National Book Council. He belongs to the Dayton Engineers Club.

Samuel B. Gould has much of an optimistic nature to say about the future of American education. He hopes education will be described as "liberating" rather than as merely "liberal," and he believes that "higher education of the future . . . will tend to . . . champion more and more the capabilities of man for self-determination rather than for manipulation" in order to redeem today's loss—which he hopes is temporary—of "the essential integrity of man and his essential capacity to determine his own destiny."

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GREEN, DWIGHT H(ERBERT) Jan. 9, 1897-Feb. 20, 1958 Lawyer; former Republican Governor of Illinois (1941-49). See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1948.

Obituary

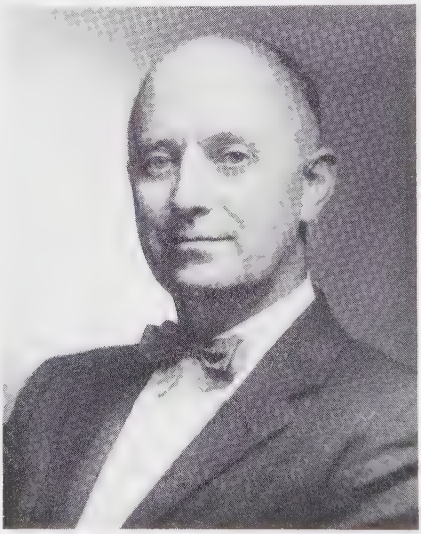
N Y Times p23 F 21 '58

GREENAWAY, EMERSON May 25, 1906-
Librarian; organization official

Address: b. c/o American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.; Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Sq., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; h. 97 E. Bell's Mill Rd., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia 18, Pa.

At the seventy-seventh annual convention of the American Library Association, held in San Francisco, California in July 1958, Emerson Greenaway succeeded Miss Lucile M. Morsch as head of the more than 20,000-member organization. The ALA promoted the first National Library Week (March 16-22, 1958) in association with the National Book Committee, adopting as its slogan "Wake Up and Read."

Since 1951 Greenaway has been director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and from 1945 to 1951 he was the director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. In 1955 Greenaway was the recipient of the ALA's Joseph W. Lippincott Award for "significant activity in behalf of the profession and its aims."



American Library Assn.
EMERSON GREENAWAY

Emerson Greenaway is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. One of the two children of James and Sara Elizabeth (Lilley) Greenaway, he was born on May 25, 1906 in Springfield, Massachusetts, where his father was a salesman. He was graduated from the Springfield Technical High School in 1923 and entered Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) at nearby Amherst, to major in agricultural education. Thurston Taylor wrote in a biographical sketch of Greenaway in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* (May-August 1957): "He had some thought of becoming a landscape architect or nurseryman. His college years were taken up with activities —managing the track team, serving on the interfraternity conference—but more perhaps by working long hours in the college library under Basil Wood."

Encouraged to "think about librarianship" not only by Wood but also by other librarians who were his companions on hiking and mountaineering outings, young Greenaway had accordingly decided on his career when awarded his B.S. degree in 1927. Early in the following year he began work as an assistant in the reference room of the City Library Association at Springfield. This institution was then headed by the "dean" of New England librarians, Hiller Wellman, who "kept a place . . . for a succession of young men whom he personally trained for administrative leadership." In addition to working in the reference room, Greenaway was called upon to teach "a course in reference books for village librarians in western Massachusetts," to do the planning for a new branch building, and to work in general on administrative problems.

Hiller Wellman "disapproved of library schools . . . preferring his own training class," but his "protégés" were "called to responsible positions" (Thurston Taylor). In 1930 Emerson Greenaway moved on to the Public Library at Hartford, Connecticut, as supervisor of branches and assistant librarian. Concluding in 1934 that "the Wellman viewpoint concerning library schools was out of date," he took leave of absence to study for a year at the university of North Carolina in Chapel Hill for the B.A. degree in library science, conferred in the summer of 1935. A member of a group which visited the Enoch Pratt Free Library at Baltimore, Maryland, as part of a course, Greenaway became acquainted with the director, Joseph F. Wheeler, who invited him to return for a summer and autumn internship there before he resumed his duties at Hartford early in 1936.

As the librarian of the old and overcrowded Fitchburg (Massachusetts) Public Library, to which he was appointed in 1937, Greenaway achieved in three years a reorganization which brought him recognition in the library field. In 1940, he assumed direction of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Public Library, where he not only achieved "great changes . . . in an astonishingly short time" but "pioneered by applying in a small city the subject division system of organization" (Taylor). During the last three of his five years at Worcester he also made regular trips to Boston to lecture on library administration at the Simmons College School of Library Science.

Greenaway moved to Baltimore in 1945 to succeed Joseph Wheeler as director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. From 1947 to 1949 he was also consultant in public libraries for the United Nations Economic and Social Council. With the English librarian Francis Carter he made for UNESCO in the summer of 1947 a survey of library conditions in Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Poland. His constructive and optimistic report was published in three instalments in the *Library Journal* (February 15, and March 1, and 15, 1948).

During his directorship (1945-51) at Enoch Pratt he took a special interest in the children's services and urged the professional upgrading of children's librarians (*Library Journal,* April 15, 1950 and October 15, 1951). In the opinion of Thurston Taylor, however, his "major contribution at Baltimore was probably the improvement of the branches, bringing their adult service into closer relation with the main library . . . and especially planning a series of large new branches."

Greenaway assumed his present post as director of the Free Library of Philadelphia in 1951. In the article "Two Points of View" in the *ALA Bulletin* of April 1954, he discussed the "role of the public library in the field of adult education," observing that it is "still experiencing growing pains" but agreeing with Dr. Herbert Goldhor that "librarianship . . . is now in the third of three rather clearly marked stages of development," namely the "storehouse period," the "service period," and the period "where the educational function of the library was recognized." In another article, "Toward a Love of Reading" in (*Child Study,* Spring 1957), Greenaway outlined the work of the children's department of the Free Library of Philadelphia with its upwards of 20,000 books, its story hours and reading clubs, and its use of branch libraries and bookmobiles as distribution centers. He also commented on the work of the American Library Association in promoting the Children's Book Fair and recommended locating libraries in rural shopping centers as well as the servicing of trailer camps by bookmobiles.

Long a member of the American Library Association, Greenaway had served as its second vice-president in 1945-46. He became an executive board member as well as a council member of the American Library Association in 1954, and was general chairman of the Philadelphia local committee for the ALA conference in that city in 1955.

The American Library Association, founded in 1876, has its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, employing about one hundred persons, and has a present membership of over 20,000 librarians. David H. Clift is the organization's executive secretary. The president is chosen by mail ballot a little over a year in advance of installation. At the opening of the association's seventy-sixth annual conference at Kansas City, Missouri, in June 1957 it was announced that Emerson Greenaway had been elected first vice-president and president-elect for 1957-58 and would take office as president at the July 1958 conference at San Francisco, California, succeeding Lucile M. Morsch (see *C.B.,* June 1957).

Other organizations to which Greenaway belongs are the Massachusetts Library Association and Maryland Library Association (honorary life member of both), Bibliographical Society of America, Booksellers Association of Philadelphia, Special Library Council of Philadelphia, and "Books Across the Sea" Committee of the English Speaking Union. He is trustee of Harcum Junior College, Lovett Memorial Free Library, International Benjamin Franklin Society, Inc., Union Library Catalog of Philadelphia, and Philadelphia Art Alliance. His clubs include the Bohemian (Worcester), Appalachian Mountain, Franklin Inn, Philoboblon, Boy's Club (New London, New Hampshire), and Baltimore Bibliophiles.

Western Maryland College awarded him an honorary Litt.D. degree in 1950 and the University of Massachusetts, an honorary L.H.D. degree in 1952. He was the recipient for 1954 of the Philadelphia and U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce Good Government Award for "services beyond the call of duty of a municipal official."

Emerson Greenaway and Helen Kidder, also a librarian, were married in New London, New Hampshire, on June 18, 1938. They have two daughters, Ann and Jane. Greenaway's church affiliation is the Baptist. He stands at five feet nine inches and weighs 160 pounds. He has blue eyes; of his hair he writes that "what there is, is gray." Mountain climbing remains his favorite outdoor recreation. His hobbies include his collections of silhouettes, New Hampshire glass, antique furniture, New Hampshire imprints, books on the White Mountains, and children's books.

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GRENFELL, JOYCE (IRENE) Feb. 10, 1910- Actress; writer

Address: b. c/o Christopher Mann, Ltd., 140 Park Lane, London W. 1, England; h. 8, 34 Elm Park Gardens, London S.W. 10, England

The American motion picture public first met Joyce Grenfell in a series of small parts in English films—a lanky gym mistress in a girls' school in *The Happiest Days of Your Life,* an eager dress saleslady in *A Run for Your Money,* a dowdy hotel manageress in *Genevieve.* Her brief, sharply etched characterizations won her an enthusiastic following.

In the fall of 1955 Joyce Grenfell appeared on Broadway in a review of her own, *Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure . . .,* which ran for sixty-five performances. Since then she has visited other American cities in a one-woman recital program and she has appeared on television on the *Ed Sullivan Show.* British audiences have been enjoying Miss Grenfell's work since 1939, when she made her stage debut in *The Little Revue.* She is also well known in Britain as a radio and

JOYCE GRENFELL

television performer. She returned to North America in January 1958 for a cross-country tour of the United States and performances throughout Canada. At the end of the tour she is scheduled to have a Broadway production of her second one-woman show, starting in April. She began her career as a journalist and radio critic and composed and acted her first satirical monologues for private entertaining. She writes all her own sketches and lyrics for the songs that she sings in her review. She also writes light verse and humorous essays for British and American periodicals like *Vogue* and the *Spectator,* and she contributed a selection to Edward R. Murrow's *This I Believe* (1952).

Joyce Grenfell describes herself as "three-fourths American." She adds, "I think the mixture is enjoyable. I like being part of both countries." She was born Joyce Irene Phipps in London on February 10, 1910, the daughter of Paul Phipps, an American-born architect, and the former Nora Langhorne of Virginia. One of the Langhorne sisters became Lady Astor, and another married Charles Dana Gibson, the artist, for whose Gibson Girl series Nora Langhorne was a model. Joyce Grenfell has one brother, Thomas W. Phipps, who now lives in America. He is the author of television plays.

From childhood Joyce Grenfell enjoyed the theatre—her idols being Ivor Novello and Noel Coward. At seventeen, after attending schools in Claremont, Esher, and Surrey, she was sent to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London for training, but her career plans were interrupted by marriage, on December 12, 1928, to Reginald Pascoe Grenfell, a chartered accountant, now director of a copper mine in South Africa.

In the first years of her marriage Miss Grenfell worked for a time in commercial art, designing posters and Christmas cards. In 1935 she began contributing light verse to the British humor magazine *Punch* and in the same year she became radio critic for the London *Sunday Observer,* a post she held for three and one-half years.

While attending a dinner party Miss Grenfell met the British humorist Stephen Potter, to whom she described a meeting of the Women's Institute (where members gather to hear "how to" talks on "how to make something out of nothing"). She gave a "sample" lecture on "How to Make a Boutonniere out of Empty Beech Nut Husk Clusters." The lecture was such a success that Potter asked her to repeat it at a gathering at his home. One of the guests, theatrical producer Herbert Farjeon, invited her to appear in his *The Little Revue.* The show opened in London in April 1939. Here Miss Grenfell repeated her Women's Institute lecture and gave another monologue of her own composition, "Three Different Kinds of Mothers." *The Little Revue* ran for a year.

During 1940 and 1941 Miss Grenfell appeared in two other reviews, *Diversion* and *Diversion No. 2,* both of which Herbert Farjeon produced especially to provide light entertainment during the blitz raids on London. Simultaneously with her theatre work, she did welfare work for the Canadian Red Cross. In 1942 she appeared briefly in another Farjeon review, *Light and Shade.*

In 1944 Miss Grenfell joined a troupe touring the battle areas to entertain the armed forces. With a program of songs and monologues, she traveled extensively in fourteen territories—Algeria, Tunisia, Malta, Sicily, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Arabia, and India—entertaining in British military, naval, and air force hospitals.

Back in London in 1945 Joyce Grenfell appeared in Noel Coward's *Sigh No More.* Lesley Blanch wrote of her in the British periodical *Leader* (September 15, 1945): "Among the professionals she retains an extraordinary and refreshingly amateur quality [and yet] she is a finished artist, perfectly timed, perfectly able to hold her audience."

Miss Grenfell supplemented her stage work (*Tuppence Coloured,* 1947-48; *Penny Plain,* 1951-52) with appearances on the BBC radio. She also appeared on quiz and discussion programs, among them *Trans-Atlantic Quiz,* in which she was British quiz mistress, while Alistair Cooke handled the questions on the American end. In 1949-50 she was a member of the panel of the popular radio show *We Beg to Differ.*

In 1949 Miss Grenfell began her film career. Her roles have been brief but memorable ones—an American wartime hostess to British children in *Letter to America*; an English society girl in *Demi Paradise*; a straight part as a medical lecturer in *The Lamp Still Burns*; a toothy arts-crafts type folk dancer in *Poets Pals*; a gym mistress in *The Happiest Days of Your Life*; a lady at a shooting gallery in Alfred Hitchcock's *Stage Fright*; a fluttery Englishwoman in the film version of Terence Rattigan's play *While the Sun Shines*; a Cockney milk-bar maid in *The Galloping*

Major; a gentlewoman named "Fluffy" in *Laughter in Paradise*; a policewoman disguised as a games mistress in *The Belles of St. Trinians*; a bird-watcher in *Forbidden Cargo*; and Mrs. Leo Hunter reading her "Ode on an Expiring Frog" in Dickens' *Pickwick Papers.* She also had roles in *The Magic Box* and *The Man with a Million.*

With her "intimate revue" *Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure . . .* Joyce Grenfell returned to the London stage in 1954. The program consisted of a number of songs and monologues of her own composition (the music was composed by Richard Addinsell), interspersed with miming and dancing by three other performers. The British critics and public alike hailed the production and it ran for nearly a year.

Her one-woman show was brought to New York under the sponsorship of the producers Lyn Austin, Thomas Noyes, and Roger L. Stevens in October 1955. Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times*, October 11, 1955) found himself "not tuned in to Miss Grenfell's brand of humor" although he commented that the audience thought her "a hilarious entertainer." The *New Yorker* (October 22, 1955) observed that her sketches are far lighter and less profound dramatically than those of Ruth Draper. And Henry Hewes wrote in the *Saturday Review* (October 29, 1955) that she is "more gently and reasonably funny, and less preposterously zany than the incomparable Beatrice Lillie."

Walter Kerr analyzed Miss Grenfell's performance in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 13, 1955): "Miss Grenfell seems to me to have built for herself a small but quite valid theatre of her own. What she does is to take a familiar, sometimes almost routine little snapshot of overheard life, define the comment she wants to make on it, and then expand the picture to the precisely controlled, severely stylized dimensions of the musical stage—without losing the comment."

In the songs and sketches of the program she portrays, among others, a gushing young lady at a literary cocktail party, the mother of a teen-aged daughter about to make an "unfortunate" marriage, a nursery schoolteacher, a spinster slavey for three ungrateful brothers. She appeared in several of these sketches during 1955-56 on the Ed Sullivan television show. During the 1956-57 season Miss Grenfell toured many American cities, giving her program as a single-engagement recital.

Joyce Grenfell is tall (five feet eight inches) and has gray-green eyes and brown hair. She enjoys writing letters, listening to music (both chamber and jazz), reading, tennis, walking, bird watching, collecting wild flowers, and doing needle point and petit point. In 1946 she was named an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

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GREWE, WILHELM (GEORG) Oct. 16, 1911- West German Ambassador to the United States; university professor

Address: b. Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, 1742 R St., Washington, D.C.; h. 1900 Foxhall Rd., Washington, D.C.; 9 Beethovenstrasse, Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany

An important diplomatic post was given to Wilhelm Grewe when he was appointed early in 1958 to succeed Heinz L. Krekeler as West German Ambassador to the United States. The new representative, whose responsibilities in Washington, D.C., cover many of the political, military, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries, was previously a member of the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany. From 1953 to 1954 he was chief of its legal department and from 1954 to 1958 was director of political affairs. He is the author of several books dealing with legal questions. He has been a professor of law at the Universities of Berlin, Göttingen and Freiburg.

Harris & Ewing

WILHELM GREWE

Wilhelm Georg Grewe was born on October 16, 1911, in Hamburg, Germany, the son of Wilhelm and Ina (Schultz) Grewe. His father was a businessman. He has a brother, Heinz, who is now a businessman in Hamburg. Young Wilhelm attended the Oberrealschule in Eppendorf, Hamburg, and was graduated in 1930. Then, as is the custom in Germany, he studied at several universities, including those at Hamburg, Berlin, Freiburg, and Frankfurt. He also attended the Academy of International Law at The Hague, The Netherlands.

The University of Hamburg awarded Grewe the Doctor of Laws degree in 1936. His dissertation on the problems of pardon and the law was published by the Hanseatische Ver-

GREWE, WILHELM—*Continued*

lagsanstalt in 1936 under the title of *Gnade und Recht*. He passed the second state law examination.

Turning toward a career in teaching, he became a lecturer on public and international law at the University of Berlin in 1941 and two years later, was made a professor there. At the end of World War II, in 1945, he was appointed a lecturer at the University of Göttingen. In 1947 he became a professor of public and international law at the University of Freiburg and in the following year he was made dean of the law and political science faculty at that university.

Meanwhile, Grewe had completed several books. In 1940 the Berlin firm of Junker und Dünnhaupt published his short work on trading with the enemy in time of war, entitled *Der dritte wirtschaftskrieg*. A discussion, in which Grewe participated, about the legal aspects of the Nuremburg trials of German war criminals, appeared in 1947 under the title of *Nürnberg als Rechtsfrage; Eine Diskussion* (Verlag Ernst Klett). Grewe's views on the possibilities of German constitutional law were published by K. F. Koehler in Stuttgart in 1948 in the book, *Ein Besatzungsstatut für Deutschland, die Rechtsformen der Besetzung.*

Having begun his association with the West German Foreign Office, Grewe was a delegate in negotiations over the dissolution of the Occupation Statute in 1951. Two years later he was named chief of the legal department of the Bonn Foreign Office. He went to the four-power Berlin Conference in 1954 as an observer and special delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany. The New York *Times* (December 16, 1953) wrote that "Professor Grewe will inform the delegates of his government's views on the issues that arise at the conference," and that he went to Paris earlier to be available for consultation by the working committee of the Allied diplomats who were making preparations for the Berlin talks.

Becoming director of political affairs in the Foreign Office in late 1954, Grewe held this position as head of the policy-planning staff until 1958. West Germany in 1954 was on the verge of ratifying the London-Paris accords granting West Germany its independence and allowing it to rearm within certain limits. The Soviet Union conducted a campaign saying that ratification would preclude the reunification of East and West Germany.

According to Walter Lippmann in the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 23, 1954), Professor Grewe held "that the London-Paris accords would not be legally binding on a reunified Germany, which would be free, therefore, to negotiate its own alliances. . . Professor Grewe's opinion is not new. The three Western Foreign Ministers said the same thing at Berlin last winter. It has never been true that Western Germany could legally bind the whole of Germany. It has always been true that a reunited Germany could make its own sovereign commitments." The London-Paris accords were ratified and went into effect in 1955.

In September 1955 Grewe headed a delegation to a meeting in Washington, D.C., of American, British, French, and German diplomats, held to prepare for the conference of their four Foreign Ministers in New York later in the fall.

When NATO faced in late 1957 the problems of whether or not "NATO territories should be defended by intermediate range ballistic missiles and nuclear warheads supplied by the United States" (New York *Times*, December 22, 1957) Professor Grewe was questioned concerning the right of the United States to equip its own forces in West Germany with missiles.

Professor Grewe said that under the Status of Forces Agreement, the United States had the formal right to equip its forces with any weapons without consulting the Bonn government. But he added that the establishment of missiles bases was a political question that could not be settled on the basis of formal legal right. In other words, if the United States should decide to send missiles to its forces in West Germany, the Bonn government might find it necessary to proceed with consultations based on the over-all political considerations, domestic and foreign, prevailing at that moment (New York *Times*, December 22, 1957).

After Heinz L. Krekeler, West German Ambassador to the United States, was elected to the new Executive Commission of the six-nation European Atomic Energy Community ("Euratom") in early 1958, Wilhelm Grewe was named to be the new Ambassador. He presented his credentials to President Dwight D. Eisenhower in the first week in April 1958.

At that time efforts were being made by the United States and the Soviet Union to hold a summit conference at which some of the pressing international problems could be discussed and perhaps some agreement could be reached. In April Ambassador Grewe said, in regard to the proposed summit talks: "At the time I left Germany the general attitude was that we would like to see them but not at any price and only if the results could be positive" (New York *Herald Tribune*, April 23, 1958).

Among the law societies Grewe belongs to are the American Society of International Law, Federation of German Natural Law Teachers, German Society for International Law, and the German Society for Comparative Law. He is a member of the executive board of the German Jurists' Assembly and the German Civil Rights League. He has been on the executive committee of the Evangelical Academies and a member of the commission for international affairs of the World Council of Churches. He was chairman of the voting rights commission of the Federal Ministry of the Interior in 1954. He is coeditor of several German magazines dealing with legal and political affairs.

Wilhelm Georg Grewe married Marianne Partsch in 1943. They have three children: Isa, Constanze, and Franziska. In 1957 they were divorced. The Ambassador has gray eyes and dark brown hair. He is a Lutheran. He belongs to the Metropolitan Club in Washington, D.C.

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GROMYKO, ANDREĬ A(NDREEVICH) (grō-mi'kō än-drā') July 6, 1909(?)- Foreign Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Address: b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1943.

The Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Andrei A. Gromyko, is reported to have said at one time, "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, there is only one kind of logic in foreign affairs—the logic of what is best for the Soviet Union." Gromyko's ability, in the eyes of his superiors, to act upon this logic, has led to his continued advancement in the Soviet hierarchy over two decades and to his appointment to his present position in 1957. Previously he had served as Ambassador to the United States and to Great Britain, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union.

Three times he has been awarded the Order of Lenin. He joined the Communist party in 1931 and became a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party in 1952, and a full member in 1956. He was elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet (the parliament) in 1946. *Time* (February 25, 1957) described him as a "skillful diplomatic technician," while *U.S. News & World Report* (February 22, 1957) commented that he "is known to diplomats chiefly for his stony silences." Americans perhaps became most aware of him for the many vetoes he cast during the early years of the United Nations and for his "walkout" of a UN Security Council meeting.

In August 1958 Gromyko represented the U.S.S.R. at an emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly in which he submitted a resolution "for the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from Lebanon and British troops from Jordan" (New York *Herald Tribune*, August 13, 1958.)

Andreĭ Andreevich Gromyko was born on July 6, 1909 in a village near Minsk in Russia. His parents, according to Serge Fliegers in the *American Mercury* (September 1949) were semi-literate peasants, and he grew up on a small farm with his brothers and sisters. Andreĭ attended the village school, was graduated from high school in 1928, and from a teachers' college in 1931.

Wide World
ANDREI A. GROMYKO

For the next five years he was a student at the Moscow Agricultural Institute, and the Institute of Economics, where he studied foreign politics and economics and was graduated with an M.A. degree in 1936. He then became a senior research scientist at the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., and lectured at various Moscow universities. Gordon Young in *Stalin's Heirs* (London, 1953) described him during this period: "He was an intensely serious young man who did not drink—did not smoke, seldom went out with girls, but worked almost unceasingly."

It was reportedly at this time that he met Andrei A. Zhdanov, who helped him to receive an appointment in May 1939 as head of the division for American countries in the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. Others attribute this promotion to Gromyko's friendship with Viacheslav M. Molotov. He served in the Commissariat until October 1939 when he was transferred to be counselor at the Soviet Embassy in the United States although he did not know English at the time of his appointment.

In Washington, D.C., Gromyko continued his "hard-working, austere way of life," according to Gordon Young, "he went to few diplomatic parties, seldom entertained, rarely joked with his diplomatic colleagues, and won for himself the appellation of 'The oldest young man in Washington.'" For the three months between the departure of the Soviet Ambassador, Constantine Oumansky, and the arrival of his successor, Maxim Litvinov, Gromyko was chargé d'affaires of the Embassy.

Then in August 1943 Gromyko was named Ambassador to the United States to succeed Litvinov. According to some reports, the appointment of this thirty-four-year-old official to replace the seasoned diplomat Litvinov in the American post during the middle of World

GROMYKO, ANDREĬ A.—*Continued*

War II was a sign of Soviet displeasure at the lack of a second front in Western Europe at that time and to the encouragement allegedly given by the other Allies to antipopular movements in the occupied countries. Gromyko was also given the duties of Minister to Cuba in September 1943.

With the numerous meetings connected with the end of World War II, Gromyko carried out many responsible tasks for his government. He was the chairman of the Russian delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in the United States in 1944 and he participated in the Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam conferences. He was a member of the Russian delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945, and a delegate to the first UN General Assembly meetings in London and New York.

In 1946 Gromyko was made a deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union and that nation's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. By his behavior as the Soviet Representative to the UN Security Council—uttering "nyet" in the course of twenty-five Soviet vetoes from 1946 to 1948—Gromyko became, in the words of *Newsweek* (May 24, 1948), "a symbol of Soviet intransigency" in the UN organization. His "walkout" during the debate on the Iranian question in the Security Council also brought him wide notoriety.

Promoted to First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union in March 1949, Gromyko served in this capacity from 1949 to 1952, and from 1953 to 1957. For about a year, from 1952 to 1953, he was Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain. In February 1957 he replaced Dmitri T. Shepilov as Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union. During the negotiations of the UN subcommittee on disarmament in London he was the Soviet representative. He headed his country's delegation to the UN General Assembly meetings several times, and in 1957 he accused the United States of making trouble in the Middle East, and called for public debates to solve the disarmament question (see New York *Times,* September 21, 1957).

Addressing the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in March 1958, Gromyko announced that the Soviet Union was suspending unilaterally all further atomic and hydrogen bomb tests. In subsequent moves Gromyko accused the United States of sending warplanes with atomic and hydrogen bombs across the Arctic toward Soviet Russia and called for action by the UN Security Council. (On April 18 the U.S. State Department "categorically denied" that "the U.S. Air Force is conducting provocative flights over the polar regions in the vicinity of the USSR." The USSR subsequently withdrew a draft resolution in the UN Security Council.)

He also was responsible for conducting ambassadorial talks in Moscow in preparation for a summit meeting, but insisted on conferring separately and not jointly with the Western representatives. He also took part in making arrangements for the talks of technical experts in Geneva to police a ban on nuclear weapons testing. He joined Soviet leaders in protesting American "interference" in the Middle East crisis during the summer of 1958 when President Eisenhower at the request of President Camille N. Chamoun, sent U.S. Marines into Lebanon to defend it against rebel forces supplied with military aid from outside the country.

Andreĭ Andreevich Gromyko married Lydia D. Grinevich, whom, according to *Time* (August 18, 1947), he met in Minsk during his college years. They have two children: Anatoli and Emilia. For recreation Gromyko enjoys chess, collecting stamps, playing volleyball, fishing, and reading books. Among his favorite authors are Byron, Hugo, Balzac, Goethe, and Shakespeare.

Gromyko was described by Serge Fliegers in *American Mercury* (September 1949) as one of the "tough and concentrated young men, trained to their very fingertips in carrying out orders from their superiors, without adding a single comma or modifying inflection of their own . . . the prototype of this 'new Soviet man.'"

The New York *Herald Tribune* (April 1, 1958) wrote of Gromyko: "Dark, square-shouldered and heavy set, he was the mysterious Russian who spiked his angry speeches with Slavic proverbs and quotes from Mark Twain." The newspaper later commented: "Nothing seemed to break the granite solemnity of his face but sometimes just a brief glimmer of dour humor showed through. Once at a Soviet party in New York he stared grimly out a window at the heavy rain beating down on the sidewalk. 'Tomorrow,' he muttered, 'the New York *Times* will blame it on Gromyko.'"

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HACKWORTH, GREEN H(AYWOOD) Jan. 23, 1883- President of the International Court of Justice; lawyer

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After thirty years of service as a lawyer in the U.S. Department of State, where he established a reputation for careful and scholarly work in many phases of international law, Green H. Hackworth was elected in 1946 to serve on the International Court of Justice at The Hague, the Netherlands. He was reelected in 1952 and three years later was selected as the court's president to serve until 1958. He succeeded Sir Arnold McNair to this post. The Washington *Post and Times Herald* (February 12, 1955) wrote: "Few lawyers or judges in any country can match Judge Hackworth's knowledge of international law and practice." He is the author of the *Digest of International Law,* published in eight volumes from 1940 to 1944 by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

(In the post of president of the court Hackworth was succeeded by Helge Klaestad of Norway. Hackworth remains on the court to complete his present term, ending in 1961.)

Green Haywood Hackworth, the son of Jonathan T. and Lydia (Haywood) Hackworth, was born in Prestonburg, Kentucky on January 23, 1883. His father was a teacher and a farmer. After attending the Willard (Kentucky) Normal School, young Green entered Valparaiso (Indiana) University and was graduated with an A.B. degree in 1905. For four years thereafter he was the assistant manager and bookkeeper for the Altizer-Burchett Wholesale Confectionery Company in Huntington, West Virginia.

In 1909 he was awarded an appointment as a clerk in the office of the Civil Service Commission in Washington, D.C. and began to study law at Georgetown University, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1912. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in that year, and in 1915 was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. In the meantime he had done graduate work in law at George Washington University during 1914 and 1915.

The Department of State made him a law clerk in its service in 1916 and two years later he was promoted to the position of assistant solicitor, which office he held until 1925. From 1922 to 1925 he was the counsel for the United States in all matters coming before the International Joint Commission under the terms of the boundary waters treaty of 1909 between the United States and Great Britain (for Canada). At Lausanne, Switzerland in 1923 he assisted the U.S. delegation in drafting treaties of extradition and of friendship and commercial intercourse with Turkey. In the same year he went also to Madrid, where he negotiated a treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States.

For the six years following his appointment in August 1925, he was the solicitor of the Department of State, in which position he handled legal work of the department and participated in conferences involving American foreign policies and in the drafting of treaties and other international agreements between the United States and other countries. At the Conference for the Codification of International Law in 1930 at The Hague in Holland, held under the auspices of the League of Nations, Hackworth was a delegate of the United States.

The following year, in 1931, he was selected by Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State, as the legal adviser of the U.S. Department of State, and held this position for fifteen years, until 1946. No other person in the history of the department had been chief of the legal office for so long a period. There he had over twenty assistants, and received a salary of about $9,000 a year. A. W. Atwood (*Reader's Digest,* January 1939) noted, "He prefers that and his enormous responsibilities to the handsome salary he could have by accepting one of the frequent offers of big international law firms."

United Nations

JUDGE GREEN H. HACKWORTH

President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Hackworth to succeed Elihu Root, who had died, to the additional post of U.S. member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, the Netherlands on March 9, 1937, a function he continued to carry on until 1949. Hackworth also began to attend various international conferences in several official capacities. He was a U.S. delegate to the Eighth International Conference of American States in Lima, Peru in 1938; to the Eighth American Scientific Congress in Washington, D.C. in 1940; and to the Inter-American Maritime Conference in Washington, D.C. in 1940. He was an adviser to U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in Havana, Cuba in 1940.

Meanwhile, he had been working on the *Digest of International Law,* published in eight volumes by the U.S. Government Printing Office from 1940 to 1944. By an act of Congress in 1897 provision was made to revise, reindex and complete the second edition of the *Digest of International Law of the United States* (1896), edited by Francis Wharton. John Bassett Moore thus prepared *A Digest of International Law* (1906). Hackworth's digest covers the documents and files accumulated in the Department of State since 1906 and thus supplements Moore's. For the most part Hackworth's digest represents the position of the American government on the subjects discussed. Hackworth once said the digest "was the hard-

HACKWORTH, GREEN H.—*Continued*

est job I have ever done. It took me ten years during which I worked evenings and holidays."

Before, during and shortly after World War II, he was concerned with the efforts made among the various Allies for cooperation and for the establishment of an international organization. He helped with the agreement for the British-United States trade of over-age destroyers for military bases in 1940. He was a member of the American delegation to the Moscow conference in 1943 and to the international security conversations at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington in 1944. As an adviser to U.S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., he attended the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace in Mexico City in 1945. He was chairman of the U.N. Commission of Jurists which met in Washington in 1945 and framed a tentative statute for the International Court of Justice.

At the United Nations Conference on International Organization, held in San Francisco in 1945, which drafted and adopted a charter for the U.N., he was an adviser to the American delegation. He was senior adviser to the U.S. delegation to the first meetings of the General Assembly and Security Council in London in 1946, when the United Nations was formally constituted. There he was elected a member of the International Court of Justice for a six-year term. (In March 1946 he resigned as the legal adviser of the U.S. Department of State.) In 1952 he was re-elected for a nine-year term to serve until 1961, and on February 9, 1955 he succeeded Sir Arnold McNair (see *C.B.,* February 1955) of Great Britain, who resigned, as president of the court for a three-year term. The court consists of fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently. They are chosen on the basis of their qualifications, not on the basis of their nations.

During its eleven years of existence, the court, which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, has been asked to settle seventeen international disputes. It has also delivered eleven advisory opinions, including ten on the request of the U.N. General Assembly. Judge Hackworth has acknowledged that the court's services are not being utilized to the extent envisaged by the framework of the charter. "The court," he said, "would be glad if it were faced with a full calendar of cases and were thus enabled to play a greater role in the adjustment of international disputes."

He has also pointed out, however, that "it would seem a reasonable deduction that the paucity of cases may be attributed, in part at least, to the influence which the existence of the court plays toward peaceful settlement out of court of disputes which might otherwise become festering sores in international relations" (New York *Times,* June 26, 1955). Hackworth has been a member of the advisory committee on research in international law at the Harvard Law School in Massachusetts. He is also a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association, American Bar Association, American Society of International Law, and American Law Institute, and an associate of the Institut de Droit International.

Green Haywood Hackworth was married in Huntington, West Virginia on April 30, 1908 to Clara E. Christy. They had two children: Earl Christy (now deceased) and Helen Mary (Mrs. Robert L. Swope). He has gray hair and green eyes. He has received honorary LL.D. degrees from the University of Kentucky in Lexington in 1946; Valparaiso University, Indiana, in 1947; and the University of California in San Francisco in 1955. His religious affiliation is with the Christian (Disciples) Church. He belongs to the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C.

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HANDY, W(ILLIAM) C(HRISTOPHER) Nov. 16, 1873-Mar. 28, 1958 Negro composer of *St. Louis Blues;* "father of the blues." See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 Mr 29 '58

HARTUNG, HANS (HEINRICH ERNST) Sept. 21, 1904- Artist

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The dynamic abstractions of Hans Hartung, German-born artist who is now a French citizen, have exercised a decisive influence on artists during the past decade. He arrived independently at an abstract idiom as early as 1922 and has continued ever since refining his nonobjective style with its flowing linear rhythms weaving against broad areas of color. The success of his first one-man show in Paris in 1947 established his reputation as "leader of the calligraphists." His paintings were first seen in New York City in 1950 in a group show at the Louis Carré Gallery, and in 1957 his work was seen in a solo exhibition at the Kleemann Galleries. He is widely represented in European museums.

Hans Heinrich Ernst Hartung was born in Leipzig on September 21, 1904. Both his father and grandfather were physicians. Hartung recalls that instead of sketching figures and animals, like most children, he tried to draw the zigzag of lightning. The family moved to Basel, Switzerland in 1912 and two years later to Dresden, Germany. It was at the museum in Dresden that young Hartung discovered the works of the Old Masters and began to copy them. He next came under the influence of the German impressionists Louis Corinth and Max Slevogt, and later the German expressionists Emil Nolde and Oskar Kokoschka.

By 1922, however, before knowing of the existence of abstract art, Hartung had gradually eliminated the representation of objects from his ink drawings and water colors. Standing before Franz Marc's expressionist canvas *The Fate of the Animals* (1914), Hartung found, "The more I looked, the more the animals annoyed me. I forced myself to overlook them, and back home I tried to express the same rhythm with color, only without using animals or any other objects" (*Time,* April 1, 1957). Thus, at the age of seventeen, Hartung had already arrived at a fundamental element of his mature abstract idiom, which has been characterized by one critic as "the free expressive line which retains the energy of the initial impulse" (*Arts,* January 1957).

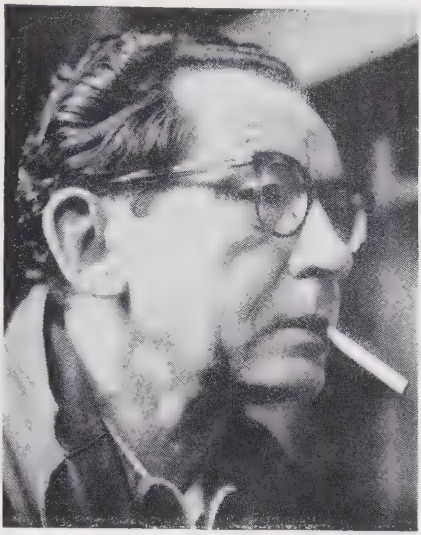
After Hartung's graduation from the Gymnasium in Dresden in 1924, he told his parents that he wanted to become a painter. His father reluctantly consented on condition that he obtain some academic training. Accordingly, Hartung entered the University of Leipzig, where he specialized in philosophy and history of art. At the same time, he studied painting under Paul Horst-Schulze at the Leipzig Kunstakademie. In 1925, at the Dresden Kunstakademie, he became the pupil of Dorsch and Feldbauer, and studied painting techniques with Kurt Wehlte. That same year, he heard a lecture by the pioneer Russian nonobjective painter, Wassily Kandinsky. Hartung began research in the relationship between aesthetics and mathematics, especially in regard to proportions and rhythms.

Between 1926 and 1932 Hartung made a number of trips to Italy and France. In Germany he studied painting techniques under Max Doerner and etching with Adolf Schinnerer at the Munich Kunstakademie. While in Paris, between 1927 and 1929, he worked occasionally in the school run by the cubist painter André Lhote. Hartung's own work at this time began to reflect the influence of Picasso, Braque, and the other cubists.

His first one-man show was held at the Galerie Heinrich Kühl in Dresden in 1931 and his second, at Blomquist's Kunsthandel in Oslo in 1932. For two years he lived in Minorca, in the Balearic Islands, where he returned to the linear style of his earlier drawings. Because of the political situation in Germany his funds were frozen there. In 1935 he obtained a French visa and settled permanently in Paris.

Hartung took part in a group show of abstract painters at the Galerie Pierre in 1936 and participated in the Salon des Surindépendants in 1936 and 1938. He also worked for a time in the atelier of Julio González, the Spanish sculptor who pioneered in the technique of metal construction. Hartung's agitated paintings of this period, with their entangled dark lines suggesting an iron grille or lattice, reveal González' influence.

After the outbreak of World War II, Hartung joined the French Foreign Legion, and in December 1939 was sent to North Africa for training. He was demobilized there after the surrender of the French Army in 1940 and returned to live in southern France, near Toulouse. When the Germans occupied the whole country he fled across the Spanish border in May 1943, but was arrested for crossing the frontier without papers and confined for seven months in various prisons and internment camps.



J. Lefèves, Paris

HANS HARTUNG

Released through the intervention of the Americans in December 1943, he went back to North Africa and re-enlisted in the Foreign Legion. He was sent to the Alsatian front after the Allied invasion of France and was so seriously wounded during the Belfort offensive, in November 1944, that his right leg had to be amputated. All the drawings he had made at the front were lost when he was wounded, and he later learned that over eighty of his pre-1932 canvases, which he had left with his sister in Leipzig, had been destroyed in air raids.

Returning to Paris in 1945, Hartung began painting steadily again. He became a French citizen on November 9, 1946. The first one-man show of his paintings to be held in Paris opened at the Galerie Lydia Conti in February 1947, and according to Barbara Butler (*Arts,* January 1957), he became in the next few years "the most important single influence on his contemporaries and the following generation of painters." James Johnson Sweeney in his preface to Madeleine Rousseau's monograph attributes Hartung's influence in part to the fact that he introduced a central European pictorial tradition, stemming from the "abstract expressionism" of Kandinsky's early improvisations. Avoiding the tendency toward a geometric structure derived from cubism, Hartung stressed the freedom of direct expression, in which the picture space is a play of forces rather than forms. These intense, expressive forms use linear rhythms as a kind of handwriting or

HARTUNG, HANS—*Continued*

gesture-painting similar to the Oriental art of calligraphy.

In addition to many solo exhibitions in Paris galleries, Hartung has had one-man shows in London (1949, 1951), Brussels, and cities in Germany and Switzerland. His work was shown at the 1948 Venice Biennale; a group show presented by the Museu de Arte Moderna, in São Paulo, Brazil in 1948-49; and in 1956 in the Solomon R. Guggenheim Awards exhibition, held at the Musée d'Art Moderne, in Paris, where he received first prize in the Europe and Africa section.

His work was included in the exhibition "Advancing French Art" at the Louis Carré Gallery in New York in April 1950. In March 1957 his first American one-man show opened at the Kleemann Galleries. It consisted of twenty-three oils, pastels, and water colors executed between 1946 and 1956. Reviewing the exhibition for the New York *Times* (March 17, 1957), Stuart Preston wrote: "Like much abstract German painting, Hartung's brushwork, so buoyant and springy, and so attentive to the nicest intervals between its fiercely elegant skirmishes on the canvas, is reminiscent of music."

One of the first sales of his paintings was in 1936 to the American collector, A. E. Gallatin, for the latter's Museum of Living Art (now in the permanent collection of the Philadelphia Museum of Art). Examples of his work are owned by the Museum of Modern Art in New York; Musée de Grenoble in France; Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique; Stedelijk van Abbe-museum, in Eindhoven, the Netherlands; and the Württembergische Staatsgalerie, in Stuttgart, Germany. Alfred H. Barr, Jr., of the Museum of Modern Art, has described Hartung as "perhaps the best master of calligraphic abstraction." A documentary film about Hartung was produced by Alain Resnais in 1948. Instead of giving his paintings titles, Hartung numbers them in sequence: one of the best-known is *T-48-19* (T for *tableau*, or picture, followed by the year 1948 and its number within the output for that year).

In 1929 Hans Hartung married Anna-Eva Bergmann, a young Norwegian art student whom he met in Paris. They were divorced in 1938. In 1939 he married Roberta González, an artist and daughter of Julio González, the Spanish sculptor. Hartung has a ground floor studio in Paris, with living quarters on the floor above, in a street behind the Montparnasse cemetery.

"Abstract paintings are intensely emotional creations," Hartung has said, "which ought to touch the innermost chords of the soul. Future generations will learn to read this new language" (*Time*, April 1, 1957).

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HASKINS, CARYL P(ARKER) Aug. 12, 1908- Research scientist; administrator

Address: b. Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1530 P St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; h. 404 Hay-Adams House, 800 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Discussing the role of the scientist in America today, Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, once wrote: "It is the gifted unorthodox individual in the laboratory or the study or the walk by the river at twilight who has always brought to us, and must continue to bring to us, all the basic resources by which we live. . . . Amid the turmoil of the superhighways and the organization and the standardization and the mass approaches with which we must live now and in the future, we must seek more than ever to find and nourish and appropriately train, and to protect and cherish, that irreplaceable element of our society, the individual unorthodox explorer" (*Daedalus,* September 1956).

Before succeeding Dr. Vannevar Bush as president on January 1, 1956 of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C., which is devoted to research in the physical and biological sciences, astronomy and archaeology, Dr. Haskins was a professor of biophysics at Union College. He had previously been a research associate at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had founded the Haskins Laboratories, Inc., an educational and research organization, and had written three books and numerous articles. He has served the U.S. Government in several advisory capacities, at present on the Science Advisory Committee, which was transferred on November 29, 1957 from the Office of Defense Mobilization to direct jurisdiction by the President of the United States.

Caryl Parker Haskins, the only child of Caryl Davis and Frances Julia (Parker) Haskins, was born in Schenectady, New York on August 12, 1908. His father was a well-known engineer, inventor, and author. Young Caryl attended the Schenectady High School from 1921 to 1922 and was graduated from the Albany Academy in Albany, New York in 1926. During these years, outside his studies, he concerned himself with athletics (especially boxing), camping and woodcraft activities, natural history, and writing. From Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, he received the Ph.B. degree in 1930 after majoring in chemistry and being elected to Delta Sigma Rho in recognition of his work in public speaking and rhetoric.

While at Yale, from 1927 to 1930, he was a member of the R.O.T.C. program for military training and was given the rank of reserve officer, second lieutenant. From 1930 to 1940 he was a lieutenant in the Reserve Officers' Association. He was a research chemist in the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company in Schenectady from 1931 to 1935. He also continued with graduate work at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was a John Harvard Fellow there from 1934 to 1935 and a research associate, and was awarded a Ph.D. degree in physiology in 1935. He was elected to Gamma Alpha in 1933 in recognition of his graduate work in science and to Sigma Xi in 1935.

From 1935 to 1944 he was a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, for the first three years with the department of physics; from 1938 to 1942 with the department of biology and public health; and then with the department of biology and biological engineering. From 1937 to 1955 he was a research professor in biophysics at Union College in Schenectady, New York.

During 1935 Haskins founded the Haskins Laboratories, Inc., a nonprofit educational institution for training and basic research, especially in speech and auditory perception, physiology (particularly cancer biology), microbiology (protistology), nutrition, and genetics. It is supported by private funds, grants-in-aid from various foundations, and by Government contracts. From 1935 to 1955 Haskins was president and research director of the laboratories, which developed a three-color process camera and in 1939 acquired the National Photocolor Corporation, of which Haskins was president until 1955.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington selected Dr. Haskins as its new president to succeed Dr. Vannevar Bush, who was retiring. Haskins assumed his new duties on January 1, 1956. In Haskins' words, the institution "is dedicated to the ideal of uncommitted scientific investigation, to the scholarly search for scientific truth wherever it may lie, without primary consideration of its use in any practical sphere." It was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1902 and uses the income from investments of approximately $53,000,000 to carry on its work at the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories and the Geophysical Laboratory, and to support the programs of research of its departments of terrestrial magnetism, plant biology, genetics, embryology, and archaeology.

Over the years Haskins has been active in government service. He was associated with the National Research Council, National Defense Research Committee, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development in various capacities during World War II. After the war he was scientific adviser to the Policy Council, Joint Research and Development Board of the Army and Navy in 1947, and to the Research and Development Board of the National Military Establishment from 1948 to 1951. He has been a consultant to the Secretary of Defense since 1948 and to the Secretary of State since 1950. He is a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

His first book was entitled *Of Ants and Men* (Prentice-Hall, 1939). In addition to appearing in American and British editions, it was published in French, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, and in Braille. Clifton Fadiman (*New Yorker*, June 3, 1939) commented: "*Of Ants and Men* is not an elementary book. Presuming the reader has some knowledge of ant life, it goes on to a consideration of the main ant varieties today; ant physiology; the manner in which a city culture rises, develops, and dies; Communist and Fascist ant societies; war and slavery among the ants, and other problems. Throughout the book parallels are drawn, always with due restraint, between the social development of ants and men."

Carnegie Institution of Washington

CARYL P. HASKINS

In 1943 Doubleday, Doran & Company published *The Amazon; The Life History of a Mighty River*, which was also printed in Spanish and Portuguese editions. *Of Societies and Men* (W. W. Norton, 1951) also appeared in a Spanish edition. *Nature* (December 25, 1954) wrote that the latter book "is particularly interesting in that it sets forth in a novel way significant trends in the formation, growth, and duration of societies, drawing information from evolution, palaeontology, genetics and biochemistry, and tracing parallels in the social evolution of many different kinds of organisms. Among its conclusions is that over-regimentation and over-specialization destroy in time the self-reliance and flexibility of individuals in the society, and the society then often fails to adjust itself to changes in environment."

His articles have appeared in numerous scientific magazines, such as *Nature, Journal of the New York Entomological Society, Science, Radiology, Plant Physiology, Journal of Heredity, American Naturalist,* and *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,* and in such other publications as the *Atlantic Monthly, Foreign Affairs, Daedalus,* and the *Encyclopedia Americana.*

Dr. Haskins is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physical Society, Entomological Society of America, New York Zoological Society, and Royal Entomological Society. He is a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. and a trustee of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Vannevar Bush Trust, Population Council, Inc., and the Rand Corporation. He holds membership in numerous or-

HASKINS, CARYL P.—*Continued*

ganizations concerned with scientific, educational, legal, or political questions. He belongs to clubs in Boston, New York, Washington, D.C., and Schenectady, New York. He has received honorary degrees from several American universities and awards from the United States and British governments.

Caryl Parker Haskins was married on July 12, 1940 to Edna Ferrell, a scientist who has helped him in his work. He has brown eyes and brown hair; he is six feet tall and weighs 150 pounds. He belongs to the Republican party and is an Episcopalian. Among his recreations are canoeing, hiking, and shallow-water helmet diving and underwater photography.

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HAYES, SAMUEL P(ERKINS) Dec. 17, 1874-May 7, 1958 Psychologist; head of department of personnel and research at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind (1940-1955); professor of psychology at Mount Holyoke College (1909-1940). See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 My 9 '58

HAYS, (LAWRENCE) BROOKS Aug. 9, 1898- U.S. Representative from Arkansas; religious organization official

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At the height of the Little Rock school integration controversy in 1957 one of the most conciliatory voices in the nation was that of Brooks Hays, since 1943 U.S. Representative of Arkansas' Fifth District, which includes the city of Little Rock, and since May 1957 president of the Southern Baptist Convention. It was Hays who negotiated a meeting between President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus in the historic, although unsuccessful, attempt to prevent a direct clash between state and Federal authority in Arkansas. He afterward worked with local groups "to stabilize" the Little Rock situation in order to bring about recall of Federal troops sent to stop resistance to court-ordered integration.

A moderate in the race issue, Hays has repeatedly sought Congressional enactment of a compromise civil rights program. Another of his main concerns in Congress is foreign relations. Since 1951 he has been a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and in 1955-56 he was a U.S. delegate to the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Hays is a Democrat.

Lawrence Brooks Hays, the son of Adelbert Steele and Sallie (Butler) Hays, was born in London, Pope county, Arkansas on August 9, 1898. In an article for the *Christian Science Monitor* (October 14, 1950) he observed that a candidate for political office in the South finds it useful to have been born on a farm and to "have a long line of Southern ancestry, all of whom supported the Confederacy." He admits that he was not a farm boy, although he spent much of his youth picking cotton, and that while his maternal forebears "fought on the right side" during the Civil War, his grandfather Hays had been a Republican postmaster in Pennsylvania before moving to Arkansas in 1879.

Reared in Russellville, Arkansas, Brooks Hays attended public schools there until he entered the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Toward the end of World War I he temporarily left college to serve in the U.S. Army from September to December 1918. The following year he received his B.A. degree, graduating as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and he subsequently studied at the George Washington University Law School in Washington, D.C. for the LL.B. degree, conferred in 1922. Upon admission to the Arkansas bar later that year, he began law practice in the firm of Hays, Priddy & Hays in Russellville. Also during 1922 he managed the unsuccessful campaign of his father, a lawyer, for the U.S. Congress.

Three years later, in 1925, Brooks Hays became assistant district attorney for Arkansas, but he returned to private law practice in 1927 as a member of the firm of Hays & Turner in Little Rock, with which he remained until 1934. Meanwhile, he ran unsuccessfully in 1928 and 1930 for the Democratic nomination for governor of Arkansas. In 1932 he attained election as Democratic national committeeman for Arkansas and was re-elected in 1936.

Among the public service positions that he held in the early part of his career were chairman and director of surveys for the Arkansas Rural Church Commission (1928-29) and the Pulaski County Hospital Commission (1929-30), and president of the Arkansas Conference of Social Work (1932-34). Then for the Federal Government he served as labor compliance officer in Arkansas for the National Recovery Administration (1934), special assistant to the administrator of resettlement, and in a number of legal and administrative posts in the Farm Security Administration (1936-42).

In April 1942 he gave up his work in the Department of Agriculture to become Democratic candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives from Arkansas' Fifth District, comprising six counties in the central part of the state. In November of that year he was elected to the Seventy-eighth Congress and in every subsequent Congressional election he has been returned to the House. He served on the Banking and Currency Committee until 1951, when he was assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee. He was also a member of the Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations (1951 and 1952) and the Congressional Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (1954 and 1955).

Hays's voting record on domestic matters shows that he backed rent control extension (May 1947 and March 1948), high farm price supports (June 1950, June 1952, and May 1955), the use of the Taft-Hartley Act to halt the steel strike (June 1952), statehood for Hawaii (March 1953), the offshore oil bill (April 1953), increase in Air Force funds (July 1953), and raising the minimum wage to $1 an hour (July 1955). He was against cuts in Government civil payrolls (April 1951), in reclamation funds (May 1951), and in soil conservation payments (May 1953).

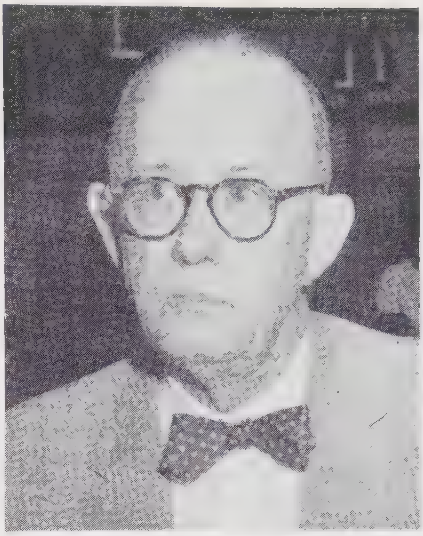
On issues concerning national security and foreign affairs Hays has been a supporter of bipartisan policy. An "international-minded" Representative, he voted "yea" on UNNRA funds (December 1945), the $3¾ billion loan to Great Britain (July 1946), Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947), and trade agreements extension (February 1949). He favored foreign aid bills in 1950 (March), 1953 (July), 1954 (June), and a number of subsequent similar measures; and he opposed proposed cuts in aid in 1951 (July) and 1952 (May).

An outspoken champion of the United Nations, on a CBS radio program in April 1955 Hays described that organization as "our best hope of a stabilized world and a permanent peace." In July President Eisenhower appointed Hays a member of the U.S. delegation to the Tenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly. During that session he served on the Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee.

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Hays was in a large measure responsible for that committee's acceptance in July 1957 of President Eisenhower's foreign aid program, which called for a three-year authorization instead of the usual one-year program. On a motion from Hays, who had changed his mind about the bill, the committee reversed its earlier decision to reject the long-term proposal. In regard to other measures coming before the first session of the Eighty-fifth Congress (1957), Hays approved the President's Middle East Doctrine to counteract the spread of Communism in that area (January) and the restoration of committee cuts in mutual security appropriations (August); but he voted against the Administration's position on the civil rights act (June) since he favored provision for a jury trial in contempt action growing out of the legislation.

The civil rights issue has long been of special interest to Hays, who in 1949 and 1950, and earlier, unsuccessfully urged the adoption of a compromise proposal in place of President Truman's civil rights program. Hays's plan, which reportedly had the support of many Southern Democrats, included the "middle-ground" measures of abolition of poll taxes by constitutional amendment, Federal action against segregation in interstate travel, Federal action against lynching only when local authorities fail in their duty, and encouragement of fair employment practices without penalties or enforcement provisions.

A similar "compromise approach" was evident in Hays's work in bringing about the September 14, 1957 meeting between President Eisenhower and Governor Faubus on the Little Rock school integration dispute, after Faubus had ordered National Guard troops to put the city's high school "off limits" to Negro students. The governor's action has generally been regarded as a violation of U.S. Supreme Court's antisegregation decision of May 17, 1954.


Wide World
BROOKS HAYS

Congressman Hays was present at the meeting. It failed to produce the "basis for solution" that was hoped might be reached. Hays himself took the position on the matter as a whole that "the important thing" is that both integrationists and segregationists "stand together for compliance with law and the orders of the courts that stand above us—obedience to all law, unpopular law as well as popular law" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, October 7, 1957).

Many of Hays's pleas for reconciliation in the Little Rock conflict and his more general statements on racial tension have been made in his capacity as president of the Southern Baptist Convention. He was elected to office on May 30, 1957 as one of the few laymen ever to head that denomination. Hays, who succeeded the Reverend C. C. Warren of North Carolina, had earlier served as second vice-president and is a member of the convention's Christian Life Commission. With a membership of more than 8,000,000, the Southern Baptist Convention is the second largest Protestant group in the United States and has churches in forty-four states, Alaska, and Hawaii. (The Methodist Church membership is over 9,000,000.)

Taking up a suggestion of Senator Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, Hays introduced a resolution in Congress in 1952 for a meditation and prayer room and was appointed chairman of a special House committee to furnish it. In 1949 Hays submitted his painting *Little Church in the Hills* to a New York City

HAYS, BROOKS—*Continued*

exhibition of "Paintings by Famous Amateurs." It was praised in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 6, 1949) as having "freshness and charm."

Hays is a director of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Association and a trustee of the George Peabody College for Teachers and of George Washington University. He belongs to the American Bar Association, Sigma Chi, Phi Alpha Delta, and Tau Kappa Alpha; and he is a Mason. He has honorary degrees from the College of the Ozarks and Salem College. On February 2, 1922 he married Marian Prather, and he is the father of Mrs. William E. Bell and a son, Marion Steele Hays.

Brooks Hays has frequently been commended in press editorials for his "intelligent" approach to civil rights legislation and for his courage in "risking his political future" because of his moderate stand in the Little Rock crisis. The *U.S. News & World Report* (September 20, 1957) referred to his "reputation for finding compromises which are both politically realistic and morally strong."

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HEATHCOAT-AMORY, DERICK *See* Amory, Derick Heathcoat

HECKART, EILEEN Mar. 29, 1919- Actress

Address: h. 2 Jarvis St., Norwalk, Conn.

As good-hearted Aunt Lottie Lacey in William Inge's play *The Dark at the Top of the Stairs,* in the 1957-58 season on Broadway, Eileen Heckart "wrenches the macabre truth out of a woman who has seemed all glowing, vulgar vitality," observed Walter Kerr (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 15, 1957). "The transition is stunning, the actress who makes it, superb." Since her New York debut in a Blackfriars Guild play in 1942 Miss Heckart has been winning critical awards and audience acclaim for her unforgettable, endearing, sensitive portrayals of women unable to endure life's vicissitudes. Miss Heckart was awarded the Daniel Blum Citation and the Outer Circle Award for her portrayal of Rosemary Sidney, the despairing schoolteacher, in the Pulitzer Prize-winning play *Picnic* in 1953, and the Donaldson Award for her performance as Mrs. Daigle, the grief-torn mother, in Maxwell Anderson's *The Bad Seed* in 1954.

Her re-creation of the same role in the Warner Brothers' screen version in 1956 won for Eileen Heckart an Academy Award nomination for best supporting actress of the year, the Foreign Press Award, and the Film Critics' Citation. She is currently being seen in the film *Hot Spell* with Shirley Booth. Miss Heckart has also appeared in many radio and television shows and in 1955 was the recipient of the Sylvania Award for the outstanding character actress on TV.

Eileen Heckart was born in Columbus, Ohio on March 29, 1919 to Esther (Stark) and Leo Herbert Heckart, a successful building contractor. Eileen's given name was Anna, which she soon dropped. After her parents' divorce when she was two, she was reared by her grandparents. Her brother, Bob, now in the Marine Corps, remained with her father. Upon her graduation from Bexley High School in Columbus, she worked her way through Ohio State University in Columbus, where she was active in several drama groups.

After receiving her B.A. degree from Ohio State in 1942, Miss Heckart headed for New York City with her total savings of $142.00. There followed a period during which she worked in McCreerys' department store, did the radio commercials on *The Goldbergs,* called time for the badminton players in the Hotel Shelton, and studied acting at the American Theatre Wing.

Miss Heckart's first stage appearances in New York were in two plays for the Blackfriars Guild in 1942. Following this experience, she was given a walk-on part in a revival of *Our Town* and a tour with *Janie* in 1944. Another tour, this one with Kay Francis in *Windy Hill* in 1945, was followed by an Equity Theatre Library production of *Holiday,* which led to understudy roles in *The Voice of the Turtle, They Knew What They Wanted,* and *Brighten the Corner.* Also, during this period Miss Heckart appeared with Dorothy Gish in *Over Twenty-one* for the USO and in the Boston pre-Broadway showing of *Burlesque* with Bert Lahr. Also in 1950 she auditioned for Martin Ritt at the Actors Studio and was rejected by him. Ritt was later to request her for two Arthur Miller plays that he was directing in 1955.

In 1948 Miss Heckart appeared in *The Stars Weep,* which closed out of town, and *Trial Honeymoon.* She next succeeded Jean Hagen in *The Traitor* in 1949 and created her first Broadway role as Nell Bromley in *Hilda Crane* in January 1950. She appeared with Uta Hagen in 1952 in *In Any Language.* Miss Heckart really came into her own as a dramatic actress in her role of Rosemary Sidney, the schoolteacher in *Picnic* at the Music Box Theatre in February 1953.

As Mrs. Daigle, the grief-stricken mother of the murdered boy in *The Bad Seed* (which opened in December 1954 at the 46th Street Theatre), Miss Heckart acted with such power that she won the Donaldson Award (best actress in a straight play). "Eileen Heckart has two brilliant scenes as the desperate mother of the boy who was drowned," noted Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* December 9, 1954). "She plays them magnificently—never losing the private agony of the mother in the rush of drunken conversation."

When Miss Heckart appeared in two plays by Arthur Miller on September 29, 1955, the critics were not quite so laudatory. Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* October 9, 1955) wrote: "Everyone knows that Eileen Heckart is a talented actress. But she plays Eddie's wife Beatrice in *A View From the Bridge* like a bundle of nerves. There is little warmth or domesticity in her portrait of an Italian homemaker." However, as Agnes in *A Memory of Two Mondays,* she won general approval. The plays ran for 149 performances.

Miss Heckart's first film venture was made in 1955 in Warner Brothers' *Miracle in the Rain.* A. H. Weiler (New York *Times,* April 2, 1956) wrote: "Eileen Heckart adds a few touching bits as Jane Wyman's office pal." Shortly thereafter Miss Heckart re-created her Broadway role in the Warner Brothers' motion picture version of *The Bad Seed.*

Miss Heckart has also been seen as the mother of Rocky Graziano in the film *Somebody Up There Likes Me.* William K. Zinsser (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 6, 1956) observed: "Eileen Heckart is sensitive as Rocky's mother, a dolorous woman weighed down by misfortune." In the Marilyn Monroe film *Bus Stop* Miss Heckart was seen as the heroine's waitress friend.

Over the past twelve years Miss Heckart has appeared in many TV shows, including the *Kraft Theatre, Alcoa Hour, Studio One, Goodyear Playhouse,* and *Suspense.* Typical of her TV reviews is this by Jack O'Brian (New York *Journal American,* March 16, 1955): ". . . last night on *Kraft Theatre,* she delivered another of her customary fine, sensitive and endearingly solid portrayals."

Miss Heckart's current Broadway role is that of Aunt Lottie Lacey in William Inge's *The Dark at the Top of the Stairs,* which opened at the Music Box Theatre in December 1957. Her reviews have been excellent. Doug Anderson (*Theatre Arts,* February, 1958) wrote: "Miss Heckart quite simply *is* the Middle West, unabashedly direct, sentimental, durable. Her costumes, speech and anxious movements help, but these only spring from a total understanding of the character she plays." Walter Kerr (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 6, 1957) commented: "Miss Heckart lavishes her secretly shattered heart on the youngsters around her in a run-on, nonstop, piercingly desperate performance that is simply stunning. . . .Miss Heckart can bring tears by the harsh expedient of curbing her own."

On March 11, 1958, in a special matinee at the Theatre de Lys, Miss Heckart appeared in Eugene O'Neill's one-act play *Before Breakfast,* the same play in which she had appeared for the U.S. Department of State at the opening of Congress Hall in West Berlin, Germany in September 1957. The matinee was under the auspices of ANTA, Greater New York Chapter, Inc. The review in the New York *Times* (March 12, 1958) noted: ". . . an astonishingly effective frame for Miss Heckart's versatility . . . an extraordinary vignette."

Miss Heckart is the wife of John Harrison Yankee, Jr., a successful insurance broker. They were married in 1943, the year following their graduation from Ohio State, and have two sons, Marc, aged six, and Philip, aged one. Miss Heckart is a tall, slender and energetic strawberry blonde who learns her lines on the train between New York and her home in Norwalk, Connecticut. Her ambition is one day to play Maxwell Anderson's *Elizabeth the Queen* or Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler.* Regarding Shakespeare, Miss Heckart told Paul V. Beckley, "I took three advanced courses at college, and from them gained only the courage to say I still didn't like him" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 16, 1958).

Warner Bros.—Bert Six
EILEEN HECKART

She has strong feelings that understudies should "be permitted to show what they can do. . . . Every play I've been in I've asked to have my understudy go on." Another of Miss Heckart's yearnings is: "Just once before I get too old I'd like to play an attractive, normal, uncomplicated woman" (New York *Journal American,* February 16, 1958).

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HECKSCHER, AUGUST (hĕk'shẽr) Sept. 16, 1913- Foundation executive; editor; author

Address: b. c/o The Twentieth Century Fund, 41 E. 70th St., New York 21; h. 159 E. 94th St., New York 28; Auburn, N.Y.

"Either industrialism shall prove . . . us to be capable of achieving leisure and abundance and dignity for man," August Heckscher, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, recently said, "or else we, together with the freedom we have upheld, shall go down in history as a tragic

Twentieth Century Fund

AUGUST HECKSCHER

failure. With that alternative before us, is there any choice but to summon all the wisdom, all the humanity we are capable of, and to bring these fierce energies and this feverish plenty into the full light of the service of man?"

In 1956 Heckscher became director of the fund, an operating research institution which subsidizes studies and public education on current economic, political, and social questions. Previously he had been chief editorial writer on the New York *Herald Tribune*, editor of the *Citizen Advertiser* of Auburn, New York, and instructor in government at Yale University. His books, his speeches, and his magazine articles reflect, in addition to journalism, the major interests of his life: politics, education, and art.

August Heckscher, the son of G. Maurice and Fannie Louise (Vanderhoef) Heckscher, was born in Huntington, Long Island, New York on September 16, 1913. His great grandfather had been Minister of State in the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848 in Germany. His grandfather, August Heckscher, emigrated to the United States and became an industrialist, real estate owner, and philanthropist. His father was also in the real estate business. He has two sisters. With his brother, Maurice, he ran in the early 1930's the Ashlar Press, which specialized in fine printing. His brother died in World War II; Heckscher wrote *The Woods are Large; A Remembrance of My Brother,* which was privately printed in 1945.

At St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, which he entered in 1927, August Heckscher took part in debating activities and was editor of the school magazine. After his graduation in 1932, he entered Yale College in New Haven, Connecticut. He became captain of the debating team and wrote the column, "Bread and Circuses," for the *Yale Daily News.* These articles and some of his speeches were collected in the book, *These are the Days, (1935-1936)*, published by the *Yale Daily News* in 1936. Heckscher was also one of the founders and president of the Yale Political Union.

He was graduated from Yale in 1936 with the B.A. degree, having majored in government. He won election to Phi Beta Kappa and was awarded the Snow Prize for his contributions to Yale as an undergraduate. For the next year he attended the Yale Law School, and from 1937 to 1939 he studied government in the graduate school at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1939 he received the M.A. degree from Harvard and for the following two years he taught American government and political theory as an instructor at Yale.

With America's entry into World War II, Heckscher served first with the Coordinator of Information in Washington, D.C., and later as a civilian in the OSS (Office of Strategic Services) in the United States and in North Africa. In 1945 he was attached to the American delegation at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. At the war's end, following his interest in journalism and considering the possibilities of a political career, Heckscher became editor of the *Citizen Advertiser* in Auburn, New York.

He also completed a book, published in 1947 by Reynal & Hitchcock, and entitled *A Pattern of Politics.* It represents, in Heckscher's words, "one man's attempt to understand the spirit of American politics: not only as the scholar understands it, patiently delving amid old texts, but as the editor must understand it if his day-to-day comments upon the unfolding scene are not to lead him into vain sallies and pursuits."

The *New Yorker* (September 13, 1947) commented: "The author of this plea for a more mature approach to American politics feels that the future course of the United States will depend to a considerable degree on whether or not we are able to get rid of the established notion that politics is a shabby, committee-room business that has very little relation to the proper conduct of a nation."

Moving to New York City in 1948, Heckscher became an editorial writer for the New York *Herald Tribune.* Four years later, upon the retirement of Geoffrey Parsons, he was made chief editorial writer. In January 1956 he resigned from this position, although he remains a director of the *Tribune,* to succeed J. Frederic Dewhurst as the executive director of the Twentieth Century Fund.

While on the staff of the New York *Herald Tribune* he was a frequent member of television panels of newsmen who interviewed leaders of government on important topics of the day.

The Twentieth Century Fund, a nonprofit fund, was founded in 1919 and endowed by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant. Heckscher had become a trustee in 1951 and had served as chairman of its research projects committee and on its dissemination committee.

The fund, which uses the income from its assets of approximately $13,000,000, conducts surveys and it has sponsored studies resulting in sixty-eight books, dealing with such problems as America's needs and resources, inflation, farm policies, distribution, collective bargaining, and housing. Its current research projects deal with civil-military relations, European Coal and Steel Community, tropical Africa, Yugoslavia, nuclear energy, and the Megalopolis. Heckscher is in charge of the fund's current study of leisure in American life. In August 1958 the fund published *Antitrust Policies: American Experience in Twenty Industries* in two volumes by Simon N. Whitney.

For several years he has been president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, a nonpartisan, non-political organization founded in 1922. In 1956, the centennial year of President Wilson's birth, Heckscher edited *The Politics of Woodrow Wilson; Selections from His Speeches and Writings* (Harper). In the introduction he wrote of what could be learned by a deeper study of Wilson: "The lonely scholar seeking the path to action in a democracy, the upright individual condemned to find success in failure. . . ."

Raymond Aron and August Heckscher together wrote *Diversity of Worlds; France and the United States Look at Their Common Problems* (Reynal, 1957), based on the proceedings of a conference held at Arden House, Harriman, New York, under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation. Charles Poore commented in the New York *Times* (March 9, 1957) that it was a "contrapuntal narrative of the agreements and disagreements that took place among the scholars, soldiers, statesmen and thinkers-at-large" who presented the views of French and Americans. "It is . . . a commentary not only on Franco-American relations but also as an illumination of the whole world's unceasing harmonies and discords."

Heckscher is a trustee of the New School for Social Research, Mt. Holyoke College, St. Paul's School, and the Allen-Stevenson School for Boys. He is an associate fellow of Jonathan Edwards College in Yale University. He serves as a member of the board of trustees of International House, a residence and program center for foreign and American graduate students in New York City, and of the American Civil Liberties Union. He is vice-chairman of the Common Council for American Unity. He belongs to the Council on Foreign Relations.

Heckscher is a member of the board of the Parsons School of Design in New York, of the Art Commission of the City of New York, and chairman of the board of the Museum of Modern Art's International Council, which sends exhibitions of art overseas and arranges exhibitions of art from abroad. On his farm near Auburn, New York, Heckscher expresses his interest in architecture and building.

August Heckscher married Claude Chevreux, a student, on March 19, 1941. They have three sons: Stephen August, Philip Hofer, and Charles Chevreux. Heckscher has blue eyes and brown hair; he weighs 155 pounds and is five feet eleven inches tall. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He lists himself as an independent voter. He is a chevalier in the French Legion of Honor (1955) and an officer in the Moroccan Order of the Ouissam Alouit (1955). He belongs to the Century Association and the Coffee House.

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Obituary

N Y Times p25 Ag 7 '58

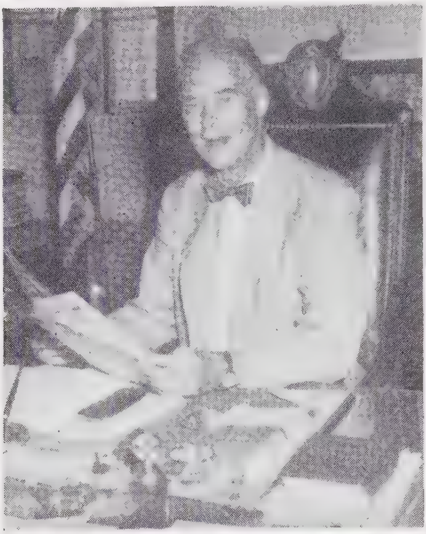
HERTER, CHRISTIAN A(RCHIBALD) Mar. 28, 1895- United States Under Secretary of State

Address: b. Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.; h. Millis, Mass.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1947.

Since February 1957 the Under Secretary of State in the Eisenhower Administration has been Christian A. Herter, who was named to this post following the completion of two terms (1953-57) as Governor of Massachusetts. Earlier in his career he had been a Republican member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for twelve years, and from 1943 to 1953 he had represented the Tenth Massachusetts District in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was widely respected in Congress for his knowledge of foreign affairs and his work in helping to establish the Marshall Plan. As Under Secretary of State he has played an increasingly important role in policy making and has deputized for Secretary of State John Foster Dulles during the latter's absences from Washington.

The younger and only surviving son of the American artists Albert and Adele (McGinnis) Herter, Christian Archibald Herter was born in Paris, France on March 28, 1895. He began his education at the Ecole Alsatienne in the French capital, and was prepared at the Browning School in New York City for Harvard University, where he received his A.B. *cum laude* in 1915. He entered Columbia University for architectural studies but abandoned his intention to become an architect when he joined the U.S. foreign service in 1916 and was assigned as an attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Berlin. He was one of the last Americans out of Germany following U.S.



Wide World

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

entrance into World War I. The Army rejected him for military service because he was over the height limit and underweight for his stature.

As a special assistant in the Department of State in 1917-18, Herter was secretary to a commission which negotiated a prisoner-of-war agreement with Germany, and at Paris in 1918-19 he was secretary to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. He left the State Department in 1919 to become assistant to Herbert Hoover, at that time director general of the American Relief Administration. As executive secretary of the European Relief Council, Herter "fought the new-born Communist movement by obtaining food shipments for starving refugees and prisoners of war whom the Reds had attempted to convert" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 18, 1957). When Hoover became Secretary of Commerce in 1921, Herter was chosen his assistant.

Leaving Government service in 1924, he moved to Boston to be co-publisher and co-editor (until 1928) of the *Independent.* He was also co-founder and associate editor of the *Sportsman* from 1927 to 1936 and in 1929-30 was a lecturer on international relations at Harvard University. From 1931 through 1942 he represented Boston's fifth ward in the lower chamber of the Massachusetts General Court and from 1939 to 1943 was the Speaker of the House. In the summer of 1942 he consented as an international-minded Republican to challenge the renomination of isolationist George Holden Tinkham, incumbent U.S. Representative from the Tenth Massachusetts District. The latter withdrew, before the primary, and in November 1942 Herter was elected to Congress by a margin of 2,900 votes. "In 1944 his plurality rose to 20,000 votes; in 1946 it was 42,000 and in 1948 he was re-elected by a plurality of 67,000" (*Time,* August 17, 1953).

Authorization by Congress early in 1947 of $370,000,000 for relief work in foreign countries was favored by Herter although he felt that more exact information should be obtained before such aid was sent. In the spring of 1947 he proposed to the House of Representatives the establishment of the Select Committee on European Aid, which was authorized after Secretary of State George C. Marshall had outlined what became known as the Marshall Plan. Under the acting chairmanship of Herter, this committee toured eighteen European countries and prepared reports on interim aid to France, Italy, and Europe in general. "Herter's idea for European relief," *Time* noted (August 17, 1953), "was to set up a corporation similar to the RFC and give it authority to buy and distribute fuel, food and fertilizer." Although in setting up the Marshall Plan machinery, the Administration ignored the committee's specific legislation, "without the . . . committee's groundwork the program of foreign aid would never have been passed." The recipient in May 1948 of the *Collier's* award for distinguished Congressional service, Herter turned over his $10,000 check to the Foreign Service Educational Foundation.

On proposed domestic measures coming before the House, Herter voted against the crop insurance bill (1943), against establishment of a permanent committee on Un-American activities (January 1945), for the President's strike control bill (May 1946), for two-term limit for the Presidency (February 1947), for rent control extension (March 1948), for natural gas act exemptions (July 1949), and against $2 billion for farm price supports (June 1950). During 1951 he favored a number of economy bills, including a cut in government civil payrolls (April), in reclamation funds (March), and in European economic aid (August); and during 1952 he supported the offshore oil bill (May) and the use of the Taft-Hartley Act in the steel strike (June).

Revisiting Europe in 1951, he had met General Dwight D. Eisenhower in Paris and advised the General formally to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President. Herter later was co-chairman of the Eisenhower-for-President Committee. In the summer of 1952 he became the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and in November he defeated the incumbent Democratic Governor, Paul A. Dever.

Supported by a Republican House and Senate in his first gubernatorial term, Herter was able to secure enactment of 95 per cent of a legislative program which included the establishment of a Commonwealth department of commerce, a "merit system" (later abandoned) for compulsory automobile insurance, a housing program and increased benefits for the elderly, and group insurance for state employees. When he ran for re-election on his own record in 1954, Herter gained a plurality of 75,252 in a "Democratic year," but the Republicans lost control of the lower house of the General Court, and in the first year of his second term Herter's plan to reorganize the state court system and a $125,000,000 road building program were defeated.

In the late summer of 1955, when it appeared that President Eisenhower's health might prevent him from seeking a second term, Herter was frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for the White House, even though doubts were voiced as to his own health. (The arthritis of which he has long been a victim is, however, no longer progressive.) After it was confirmed in July 1956 that President Eisenhower would run again, a movement was launched by Harold E. Stassen to replace Richard M. Nixon by Herter as the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate; but it received no encouragement from Herter, who personally placed the name of Nixon in nomination for the Vice-Presidency at the Republican National Convention on August 22.

On February 21, 1957 Herter, who had not sought a third term as Governor, took office as U.S. Under Secretary of State, succeeding Herbert Hoover, Jr. The following July he delivered what has been characterized as his "first major foreign policy address" since his appointment. Speaking before the American Bar Association, he referred to the creation in the Suez crisis of the U.N. Emergency Force as a "landmark," and "went on to predict that the Israeli-Arab dispute over free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba might be settled by the U.N. or the International Court of Justice" (*U.S. News & World Report,* July 26, 1957).

Under Secretary Herter was later prominent in defense of the appointment of Maxwell H. Gluck as Ambassador to Ceylon. In mid-August Herter issued a statement warning American youth that if they visited Communist China they risked the loss of their passports. In late August the Under Secretary, accompanied by former House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman James P. Richards, represented the United States at ceremonies celebrating the independence of Malaya and later visited the Philippines, Burma, Thailand, Formosa and Japan in the course of a "foreign aid survey." On his return he reported "distinct improvement" in the free world's position in the Far East and commented that problems between the United States and Japan were "not unresolvable by any means."

Speaking at the sixth national conference on UNESCO, held in San Francisco in November 1957, Herter said: "It is time we turned East toward Asia to listen and learn. . . . The test is whether a country is willing to import culture as well as to export it" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 7, 1957).

Christian Herter has been described as a "slender, towering . . . friendly man, but solemn, reserved" (*U.S. News & World Report,* January 27, 1956). He has graying brown hair and brown eyes, stands nearly six feet six inches tall, and weighs 190 pounds. He dislikes the social whirl but plays a brilliant game of bridge and confesses to an "irresistible fascination" for duck shooting. He has received honorary degrees from twelve universities and colleges, and a number of foreign decorations, including the orders of the Crown of Belgium and Polonia Restituta. Mrs. Herter is the former Mary Caroline Pratt, granddaughter of the founder of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. The Herters were married on August 25, 1917 and have four children, Christian Archibald, Jr., Frederic Pratt, Adele (Mrs. Joseph Serone) and Eliot Miles. There are twelve grandchildren.

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Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ap 26 '58

HODGSON, W(ILLIAM) R(OY) May 22, 1892-Jan. 24, 1958 Australian diplomat; delegate to U.N. (1945-48); Minister and then Ambassador to France (1945-49). See *Current Biography* (May) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ja 25 '58

HOFFMAN, JOSEPH G(ILBERT) Aug. 19, 1909- Biophysicist; university professor

Address: b. Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo 3, N.Y.; h. 195 Crescent Ave., Buffalo 14, N.Y.

A scientist who began his career in nuclear physics and worked on the atomic bomb and proximity fuse, Dr. Joseph G. Hoffman is presently engaged in the battle against cancer. He has brought the biophysical point of view to his post as director of cancer research at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, New York. The most important project at the institute is the study of living tissue cells, both normal and malignant, and an analysis of their differences. Additional work is carried on in the realms of treatment, prevention, and education. Dr. Hoffman began his association with the Roswell institute in 1939 and was called to Washington, D.C. to conduct research on war problems and was later a scientist with the Manhattan Project in Los Alamos, New Mexico. He now also holds the post of professor of biophysics at the University of Buffalo Graduate School.

(Continued next page)

Schalk Studios

JOSEPH G. HOFFMAN

Joseph Gilbert Hoffman was born in Buffalo, New York on August 19, 1909, one of the three children of Helene (Seyler) and Joseph Hoffman, a barber. He attended the local public schools and was graduated from high school in 1931. An excellent student, he placed first in a national competition for the Francis P. Garvin prize essay in chemistry, was the New York State winner of an *Atlantic Monthly* prize essay contest, and won the Pi Kappa Lambda prize cup for forensic activities. He also participated in dramatic activities and served as president of his class.

As an undergraduate at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, Hoffman was the recipient of several stipends, including the New York State Regents and the New York State Tuition scholarships.

After receiving the B.A. degree with honors in physics in 1935, Hoffman remained at Cornell for his graduate studies as a research assistant in physics. In this capacity, he participated in several experiments which were considered significant to the advancement of atomic physics.

In 1936 Hoffman and Dr. M. Stanley Livingston told a conference of the American Physical Society of the development of an atomic scale for weighing pure energy. "With this new scale for the intangible," wrote William L. Laurence of the New York *Times* (June 24, 1936), the two physicists "succeeded in determining, with what was stated to be the greatest accuracy so far attained, the exact differences between such infinitesimal masses as the neutron and the proton."

In 1937 Hoffman, Livingston, and Hans A. Bethe announced conclusive evidence that the neutron, which is devoid of any external electrical charge, does have a magnetic moment. With Dr. Robert F. Bacher, Hoffman analyzed the photographic effects produced by cadmium and other elements under neutron bombardment. Thus they reported a new type of radiation "produced from cadmium when it was bombarded with slow moving neutrons" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 6, 1938).

After earning the Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1939 (his thesis was "Physical Properties of Neutrons"), Hoffman was appointed an X-ray assistant at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo. In July 1941 he was promoted to the post of assistant radiophysicist. For the most part his work at the institute was a continuation of several projects he had started in graduate school with an emphasis on the study of living cells and the behavior of matter.

During World War II Dr. Hoffman took a leave of absence in February 1941 to join the department of terrestrial magnetism (established at the Carnegie Institution of Washington), which was engaged in the development of radio proximity fuses under the auspices of the National Defense Research Committee.

The U.S. program to develop the proximity or VT fuse was regarded as second only in importance to the atomic bomb. Dr. Hoffman did considerable work in designing the basic radio frequency circuit design for the fuses, which were equipped with a miniature radio transmitter and receiver to permit detection of approaching targets. They were used on a variety of missiles, including bombs, rockets and shells, which they detonated automatically so as to inflict maximum damage to the target.

Shortly after being transferred from the Carnegie Institution to the National Bureau of Standards in December 1941, Dr. Hoffman was appointed an associate physicist. He served under Dr. Allen V. Astin (see *C.B.*, May 1956) as an assistant chief of the electronics engineering division in the bureau from January 1943 to June 1944 when he was invited to join the Los Alamos Manhattan Project as a staff scientist. Hoffman was a group leader at Los Alamos from September 1944 to March 1945, supervising the health-physics section of the health group. His background combining physics and a special knowledge of radiation health problems was described as "unique" by the director of his project.

In addition to participating in the first testing of an atomic bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945, Dr. Hoffman was present when two nuclear accidents occurred at Los Alamos in August 1945 and May 1946. Dr. Hoffman and two colleagues studied the nine victims of radiation disease and reported their findings in a monograph entitled "Acute Radiation Syndrome" (*Annals of Internal Medicine*, February 1952).

From his research Dr. Hoffman revealed for the first time that atoms of living human tissue could be transformed into radioactive atoms. According to the physicist, this was "a completely new approach to studying the metabolism of atoms in living tissue and a new way of probing the complicated system of gene cells that determine heredity." He suggested that this new knowledge was indispensable to understanding the mysteries of cancer research (Buffalo *Evening News,* March 28, 1952).

On his return from government work in September 1946, Hoffman was named director of cancer research at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute. His appointment marked a new approach in the investigation of this dread disease, for it was the first time that the institute had attempted a biophysical study in correlation with the biological, pathological and biochemical analyses. The use of atomic isotopes in the cancer battle, Hoffman said, would further "our knowledge of the various, factors which are known to produce malignant cells," by making possible a study of the submicroscopic processes which occur in tissue cells. In 1947 Hoffman was also made research professor of biophysics at the University of Buffalo School of Medicine.

In his dual roles Hoffman pursued his particular interest in the quantitative measure of tissue growth, including the number of body cells and their growth, reproduction, and death. Using an electron microscope, he determined the number of cells in the outer layers of skin and their span of life, varying from five to twenty days, depending upon their position in the body. This analysis makes possible a determination of the rate of cell production in the inner body. Hoffman estimated that about 500 billion cells die and are reduplicated in a human each day. "Cancer arises when cells lose the ability to undergo an orderly death. If only one cell in 100 million fails to follow the orderly process of dying, cells soon accumulate in a tumor and get in the way of their normal neighbors" (*Physics Today,* July 1949).

In 1952 Dr. Hoffman predicted that "we should be able to start a direct attack [on cancer] in about three years." He stressed the need for "more information about healthy cells." "It takes many months to answer a simple question and years are needed to train people for the work" (Panama R. P. *Star & Herald,* March 25, 1952).

Numerous publications by Dr. Hoffman have appeared in technical and scientific journals. He is also the author of *The Size and Growth of Tissue Cells* (C. C. Thomas, 1953) and *The Life and Death of Cells* (Doubleday, 1957). The latter treatise is a study of the "physical aspects of living processes with particular reference to the effects of radiation upon normal and neoplastic tissues" (*Library Journal,* March 1, 1957).

In addition to teaching and research, Dr. Hoffman is a consultant to the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and the division of biology and medicine of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. He has been honored with the Naval Ordnance Development Achievement Award, Service Award of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Manhattan District Service Award for work at Los Alamos. His professional memberships include the American Cancer Research Society, New York Academy of Sciences, and Federation of American Scientists. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and was elected to Phi Kappa Phi (1936) and Sigma Xi (1937).

Joseph G. Hoffman and Ruth A. Buckland, a teacher and librarian, were married on August 17, 1940. Their sons are Joseph H. and Paul G. Hoffman. The physicist has black hair, brown eyes, weighs 175 pounds, and is five feet ten inches tall. He is a Unitarian and an independent voter. Hoffman enjoys mountain hiking, fishing, and photography, and is also an expert pianist and clarinettist.

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Buffalo Evening News S 19 '46
American Men of Science vol I (1955)

HOFMANN, HANS Mar. 21, 1880- Artist
Address: b. Hans Hofmann School of Fine Arts, 52 W. 8th St., New York 11; h. 145 W. 14th St., New York 11

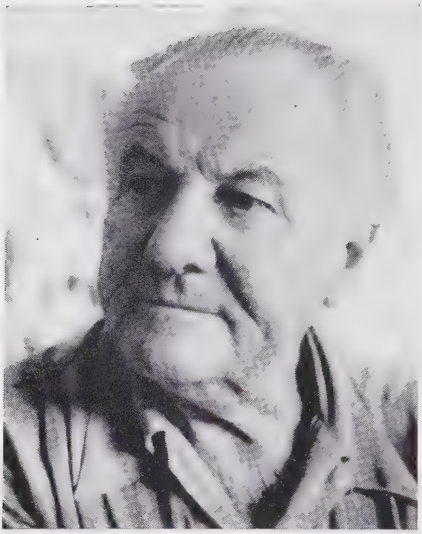
Hans Hofmann, who celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday in 1958, has often been called "the grand old man of American abstract painting." As head of his own art school in New York for over forty years, he has long been recognized as "one of the most influential teachers of the century." As a creative artist, he is one of the leading figures behind the emergence of Abstract Expressionism as the dominant style in American painting since the end of World War II. "Hofmann's work, in bulk, is a dazzling sight," observed Elizabeth Pollet (*Arts,* May 1957). "There is so much brilliant color, such assertive paint texture . . . a world of magical reality."

German-born Hofmann studied ten years (1904-14) in Paris, founded his own school in Munich in 1915, and re-established this school in New York in 1932. His first one-man show in New York was held in 1944. A large retrospective exhibition, organized jointly by the Whitney Museum of American Art and the Art Galleries of the University of California in 1957 later toured major museums.

Hans Hofmann was born in Weissenburg, in Central Bavaria, on March 21, 1880. His father, Theodor Hofmann, was a government official, his mother, Franciska, was the daughter of Frederik Manger, a prominent brewer and wine-producer. Hans was one of five children. In 1886 the family moved to Munich, where he attended public schools and later Gymnasium, revealing a talent for music, mathematics, and science.

At the age of sixteen, he left home and for the next two years worked in the architectural and engineering office of the director of public works of the State of Bavaria. During this period, he invented an electromagnetic comptometer, which so impressed his father that he gave him 1,000 marks.

Meanwhile, Hofmann had begun to draw and paint, and in 1898 he enrolled at Moritz Heymann's art school, in Munich. Among his teachers during the next six years were Willie Schwarz who had returned from Paris full of enthusiasm for the color experiments of the



Arnold Newman

HANS HOFMANN

impressionists. Around 1901-02 Hofmann himself began painting in the impressionist style. Phillip Freudenberg, a Berlin department store owner and art collector, was so impressed by Hofmann's work that he paid his fare to Paris in 1904 and continued to support him until 1914.

In Paris he witnessed the aesthetic revolution effected by the fauvist and cubist movements in painting. He met Matisse, whose bold, free use of color made a profound and lasting impression upon Hofmann. The two painters worked alongside in the evening sketch classes at Colarossi's and the Grande Chaumière. Then in 1908 came the first cubist experiments of Picasso and Braque, who also influenced Hofmann. His closest friend was the painter Robert Delaunay, who in 1912 began producing pure abstractions in brilliant colors. Hofmann painted still lifes, landscapes in the Luxembourg Garden, and figure pieces and in 1910 had his first one-man show at the gallery of Paul Cassirer in Berlin.

The outbreak of World War I found Hofmann on vacation in Munich. The aftereffects of a lung ailment disqualified him for military service. He opened in 1915 his Schule für moderne Kunst, in the Munich suburb of Schwabing, and soon had some hundred students, mostly women. His teaching duties prevented him from doing much painting during the next decade. After the war, the reputation of his school spread, and it attracted students from all over Europe. In the summers, Hofmann transported his school to Austria, Yugoslavia, and the French Riviera.

Two of his American pupils, Professors Worth Ryder and Glenn Wessels, of the art department at the University of California, invited Hofmann to teach in the 1930 and 1931 summer sessions at Berkeley, and in August of the latter year a one-man show of his drawings was held at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, in San Francisco. In the fall of 1931 he went to New York as an instructor at the Art Students League. The summers of 1932 and 1933 he spent teaching at the Thurn School, in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

In the autumn of 1932 Hofmann opened the Hans Hofmann School of Fine Arts in New York. He took his students to Provincetown in 1934, and there set up a summer art school. He started to work in oils again, painting landscapes and still lifes in a style, according to Clement Greenberg, representing a synthesis of Matisse's color and cubist design. Gradually, in such works as *Red Trickle* (1939), which has been called "the first application of the drip technique to painting," and *The Poet* (1940), he began moving in the direction of complete abstraction. He was given a one-man show at the Isaac Delgado Museum, in New Orleans, in 1941. In the same year he became an American citizen.

Hofmann's first one-man show in New York opened at Peggy Guggenheim's Art of This Century Gallery in March 1944. The exhibition consisted of fifteen gouaches and twelve oils, all dating from 1943. The critic for the New York *Times* (March 12, 1944) found the gouaches more spontaneous and vital than the oils, and described them as "improvisations," the paint being flung about . . . with "prodigal brillance." Reviewing the show for *Art Digest* (March 15, 1944) Maude Riley noted: "The walls fairly sing and dance with a succession of untitled exuberances in brillant colors."

One-man showings of Hofmann's work followed at various galleries. Since December 1947 he has exhibited annually at the Kootz Gallery; his eleventh show there was held in January 1958. Outside New York, Hofmann has had solo exhibitions at leading galleries.

In January 1948 the Addison Gallery of American Art, in Andover, Massachusetts, presented a large retrospective exhibition, and published his book *Search for the Real*. A year later, Hofmann returned to Paris for a large one-man show at the Galerie Maeght.

A major retrospective exhibition of Hofmann's work was displayed at the Whitney Museum of American Art between April and June 1957, and then traveled to seven other museums. The show contained fifty-five oils and twenty-one watercolors and drawings. (Practically all of Hofmann's early work was either lost or confiscated in Europe.) Of those exhibited, the critics distinguished three major phases: works like *Truro River* (1937) derived from the direct study of nature; paintings based on the geometrical structure of cubism, such as *Magenta and Blue* (1950); and the increasingly free forms typified by *Orchestral Dominance in Yellow* (1954) and *X-1955*. "No American artist could mount a show of greater coherent variety," commented Harold Rosenberg (*Art News*, May 1957). "His originality suggests no limits."

That a painting is a spiritual expression of ideas and emotions *inspired* by nature, not merely an imitation of nature, is the essence of Hofmann's teaching. By empathy, a key word in Hofmann's method, his students learn "to sense qualities of formal and spatial relations or tensions, and to discover the plastic and psychological quality of form and color."

Hofmann has been awarded the University of Illinois Purchase Prize (1950), the Contemporary Art Society of Chicago's Purchase Prize (1952), and the T. Henry Schiedt Prize of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1952). Examples of his work are represented in many public and private collections. In 1956, he designed an abstract mosaic mural, covering 1,200 square feet, for the lobby of the William Kaufman Building, at 711 Third Avenue, in New York City.

Hans Hofmann was married on March 18, 1924, to Maria ("Miz") Wolfegg. In appearance, he is stocky and ruddy-complexioned; he has blue eyes and white hair. According to Frederick Wight, the artist is "affectionate, fluent, amiably authoritative, and philosophically explanatory in a language of his own, an English that has not ceased to be German." For Hofmann, painting a picture is "almost a personal struggle." He works with great speed, . . . and applying paint with broad, lunging gestures. "When I paint, I improvise, speculate, and my work manifests the unexpected and unique," Hofmann told an interviewer (*Art News,* March 1951).

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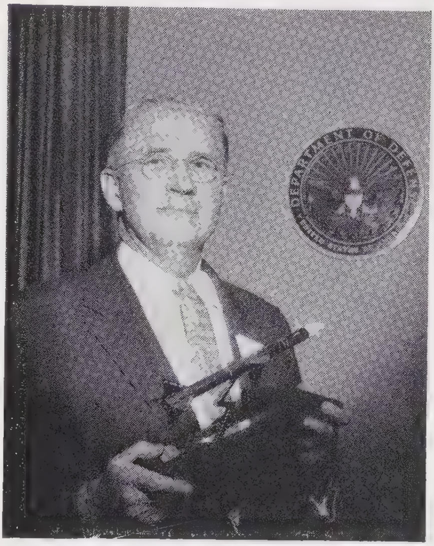
HOLADAY, WILLIAM M(ARION) Mar. 20, 1901- U.S. Government official; research engineer

Address: b. The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 315 Wolfe St., Alexandria, Va.

A central figure in the United States' controversial missile program, William M. Holaday has charge of all activities of the Department of Defense in the field of guided missiles, including this country's present earth satellite program and development of ballistic missiles of all ranges. He was named Director of Guided Missiles on November 15, 1957, after having served since May as special assistant on guided missiles to the Secretary of Defense. By profession a research engineer and a specialist in fuels, Holaday was director of research for the Socony-Mobil Oil Company for eleven years prior to his first Defense Department appointment, in January 1956, as Deputy Assistant Secretary in the research and development field.

William Marion Holaday is a native of New Vienna, Clinton county, Ohio, born on March 20, 1901 to Charles and Lenoria (Applegate) Holaday. He passed much of his boyhood at Wilmington, the county seat, where his father, a "stationary engineer" or "free-lance fixer of industrial boilers," acquired a farm and was also employed as a court bailiff. A student for two years at Wilmington College, William Holaday played tackle on the football team until an injury almost cost him the sight of his right eye. His last two undergraduate years were spent at Ohio State University in Columbus, where he received the M.E. degree in 1925.


U. S. Army
WILLIAM M. HOLADAY

During the following two years Holaday worked for the Westinghouse Air Brake Company as a development engineer. In 1927 he joined the laboratory staff of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as an automotive engineer, and in one of the various positions he occupied during ten years with this concern he "led a group of representatives of other companies in welding an industry-wide agreement on how to measure the engine-knocking produced by different gasolines" (Bert Quint, New York *Herald Tribune,* October 17, 1957).

With his appointment as assistant manager of the General Laboratories of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company (now Socony-Mobil Oil Company), Holaday moved to the East in 1937. His first direct governmental service came in 1943 when he took a leave of absence from Socony-Vacuum to accept a World War II assignment as assistant director of refining with the Petroleum Administration for War. After his return to Socony-Vacuum in the following year he continued on a part-time basis as a member of the Military Petroleum Advisory Board. He has also served as a civilian consultant with the Army, the Navy and the Air Force; as chairman of the fuels subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; and as a member of the NACA power plants committee.

Appointed director of research for Socony-Vacuum in 1944, Holaday guided those studies

HOLADAY, WILLIAM M.—*Continued*

in the field of aircraft fuels which produced the conclusions set forth in the papers "The Efficient Production and Utilization of Motor Fuels" and "Progress Report on the Dual Fuel System," presented to the Society of Automotive Engineers in January and June of 1948. He remained as research director until October 1955 when Socony made him coordinator for new product planning.

Meanwhile, in February 1949, Holaday had become associated on a part-time basis with the fuels and lubricants group of the two-year-old Defense Department's Research and Development Board, one of the functions of which was to "recommend measures of coordination . . . among the military departments, and allocation among them of specific programs of joint interest."

Again on a leave of absence from the Socony-Mobil Oil Company, Holaday took office on January 31, 1956 as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for research and development, under Assistant Secretary Clifford C. Furnas. A year later (February 25, 1957) the offices of Assistant Secretary for research and development and Assistant Secretary for engineering were merged, and Holaday was appointed deputy to Frank D. Newbury, who assumed the combined assistant secretaryships.

At the beginning of May 1957 Holaday took over from Eger V. Murphree the duties of special assistant to the Secretary of Defense for guided missiles. Later in the same month, in view of Soviet progress in the ballistic missiles and earth satellite fields, he was ordered by Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson to "take charge of the program for launching an earth satellite" such as the Navy's Vanguard, and to "exercise specific coordination" over guided missiles such as the Air Force's intercontinental Atlas and Titan, and such intermediate-range missiles as the Air Force Thor, the Army Jupiter, and the Navy Polaris.

Rivalry between the Army and the Air Force in the latter field was especially bitter. In August a special committee headed by Holaday was ordered by Secretary Wilson to "work out a plan whereby a single land-based intermediate range ballistic missile is evolved at the earliest practicable date." This committee recommended, however, that tests of both the Jupiter and the Thor be continued in order to provide "a better technical basis" for a choice. A directive to this effect was one of the first given by Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy, who succeeded Wilson in October.

Success of the U.S.S.R. in launching on October 4 and November 3, 1957 the earth satellites popularly known as Sputniks I and II, with the attendant threat to U.S. prestige abroad, led to the speeding up of the U.S. missiles program. On November 7 President Eisenhower announced the appointment of Dr. James R. Killian, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as special assistant to the President for science and technology. Eisenhower also disclosed that William Holaday, as special assistant to Defense Secretary McElroy for guided missiles, would be "clothed with all the authority that the Secretary himself possesses in this field so that no administrative or interservice block can occur." On November 15 McElroy announced that Holaday would be invested with broadened power to "direct all activities of the Department of Defense relating to research, development, engineering, production and procurement of guided missiles" and would henceforward be known as Director of Guided Missiles.

These announcements failed to satisfy legislators such as Senators Styles Bridges, John C. Stennis and Ralph E. Flanders, who complained in December that neither Killian nor Holaday was the "czar" the situation demanded.

At the same time, however, an acceleration by the United States of its intercontinental ballistic missile program was announced. In mid-January 1958 Holaday was assigned by the Defense Department to direct a speed-up of the Army and Air Force anti-missile development programs pending the activation of a new Advance Research Projects Agency, of which Roy W. Johnson, vice-president of General Electric Company was later named as the head.

In an address delivered on February 12, Holaday described the "overall status" of the Russian and American missile programs as "now about even," and was confident that the launching on January 31, 1958 of the United States' "Explorer" satellite by the Army's Jupiter C missile had helped "restore a necessary and proper faith in the nation's present missile and space development efforts." The Navy's "Vanguard" was launched on March 17.

Holaday belongs to the Society of Automotive Engineers (vice-president, 1942), the Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Petroleum Institute, the Society for Testing Materials and the Industrial Research Institute. He is a Mason and a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club in Washington and of Acacia.

"Measuring man against job," *Newsweek* has observed, "Holaday seems amazingly easy-going and bland." He is over six feet tall, weighs 185 pounds. "He likes to cook, look at *Wyatt Earp* on TV, and join impromptu quartets at cocktail parties. He devours by the bookful C. S. Forester's Horatio Hornblower sea stories." He refers to himself as a "nonactive" Republican, finds relaxation at golf, photography, or cruising on his boat, *Bren-Mar*, named after his wife, Brenda, and their daughter, Martha. William and Brenda Holaday have two married sons, Dr. William J. Holaday and Charles R. Holaday.

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HOLENSTEIN, THOMAS (EMIL LEO)

Feb. 7, 1896- President of the Swiss Confederation; lawyer

Address: b. Palais Fédéral, Bern, Switzerland; h. Schiferliweg 16, Bern, Switzerland

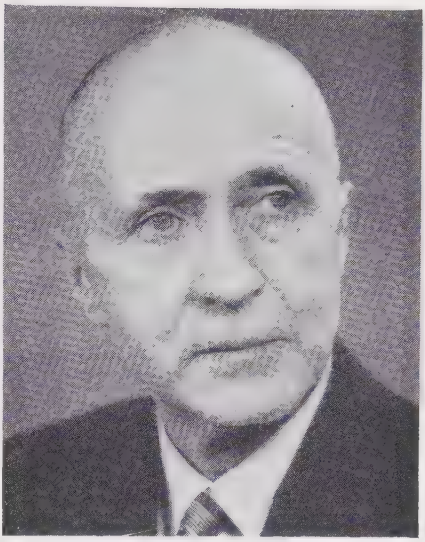
As president of the Swiss Confederation for 1958, Thomas Holenstein is the chief official representative of approximately 4,715,000 people in a land-locked and traditionally neutral country of 15,940 square miles in the center of Europe. He was elected by a joint session of the Swiss parliament, in accordance with the custom of annual rotation of the presidency among the seven members of the Federal Council, the executive branch of the Swiss government. Holenstein, who is a lawyer, has served in the cantonal government of St. Gall; in the National Council, the lower house of the Swiss parliament; and in the Federal Council, to which he was elected in 1954.

Thomas Emil Leo Holenstein was born in St. Gall, Switzerland on February 7, 1896, the son of Thomas and Caroline (Hartmann) Holenstein. His father was a lawyer and a politician, who became a member of the Swiss National Council. Young Thomas was graduated from the St. Gall Gymnasium in 1915 and for the next five years studied with the law faculties of the universities of Basle, Geneva, Bern, and Rome. He received the LL.D. degree from the University of Bern in 1920; his thesis on the Swiss law of residence was published later under the title *Der privatrechtliche Wohnsitz im schweizerischen Recht* (Feldkirch, 1922).

In the year of his graduation from law school, he started a private law practice in St. Gall; he continued it for the next thirty-four years, until 1954. He taught private law at the School of Economics and Public Administration in St. Gall from 1933 to 1946, and was also a member of the school's council from 1933 to 1954.

Soon he became active in politics and was a member of the Grosse Rat (Great Council) in the Canton of St. Gall from 1936 to 1954. This council exercises the functions of a parliament in the canton, one of the twenty-two states which comprise the Swiss Confederation. In 1937 he was elected to the lower house of the Swiss parliament, the Nationalrat (National Council), and continued to be re-elected, serving until 1954. One deputy for every 24,000 persons in Switzerland is elected to the National Council, and on the basis of the December 1, 1950 census, the council now has 196 members, who are paid from Federal funds at the rate of fifty francs ($11.67) for each day the body is in session. In 1953 Holenstein served as president of the National Council.

In the council, Holenstein was president of the Catholic Conservative party from 1942 to 1954. It is a clerical federalist party, which dates from the time of the opposition to the 1847 revolution. It opposes the centralization of national power, and seeks freedom for the cantons as to the control of religious education; it opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; it supports social measures. The party comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles. It is one of the major parties in Switzerland, whose population (based on the census of December 1, 1950) is forty-two per cent Roman Catholic and fifty-six per cent Protestant.



Photopress, Zurich

THOMAS HOLENSTEIN

In a joint session of both houses of the Swiss parliament in 1954, Holenstein was elected to the Bundesrat (Federal Council) for a four-year term ending on December 31, 1959. The council, whose seven members must come from seven different cantons, is the executive arm of the Swiss government. Its members are jointly responsible for the government as a body and at the same time exercise the functions of head of the Swiss state. They do not hold membership in the National Council, but they initiate legislation and participate in debates on proposed measures. Each councilor directs a different administrative department of the government. He must not hold any other public or private position. Each member of the council receives a salary of 55,000 francs ($12,837) a year.

He took office as a federal councilor in 1955 and also became the head of the Department for Public Economy. In connection with this latter position, he became concerned with the tariff regulations of other countries affecting Switzerland. The United States in July 1954 increased the duty on the imports of watches, and since the United States is the largest foreign purchaser of Swiss watches, the nation's major export industry, Switzerland protested. In October 1956 the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, ruled that there was "not sufficient reason" for the U.S. Tariff Commission to consider cutting the duty on watch imports at that time.

Speaking before the Swiss parliament in October 1956, Holenstein said that "exaggerated

HOLENSTEIN, THOMAS—*Continued*

protectionist measures" to shield American watch manufacturers from Swiss competition were "casting a shadow on our traditional friendly relations with the United States." He gave a detailed report on the various American tariff measures and anti-trust suits directed against the Swiss watch industry. "This series of coordinated measures," he said, "evidently pursues a single aim: to place the greatest possible obstacles in the way of our watch exports."

If the American watch manufacturers really needed tariff protection, Holenstein stated, other methods should be possible, rather than "choking the imports from a small country, to whom the watch industry is of vital importance. It must be stressed that Switzerland has neither the capacity nor the desire to monopolize the American watch market" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 6, 1956). The United States' 1954 increase in watch tariffs continued in effect without change.

In the year 1957 foreign trade figures showed that prosperity in Switzerland reached a new peak, and, despite the increasing value of total imports, the balance of payments was maintained by earnings in invisible trade, such as tourism. Switzerland, however, feels threatened by the new customs union, the European Economic Community (composed of France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries), for she is not sure she can expand her overseas export markets by the volume of trade she expects to lose in Europe.

Switzerland will eventually become a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which would help to meet the new threat, if a certain number of GATT countries signify their willingness to negotiate with her about new trade agreements and if she revises her obsolete 1921 customs tariff upwards. In December 1957 the Federal Council approved the draft of a new customs tariff, but before it will go into effect, it awaits further negotiations with the GATT countries and further sanction by the Swiss government.

The Swiss parliament, meeting in joint session in December 1956, elected Hans Streuli (see *C.B.,* April 1957) as president of the Confederation and Holenstein as vice-president for the year 1957. The following year, on December 12, 1957, the parliament chose Holenstein to be president for 1958. Paul Chaudet, head of the Federal Military Department, was elected vice-president. Every year in a brief ceremony the parliament selects the president from the Federal Council; the choice is made by annual rotation and the election is usually only a formality. The vice-president almost automatically becomes president the following year.

On January 1, 1958 Holenstein took office as the 111th president of the Confederation; he remains a member of the Federal Council and head of the Department of Public Economy. His duties as president include preparing the agenda for the Federal Council meetings and presiding over them; receiving foreign envoys; and broadcasting messages to the Swiss people on particular holidays. He will receive 58,000 ($13,537) for the year of his presidency.

In addition to his other duties, Holenstein was president of the Federal Bank Commission from 1951 to 1954. In accordance with the Swiss military program, Holenstein did his military service over the years and rose to the rank of colonel on the General Staff. Thomas Emil Leo Holenstein was married in 1926 to Anna Harden; they have a daughter, Brigitta. The president has blue eyes and gray hair. He is a Roman Catholic. For recreation he enjoys skiing and mountain climbing.

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HOLMES, (ELIAS) BURTON Jan. 8, 1870-July 22, 1958 Travel-lecturer; "father" of the travelogue; author, autobiography, *The World Is Mine* (1953). See *Current Biography* (May) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Jl 24 '58

HOLMES, ROBERT D(ENISON) May 11, 1909- Governor of Oregon; former radio station manager

Address: b. State Capitol Bldg., Salem, Ore.; h. Gearhart, Ore.

An advocate of Federal action to provide jobs for unemployed workers, Robert D. Holmes, the first Democratic Governor of Oregon in twenty-two years, urged President Eisenhower in February 1958 to accelerate building, highway construction, welfare, and education programs, and to ease credit restrictions. Holmes was elected in November 1956 to fill out the unexpired four-year term of the late Paul Patterson. His campaign chiefly concerned the need for public power projects and increased state aid to education. As a state senator from 1949 to 1956, he was identified with legislation of benefit to education and to the fishing industry. In addition to being politically active, he was a radio station manager from 1943 to 1957. He was a candidate in the Democratic gubernatorial primary in May 1958.

One of the five children of the late George H. Holmes and the former Amy Crary, Robert Denison Holmes was born on May 11, 1909 in Canisteo, New York. His brothers Harold and Richard are now business executives in Portland, Oregon and San Diego, California, respectively. Mrs. James V. Boling and Mrs. William C. Massey, both of Portland, are his sisters. His half brother George is the director of the department of journalism at Iowa State Teachers College in Cedar Falls.

Robert attended public schools at Buffalo, Lancaster, and Rochester, New York. After being graduated from West High School at

Rochester in 1925, he moved to Portland, Oregon. There he was on the advertising staff of the *Oregon Journal* from 1926 to 1928 and of the *Oregonian* in 1930. For four years (1928-32) he was also a student at the University of Oregon in Eugene, where he was elected president of the local chapters of the Alpha Delta Sigma advertising fraternity and the Delta Tau Delta social fraternity. He did sales promotion for the Portland Gas & Coke Company before joining Bio-Products, Inc., in Astoria, Oregon as a sales promotion expert.

Making his home in Gearhart, a suburb of Astoria, Bob Holmes in 1941 became a member of the Gearhart school board, of which he was the chairman in 1942 and 1948. He was chairman of the Clatsop rural school board in 1947-48. In 1943 Holmes began the first of fourteen years as manager of radio station KAST at Astoria.

Formerly a Republican, Robert Holmes had changed his registration to the Democratic party in 1947. In the following year his friend Richard L. Neuberger, now a U.S. Senator (Democrat) from Oregon, urged him to become a candidate for the unexpired term of Merle Chessman in the Oregon Senate. Elected in November 1948, Holmes was the first Democrat to represent Clatsop county in the Senate in approximately fifty years.

"As a freshman Senator," states Neuberger in his book *Adventures in Politics* (Oxford, 1954), "Bob was able to defeat a series of bills which imperiled the spectacular Chinook salmon runs that support hundreds of fishermen and cannery workers in his county." Holmes was chairman of the fishing industries committee and vice-chairman of the commerce and navigation committee in 1949.

Elected to a full four-year state Senate term in 1950, Holmes served as vice-chairman of the rules and bills committee in the 1951 session, and as a member of the joint ways and means committee in the 1951 and 1953 sessions. Chairman of the Senate education committee in 1953, Holmes was "one of the four state senators who, in the midst of the McCarthy storm, went on record against a special loyalty oath for teachers" (Malcolm Bauer, *Christian Science Monitor,* November 30, 1956).

In 1954, for his promotion of school legislation, he was honored by the state's public school teachers with the first Oregon Education Citizen of the Year Award. Holmes voted for such civil rights measures as a fair employment law and the outlawing of discrimination in public places. He was also for four years a member of a committee on interstate cooperation for eleven western states. Re-elected in 1954, he was in 1955 the senior of the six Democrats in the thirty-member upper chamber.

After Governor Paul Patterson of Oregon died on January 31, 1956, the Republican president of the Senate, Elmo E. Smith, was installed in his place pending the general election of that year. Holmes entered the Democratic primary in May as a candidate for nomination to fill out the remaining two years of Patterson's term, and won by a narrow margin over former state senator Lew Wallace. (Actually, Wallace had withdrawn for reasons of health, but his name was not removed from the ballots.)

Kennell-Ellis

ROBERT D. HOLMES

Dedicating himself to "a campaign to return Oregon to the two-party system and to lift the state out of the power, agricultural, educational, and tax bog it has been shoved into by Republican administrations," Holmes assailed the record of Governor Smith, particularly in the public versus private power controversy. (This issue was basic in the U.S. Senatorial contest between Democratic Senator Wayne Morse and Republican Douglas McKay, in which the incumbent was the winner.) Holmes also criticized the Republicans for a tax increase. When Governor Smith, "who had been figured an easy winner, got around to replying, it was too late" (*U.S. News & World Report,* January 25, 1957). Smith lost the November election by 356,323 votes to 362,288 for Holmes. The Democrats also won half of the seats in the Senate and thirty-seven of sixty seats in the House of Representatives.

Following his inauguration in January 1957, Holmes recommended the creation of a lieutenant governorship; abolishment of the state board of control; creation of a full-time liquor administration; and the establishment of a fund of $5,000,000 for school construction relief in distressed districts. The Legislative Assembly subsequently approved a biennial budget of about $272,000,000, representing a $50,000,000 increase. The basic school aid fund was increased by $15,000,000 to an estimated biennial total of $93,000,000; minimum teacher salaries were raised by $400 a year; the department of higher education received a $44,000,000 appropriation; and $145,500 was appropriated for educational television. A new planning and development department was created.

The legislature also voted to join with California and Washington in outlawing salmon net

HOLMES, ROBERT D.—*Continued*

fishing in Pacific waters, and proposed a constitutional amendment to permit a state power agency to sell power directly to large industrial areas. At a special session called by the Governor in late October to deal with a general fund surplus, the legislature raised basic school support from $95 to $105 per child.

Commenting on the Little Rock, Arkansas school integration crisis in September 1957, Governor Holmes said that President Eisenhower had "no course but to use the implements at his command to enforce Federal law" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 29, 1957). He was a member of a twelve-state Governors' Conference on Civil Rights which in December 1957 voted itself "a continuing committee to advance civil rights." A candidate at the Democratic primary in May 1958 for nomination for a full four-year term as Governor beginning in January 1959, Holmes faced challenge by both his former opponent, Lew Wallace, and Multnomah County Assessor Wiley Smith. (Holmes was chosen.)

Active in civic organizations, Holmes was chairman of the Astoria Community Chest (1940), president of the Astoria Rotary Club (1947-48), a member of the Clatsop County Military Manpower Commission (1949), Clatsop County Christian Rural Overseas Program (1949), and president of the Astoria Civic Music Association (1949). He was also vice-president of the Oregon Broadcasters Association (1953-55).

Robert D. Holmes is an accomplished quartet singer and ukulele player, an avid reader "from classics to whodunits." Other avocations include gardening, clam digging, golfing, bowling, and specialty cooking. He was formerly a Christian Scientist but now attends the Protestant Episcopal Church. Holmes and the former Marie Hoy were married on May 1, 1934. They have two sons, Robert Denison and George H., and one granddaughter, Deborah.

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HOME, ALEXANDER FREDERICK DOUGLAS-HOME, 14TH EARL OF

(hūm) July 2, 1903- British Cabinet member

Address: h. Springhill, Coldstream, Berwickshire, Scotland

The British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations since April 1955, Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, the Earl of Home, has been a member of Parliament for twenty-one years, fifteen of which were served in the House of Commons as Lord Dunglass, and the rest, after he became Lord Home in 1951, in the House of Lords. He was Parliamentary private secretary to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Minister of State, Scottish Office, from 1951 to 1955.

In the opinion of the Commonwealth High Commissioners in London, Lord Home has been responsible for furthering the Commonwealth's essential solidarity. He shares credit with the Marquess of Salisbury, whom he succeeded as leader of the House of Lords in March 1957, for maintaining the prestige and influence of that chamber. Lord Home advocated in October 1957 that women be created lifetime peers. (In 1958 a bill embodying this proposal was enacted and four women were named lifetime peers in the House of Lords in July.) The fourteenth successor to the Scottish earldom of Home, created in 1604, he also bears the hereditary Scottish titles of Baron Home (1473) and Baron Dunglass (1604) and the United Kingdom title of Baron Douglas (1875).

Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home was born on July 2, 1903, the eldest son of Charles Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home and Lilian, daughter of the 4th Earl of Durham. He has three living brothers: Henry, an ornithologist, William, a playwright, and Edward. Alexander was educated at Eton, where he was a member of the cricket team, and received the B.A. degree in history at Christ Church, Oxford University. When his father succeeded to the earldom of Home in 1918, Alexander became known as Lord Dunglass, the title of the eldest son of the Earl of Home.

Turning to politics at an early age, Lord Dunglass was elected president of the Scottish Unionist Association. He was a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons from Coatbridge in 1929, but was defeated. Two years later he was sent to Commons as Unionist representative from South Lanark. He was soon appointed Parliamentary private secretary to the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, serving until 1935, and then was assigned in the same capacity to Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer and later Prime Minister.

In September 1938 he accompanied Chamberlain to the Munich conference which led to the partition of Czechoslovakia. Although suffering from poor health, Lord Dunglass added to his political activities the chairmanship of the Junior Imperial League. In March 1939 he was elected vice-chairman of the Conservative Central Council.

An officer of the Lanarkshire Yeomanry since 1924, he entered active service in the yeomanry following the outbreak of World War II. Becoming seriously ill, he was compelled to resign his commission and in 1943 he resumed his Parliamentary duties. In this period he began to devote much of his attention to foreign affairs, earning a reputation for independent judgment. He was appointed Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office in the caretaker government of May to July 1945, but lost his seat in Parliament in the defeat of the Conservative party in the general elections of that year. He was again seated in Commons, as Conservative member for Lanark, in 1950. When his party was returned to power in 1951, Lord Dunglass was appointed Minister of State, Scottish Office (the first incumbent of this newly created office), as a deputy of the Secretary of State for Scotland, James Stuart. Lord

Dunglass' special responsibilities were the industrial development of Scotland and the improvement of the operations of the local government and educational system. At this time he was created a Privy Councilor.

Upon the death of his father in July 1951, he became the 14th Earl of Home, head of the Scottish clan of Home, and wealthy landowner. He relinquished his seat in the House of Commons to take his hereditary place in the House of Lords. Lord Home continued as Minister of State, Scottish Office, until he was appointed Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and became a member of the Cabinet in the government changes occasioned by the retirement of Sir Winston Churchill and the calling of Sir Anthony Eden to the office of Prime Minister in April 1955. In this post Lord Home succeeded the Earl of Swinton. The new Secretary of State was made a brigadier of the Royal Company of Archers (the Queen's Body Guard in Scotland) in that year.

Lord Home was reappointed Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in January 1957, in the Harold Macmillan government formed upon Sir Anthony Eden's retirement. He was named in March 1957 to replace retiring Lord Salisbury as Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords. He was succeeded as Lord President of the Council in September 1957 by Viscount Hailsham (see *C.B.,* September 1957).

To the Commonwealth Relations office Lord Home has brought a conviction that he could not fulfill his tasks by sitting at a desk in Whitehall. To further the work of SEATO (the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization), Lord Home toured Australia, New Zealand, and several countries in Asia in 1955 and expressed his belief that peace depends upon the dual policy of strength and conciliation, in addition to cooperation among the free nations. In May 1956 he spent three weeks in the United States and Canada, where he attempted to encourage policies enhancing trade and immigration. After heading the United Kingdom delegation to the SEATO council meeting in Canberra, Australia in March 1957, he revisited New Zealand, where he emphasized that Great Britain would continue her defense commitments in Southeast Asia and would equip some units with nuclear weapons.

On other matters with which the British Cabinet has been concerned, Lord Home took the position that peace is impossible while the U.S.S.R. uses force and subversion in fostering its aims (New York *Times,* March 28, 1956). He rejected criticisms of British H-bomb tests on the grounds of scientific refutation of supposed harmful effects to humans (New York *Times,* May 8, 1957).

When the Federal Assembly of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland voted unanimously for secession from Great Britain, Lord Home opposed such a move and stated that he favored granting wider responsibility for external affairs and the civil service to the federation (New York *Times,* April 27, 1957). At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in July 1957, he joined other British officials in confirming Britain's vital concern with preserving the Commonwealth trade pattern, while stressing the necessity of including Britain in an economically integrated Western Europe (New York *Times,* July 4, 1957).

British Inf. Services

LORD HOME

Lord Home has been described as slim, fair-haired and boyish in appearance and shy in manner (London *Times,* March 24, 1957). He has shown a political toughness and courage, as well as administrative ability. His speeches are noted for their graceful construction and lambent humor. On October 3, 1936 he was married to Elizabeth Hester, daughter of the Very Reverend C. A. Alington, D.C., Dean of Durham. They have one son, David Alexander Cospatrick, Lord Dunglass, and three daughters, Lavinia Caroline, Meriel Kathleen, and Diana Lucy. Lord Home's hobbies are ornithology, fishing and hunting.

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HOSMER, (CHESTER) CRAIG (hŏz'-mẽr) May 6, 1915- U.S. Representative from California; lawyer

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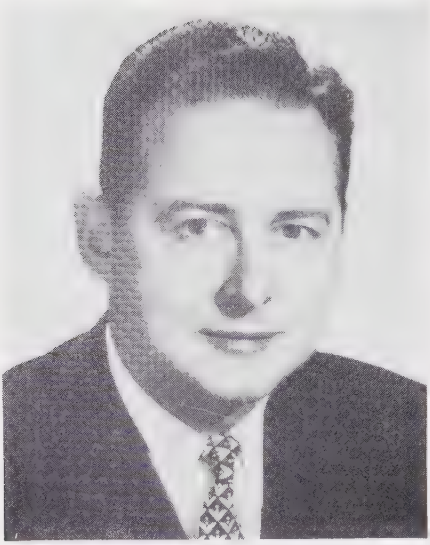
Named in January 1958 to membership on the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, U.S. Representative Craig Hosmer (Republican) of California received the appoint-



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CRAIG HOSMER

ment over the requests of some 300 other Congressmen with greater seniority. He has been interested in nuclear problems since 1948 when he was an attorney with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. In 1953 he was seated in the House as Representative of his state's Eighteenth District, and has served on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Select Committee to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Problems of Small Business. He opposed the Upper Colorado reclamation project as prejudicial to the interests of his locality.

Chester Craig Hosmer was born in Brea, California on May 6, 1915 to Chester Cleveland Hosmer, a mechanical engineer, and the former Mary Jane Craig. Graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School in Long Beach, California in 1933, he majored in political science at the University of California in Berkeley, receiving his B.A. degree in 1937. For law studies he attended the University of Michigan Law School in 1937-38 and the University of Southern California School of Law from 1938 to 1940, where he was editor of the *Southern California Law Review*. Hosmer received his LL.B. degree and was admitted to the California bar in 1940.

Instead of hanging out his shingle, he joined the U.S. Naval Reserve as an apprentice seaman. He studied at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, became commander of Navy gun crews on merchant tankers running the German submarine blockade in the North Atlantic, participated in the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, helped to land General Douglas MacArthur's First Cavalry at Tokyo on V-J Day, and assisted in bringing occupation forces to Hiroshima. Commander Hosmer was discharged in 1946 and received seven war decorations. On return to civilian life, Hosmer began the private practice of law, which was interrupted briefly in 1948, when he went to Los Alamos, New Mexico for the Atomic Energy Commission as a special assistant district attorney.

A Republican, he made his first bid for election to Congress in 1950 and lost by 1869 votes. On November 5, 1952 he was elected Representative of the Eighteenth California District, comprising part of Los Angeles county. Seated in the Eighty-third Congress in January 1953, Hosmer was assigned to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Select Committee to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Problems of Small Business. In April 1953 he sponsored a bill to close the Mexican border to minors unaccompanied by a parent in order to prevent juveniles from crossing into Mexico "for the sole purpose of obtaining narcotics."

On key votes Hosmer favored extension of the excess profits tax (July 1953), a $4.4-billion appropriation for foreign aid (July 1953), admission of 217,000 refugees from Communism (July 1953), private power development on the Niagara River (July 1953), the tax revision measure (March 1954), the St. Lawrence Seaway project (May 1954), and extension of the Trade Agreements Act (July 1954). He offered in July 1954 a resolution directing the United States to withdraw from the United Nations if Red China were seated.

In July 1955 he was one of six Interior and Insular Affairs committeemen who filed a minority report condemning the Upper Colorado reclamation project as an "unwarranted and unconscionable" subsidy to Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico, with 98 per cent of a minimum cost of $1,5 billion to be "borne by the taxpayers of the forty-four states in which the project is not located." He charged in January 1956 that future mud slides and crumbling of river walls could turn the proposed Glen Canyon Dam, a key unit in the Upper Colorado project, into "a billion-dollar mud puddle" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* January 31, 1956). Consistent with this point of view, Hosmer was one of the minority voting against enactment of the Upper Colorado project in March.

Representative Hosmer asserted in October 1955 that Congress is being "asked to approve the building of gigantic hydroelectric dams for the purpose of paying for irrigation projects that could not possibly pay for themselves." He also criticized the Federal Bureau of Reclamation for its policy of "more reclamation projects at any cost" (New York *Times*, October 24, 1955).

The voting record shows that in July 1955 he supported the Administration on extension of Social Security coverage and exempting natural gas producers from Federal regulation. In April 1956 he voted for the "pay-as-you-go" highway bill and in July the school construction and civil rights bills.

Early in the Eighty-fourth Congress, Representative Hosmer as a Naval Reserve Officer was ordered to a tour of duty with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. In place of his usual reports to his constituents, he sent home what have been described as "pithy comments" on the Mideast crisis. "This outfit can hit Moscow with nuclear weapons," he reported.

In Israel he found a "strong desire for freedom and independence." He noted that the "Arabs hate Israel" because they "fear her military power," "regard the establishment of Israel . . . as an act of European colonialism," and because "Israel won't solve the 900,000 Arab-refugees-from-Palestine problem on Arab terms of repatriation." The "Mideast pot will continue to boil," he concluded, but it will "probably not boil over into World War III" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* May 11, 1957).

In Congress Hosmer presented in January 1957 three measures to modify civil service regulations in order to "relieve a shortage of scientific personnel in Government positions" (New York *Times,* January 6, 1957). On important measures in 1957 he voted for authorization of the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine (January), most budget reductions except those curtailing funds for the Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department, and the Food and Drug Administration (April), the civil rights bill (June), to strike out the enacting clause in the School Construction Assistance Act (July), and a $204,230,000 appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission (August). He favored increasing the national debt limit by $5 billion in January 1958.

Membership on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has been Hosmer's goal since he was at Los Alamos in 1948. When W. Sterling Cole, Republican of New York, resigned from Congress in October 1957 to become director of the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency, Hosmer began "campaigning vigorously" to replace him on the joint committee. His efforts were rewarded in January 1958, when he was named to the vacancy in a "surprise jump over some 300 more senior members of the House" (Los Angeles *Times,* January 16, 1958).

Craig Hosmer was married to Marian Caroline Swanson on February 12, 1946, and they have one daughter, Susan Jane, and one son, Craig Larkin. Congressman Hosmer is a Protestant. He stands at five feet eleven and a half inches, weighs about 175 pounds, and has brown eyes and brown hair. Hosmer matches a keen sense of humor with skill at sketching, and during his freshman term in Congress sent his constituents two pages of cartoons to illustrate the progress of a bill through the legislature. "His sketches of spindly-legged legislators . . . were so fetching that newspapers all over the country reprinted samples of them" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* May 11, 1957).

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HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, FÉLIX (o͞o′-fo͞o-ā bwȧ-nyē′) Oct. 18, 1905- French Cabinet member; Ivory Coast political leader

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In the efforts of the French government to revise France's policy toward its African territories, a west African Negro, the first ever to hold a high government post, has been playing a major role. He is Félix Houphouet-Boigny, Cabinet member since February 1956 and Minister of State in the Cabinet of Charles de Gaulle since June 1958. Although he advocates autonomy for the member countries of the French Union, Houphouet-Boigny rejects the idea of "absolute independence." He has urged west Africans to adhere to a larger economic and political grouping—the Franco-African community.

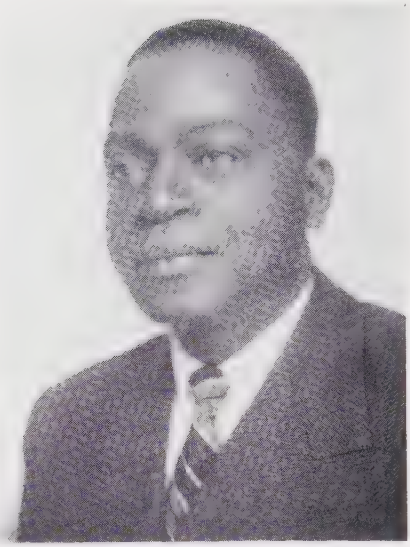
In prior Cabinets he served as Minister without Portfolio from May to June 1958; Minister of Public Health from November 1957 to May 1958; Minister of State from June to November 1957; and Minister Delegate in the Premier's Office from January 1956 to June 1957. Since 1945 he has been a deputy from the Ivory Coast, first in the French Constitutent Assemblies, later in the National Assembly.

Félix Houphouet-Boigny was born on October 18, 1905 in Yamoussoukio, Ivory Coast. His father was chief of the Akwe tribe and owned large cocoa plantations. Young Félix attended École Primaire Supérieure at Bingerville. Then he went to Dakar where he received his diploma from the École de Médecine de Dakar in Senegal in October 1925.

Following his graduation from medical school, Houphouet-Boigny became an intern in native dispensaries and worked as a medical assistant from 1925 to 1940. Unable to advance further because of his race, he returned to his father's plantations to grow cocoa and coffee. Interested in politics, he was elected chief of his canton in 1940. In 1944 he organized the African Farmers' Union, an association of native coffee growers primarily concerned with improving the workers' standard of living.

After World War II Houphouet-Boigny was elected deputy from the Ivory Coast to both French Constituent Assemblies (1945-46) and has served in the National Assembly since November 1946. There he was instrumental in the passage of the labor code for French possessions. In 1946 he founded the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (RAD), or African Democratic Rally, which he has since headed. In that year he strongly opposed the French postwar constitution which, in his opinion, was in complete disagreement with General de Gaulle's wartime promises of full equality for France's African possessions.

His party engaged in a struggle against the "European exploiters" and joined forces with the Communists to carry on a battle which turned into two years of terrorism (*Time,* February 13, 1956). Hundreds of native supporters of the French administration were massacred. Late in 1950 Houphouet-Boigny severed



French Embassy Press & Inf. Div.

FÉLIX HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY

ties with the Communists because the alliance with them had become an obstacle in realizing his party's ultimate goals. According to Houphouet-Boigny, these goals are promoting the prosperity and happiness of the African people, and not the engendering of destruction and fear.

In subsequent years Houphouet-Boigny's major concern was to seek "a sincere and effective collaboration" between the French and the Africans. In 1954 he emphasized such cooperation as essential for the full economic and social development of the Ivory Coast. "In an era in which the future belongs to large groupings," he says, "the realistic African realizes that a chauvinistic nationalism no longer is the last rampart left to patriotic values, and he is willing to accept all necessary limitations, upon the condition that such limitations would be based on an equality achieved in all good faith and fraternity."

On January 31, 1956 Houphouet-Boigny was appointed Minister Delegate in the Premier's Office, with Cabinet rank, in the government of Guy Mollet. Together with Minister of Overseas Territories Gaston Defferre, he sponsored the *loi cadre* of June 23, 1956, which soon became law. It provides for universal suffrage and the abolishment of the double electoral college in France's twelve western and equatorial African territories.

It also grants a measure of self-rule to these possessions by giving the territorial assemblies legislative powers and establishing a government council with executive functions in each territory. Under this law natives of the colonies remain French citizens. Metropolitan France retains control of defense, finances, higher education, and internal security.

A bill to create a single administrative unit, known as the Common Organization of the Sahara Regions, designed to develop the economic potential of the Sahara desert, was introduced by Houphouet-Boigny. It was enacted by the National Assembly in December 1956. According to Keith Irvine (*Current History*, February 1958), Houphouet-Boigny has seen in this Sahara Plan "a method of ensuring that the industrial superstructure that will arise as a result of the exploitation of Saharan wealth will be located on African soil." Irvine noted that "the overwhelming majority of other African leaders appear, however, to have rejected the Sahara Plan *in toto* as French-inspired, and to have dismissed Houphouet as, at best, a victim of French diplomacy and of his own dreams."

When the eleventh session of the U.N. General Assembly convened in January 1957, Houphouet-Boigny was a member of the French delegation. He asked for U.N. validation of the status of French Togoland as an autonomous republic within the French Union. The U.N. denied such recognition. Togoland, which was formerly a German colony, was administered by France under a League of Nations mandate after World War I and became a U.N. trust territory under French jurisdiction following World War II.

The first general elections held throughout French Black Africa in pursuance of the *loi cadre* took place on March 31, 1957. Approximately 50 per cent of the population participating in these elections chose 914 representatives to various assemblies. Houphouet-Boigny's RAD won an absolute majority in the territorial assemblies of French West Africa representing 17,000,000 people.

Prior to these elections the Houphouet-Boigny Bridge joining Abidjan with the suburb of Treichville was dedicated. Abidjan, of which Houphouet-Boigny has been mayor since 1956, has made substantial progress in its development. Within the sixteen years ending in 1955 the tonnage handled by this port has increased four times and its population tenfold.

In "Black Africa and the French Union" (*Foreign Affairs,* July 1957), Houphouet-Boigny wrote: "Industrial and technical revolutions are making peoples more and more dependent on one another." At his party's congress in the fall of 1957, he urged that French West Africa should "adhere to a larger economic and political grouping such as the old nations of Europe, who are now beginning to feel restricted within their national frontiers, have decided to form and which alone offers a guarantee of true independence, the independence which liberates from misery and obscurantism." The congress passed a resolution authorizing the party's parliamentary representatives to work for the creation of a federal Franco-African state.

In addition to his post in the French government, Houphouet-Boigny was from June 1957 to March 1958 president of the federal Grand Conseil, which is a coordinating body among the territories of French West Africa. He has also been president of the Territorial Assembly of the Ivory Coast for several years. Under the administration of de Gaulle a decree was issued transferring the chairmanships of local territorial councils from governors appointed by the French government to a native vice-president elected by the territorial assemblies.

Although they are good friends, Houphouet-Boigny and Kwame Nkrumah (see *C.B.*, July 1953), Prime Minister of neighboring Ghana, differ on the future of west Africa. Houphouet-Boigny has called Nkrumah's concept of independence as an end in itself a mirage, since an entirely independent west African country will become economically weak and politically isolated. Therefore, Houphouet-Boigny reaffirmed that the solution of west Africa's political future lay in interdependence between Africa and Europe. Houphouet-Boigny's ideas in this respect are shared by leaders of the major opposition party in French Black Africa —the Party for African Reorganization (PAR).

Félix Houphouet-Boigny likes music and sports. Endowed with an exceptionally strong will power, he has always practiced the strictest self-discipline and has given up movies, tobacco, coffee, and alcohol. Houphouet-Boigny is short and stocky. He is a Roman Catholic. Carroll Quigley (*Current History,* February 1958) described him as "a highly cultured gentleman and shrewd politician with a streak of mysticism in his nature."

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HUBBARD, MARGARET ANN Oct. 17, 1909- Author

Address: b. 203 8th Ave. E., Duluth 5, Minn.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Oct. 1958.

Of the thirteen books for young people written by Margaret Ann Hubbard, half of them have elements of Catholicism and several rely heavily on the evocation of place; four are mystery stories and seven are historical novels.

Margaret Ann Hubbard's childhood was closely linked with pioneering and with stories of historical incidents. She was born October 17, 1909 in Souris, North Dakota, one of two daughters of William Warren Hubbard and Mary Ann (Teevans) Hubbard, who met when homesteading on adjacent farms. Her father had fought in the Civil War, and after the death of his first wife moved west from Ohio with his eight children. Her mother, descendant of settlers who left Ireland during the potato famine, was born near Arnprior, Canada, and at nineteen moved with her family to Minnesota, then to North Dakota.

In 1924 the Hubbard family moved to Duluth, Minnesota, where Margaret Ann attended Minnesota State Teachers College for two years with the intention of becoming a teacher. But at the University of Minnesota, where she concentrated on English courses, receiving a B.S. degree in 1932, she became increasingly interested in writing, encouraged by a teacher who felt she had a talent for writing for young people.

MARGARET ANN HUBBARD

Miss Hubbard's first writing was four plays —*Pinocchio, Hansel and Grethel, Little Black Sambo,* and *The Bethlehem Road* (all published in 1936 by Walter H. Baker). In 1938 a statement about the settlement of Pembina, North Dakota, by Scottish immigrants in 1820, provided the subject matter for her first novel, *Little Whirlwind* (Macmillan, 1940).

Of *Little Whirlwind,* May Lamberton Becker wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune Books*: "Notice this book carefully if you mean to write a story of pioneer America for children. Miss Hubbard keeps the action steadily moving and getting somewhere." *Seraphina Todd* (Macmillan, 1941), a story of Indian fighting and of Texas in 1771, when it was still a province of Spain, was considered significant by A. M. Jordan in the *Horn Book Magazine* because "the fresh locale, together with the picture of contrasting cultures makes a thoroughly interesting story, full of action and well filled with a feeling for the early history of San Antonio."

While the reviewers of the five other novels in this group (all but one published by Macmillan) differed in their opinions about the author's success in developing plot and character, for the most part they found the novels convincing because of her authentic recreation of various historical periods. *Hickory Limb* (1942) is a story of the American Revolution. *Lone Boy* (1943), a story of pioneering days in the 1860's in Minnesota, is "well written and a distinct addition to children's literature of pioneer life," according to *Library Journal.* Two reviewers thought *Flight of the Swan* (Bruce, 1946), a fictionized biography of Hans Christian Andersen, interesting for adults as well as young people because, said *Library Journal,* it is "an absorbing picture of the drive

HUBBARD, MARGARET ANN—*Cont.*

that activates genius." It won the first Bruce fellowship for Catholic writers. The rising city of Duluth in 1871 is the background for *Captain Juniper* (1947); the Duluth of thirty years later is the scene of *Halloran's Hill* (1953), a railroading story that is "exciting and credible" (Chicago *Sunday Tribune*).

Her literary preference for mystery stories is reflected in four of Miss Hubbard's novels. *Pennyweather Luck* (Macmillan, 1948), with the Mississippi levees as a setting, has "some unusual characters with exceptionally fine characterizations" (*Library Journal*). Airplane flights and cattle rustling in South Dakota form the plot of *Crosswind Canyon* (Macmillan, 1950). Although the *New Yorker* found *Murder Takes the Veil* (Bruce, 1950) "a very original and stimulating piece of work" with "atmospheric effects . . . excellently contrived," the New York *Times Book Review* thought the plot "an absurd mélange of implausible motivations." *Murder at St. Dennis* (Bruce) followed in 1952.

The author gives thematic unity to *Thunderhead Mountain* (Macmillan, 1952) by having the story unfold against a background dominated by the gigantic sculptured figure of Crazy Horse. In her last book, *A Crown for Carly* (Macmillan, 1955), a young girl wanting to become a nun learns there are other goals just as worthwhile.

While research for material has been time-consuming, for Miss Hubbard has lived at the scenes of most of her novels, spending a year, for instance on a Chippewa reservation prior to writing *Little Whirlwind*, she has also had other responsibilities. She "couldn't possibly list all the small potboiler jobs" she has had, but during the war she was a radio operator for Northwest Airlines at the Duluth Municipal Airport. She lives in Duluth with her husband, Joseph Carl Priley, a railway accountant and nurseryman, whom she married in 1955. She is tiny—five feet tall, weighs 104 pounds—and has gray hair and gray eyes. She enjoys movies, the Duluth Symphony (her husband plays the viola in the orchestra), gardening, cooking, and sewing. Her favorite authors are Graham Greene and Evelyn Waugh. She is at work on another mystery story and on a biography of Louis IX.

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IDELL, ALBERT E(DWARD) June 21, 1901-July 7, 1958 Novelist; author of *Pug* (1941) which received the Bookman Prize; *Centennial Summer, Cross in the Caribbean*, and other books. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Jl 8 '58

JACOBSSON, PER Feb. 5, 1894- U.N. official; economist

Address: b. 1818 H St., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The third managing director of the twelve-year-old International Monetary Fund, a specialized U.N. agency, is Swedish economist Per Jacobsson. He was appointed in September 1956 to succeed Ivar Rooth. Jacobsson is charged with directing the activities of the fund which are primarily aimed at stabilizing foreign exchange and promoting world trade. The fund also lends money to countries with short-term currency problems to help balance their international accounts.

Jacobsson has spent nearly all of his adult years trying to rebuild currencies shattered by two world wars. He has been active in international economics since 1920 when he joined the economic and financial section of the League of Nations' Secretariat. From 1931 to 1956 he was head of the monetary and economic department of the Bank of International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland and a co-director of the Basel Center for Economic and Financial Research from 1952 to 1956.

Per Jacobsson, the son of Carl Jay and Emma Christina (Mellander) Jacobsson, was born on February 5, 1894 in Tanum, Sweden. He received his early education there and then entered the University of Uppsala to study law and economics. In 1918 he was a lecturer in economics at the Stockholm Forestry High School, and in the following year he taught at the Engineering School in Stockholm.

Joining the staff of the economic and financial section of the League of Nations Secretariat in Geneva in 1920, he was in charge of public finance and participated in League reconstruction work in Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Danzig, and Greece. In this period he came under the influence of the Swedish economist, Gustav Cassel. In 1928 Jacobsson went to work for Kreuger & Toll, a Swedish match company and for two years was also secretary of the Swedish Economic Defense Council.

Following the establishment of the Bank of International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland in 1930, Jacobsson became its economic adviser and head of its monetary and economics department in 1931. The bank, which was created to facilitate payments of reparations by Germany after World War I, is known today as the central bank for European bankers.

The annual reports of the bank were written by Jacobsson and have been described as the most sought after annual publications of their kind by students of international finance and monetary problems (New York *Times*, September 22, 1956). In the reports Jacobsson expressed his ideas on monetary controls, such as tight credit policies as opposed to physical controls such as rationing and trade restrictions. A New York *Times* editorial (September 22, 1956) has credited him with having done "more than perhaps any single economist alive to persuade the free nations of the West to rid themselves of the physical controls of wartime and to replace them with monetary controls."

He also has been called the "high priest of the tight money policy as a sovereign remedy for inflation" New York *Times*, June 2, 1956). He believes that nations can best solve their international exchange problems by curbing inflation at home. To this end, he has recommended that governments encourage the use of restrictive credit policies and balance their own budgets.

During his twenty-five-year tenure with the Bank of International Settlements, Jacobsson also worked on other reconstruction projects. From 1934 to 1938 he was a member of the Irish Banking Commission which led to the establishment of the Central Bank of Ireland. He was connected with the Italian financial stability reforms from 1947 to 1949 and was one of two experts appointed by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in 1950 to inquire into the balance of payments question in Germany. He has also conducted special inquiries into the economic and financial conditions of Austria, France, the Netherlands, and the sterling area.

In December 1956 Jacobsson became managing director of the International Monetary Fund and chairman of its board of executive directors. As such he serves as the adviser to the executive board of this sixty-eight-member currency pool. The fund was organized in 1944 to help achieve the balanced growth of international trade, the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment and real income, and the development of the productive resources of all members.

The fund aims to maintain international financial stability by promoting exchange stability, by providing technical assistance for member nations lacking qualified financial experts and by other means. The funds used are obtained from member nations which contribute prescribed amounts in gold and their currency to a central pool.

Coincident with Jacobsson's appointment to the fund's directorship was a great increase in loans made by the agency. His first annual report pointed out that the fund's financial activity was greater in 1956-57 than in the whole preceding ten years of its history (*International Monetary Fund Annual Report, 1957*). The closing of the Suez Canal in 1956 created financial strains for many European countries. Great Britain, whose vital trade program was temporarily crippled, was granted an unprecedented $1.3 billion loan by the fund in return for assurance that it would not meet the crisis by devaluating the pound. This transaction thus helped Britain meet additional financial burdens and at the same time assured the stability of the pound sterling whose devaluation would have hurt many other countries (New York *Times*, September 22, 1957). (The Canal was reopened for use on April 8, 1957.)

PER JACOBSSON

In 1956 and 1957 the fund was primarily concerned with the world-wide battle against inflation. Argentina, Denmark, France, India, and Japan, all consuming or investing more than they were earning, received loans to help them meet international payments. To help stabilize their currencies, which were plagued by complex systems of multiple exchange rates, the fund aided five Latin American countries, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru. The agency also assisted countries dependent on one major crop. These include Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

More recently Jacobsson's attention has shifted from inflation to recession. In a report to the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) he indicated that there was no cause for alarm in regard to the U.S. "recession" and advised the nations of the world to abstain from raising tariffs, imposing other obstacles to trade, and to avoid any abrupt interruption in the flow of investment funds (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, April 16, 1958).

He further advised that the United States do everything possible to prevent costs from going up during the downward turn. "If moderation as regards costs is observed," he said, "it is in my opinion likely that before long this recession can be overcome through the ordinary means of credit policy" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, January 6, 1958).

Jacobsson has written three books on economic problems: *Post-War Economic Problems* (1918), *World's Armament Expenditure* (1929), and *Monetary Improvements in Europe and Problems of a Return to Convertibility* (1950). With his friend, Vernon Bartlett, he has written two mysteries under the pseudonym of Peter Oldfeld. *The Death of a Diplomat* (Washburn, 1928), which was translated into several languages and made into a German film, and *The Alchemy Murder* (Washburn, 1929).

Per Jacobsson's family life reflects the international character of his career. He married Violet Mary Nye of Ireland in 1915. They have three daughters: Moyra Elver, an artist,

JACOBSSON, PER—*Continued*

who is married to Dr. Roger Bannister, the Englishman who first ran a mile in less than four minutes; Mrs. Erin E. Jucker-Fleetwood, who is the manager of the Basel Center for Economic and Financial Research; and Mrs. Birgit Bjornson, married to a publicist in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

For relaxation this "portly, restless Swede with thinning, black hair" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, December 30, 1956) reads history and mysteries and plays golf. Honorary degrees have been bestowed on him by Trinity College, University of Dublin; Gettysburg College; and Basel, Uppsala, and Columbia universities. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society.

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JAVITS, JACOB K(OPPEL) May 18, 1904- U.S. Senator from New York; lawyer
Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; 314 9th Ave., New York 1; h. 911 Park Ave., New York 21

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1948.

United States Senator Jacob K. Javits (Republican from New York) has won every election in which he was a candidate—for U.S. Congressman from New York's Twenty-first Congressional District in 1946, 1948, 1950, and 1952, for Attorney General of New York in 1954, and for U.S. Senator in 1956. The New York *Times* (November 7, 1956) commented: "His open political secret throughout has been to beat the Democrats with a brand of liberalism something like their own. At the same time he has attracted Republicans with his success and with the conservative twist on his liberal views."

Wide World
JACOB K. JAVITS

He started his career as a trial lawyer in New York City, served in the Chemical Warfare Service during World War II, and began an active interest in politics in 1941 in Fiorello H. La Guardia's mayoralty campaign.

Jacob Koppel Javits, the younger of the two sons of Morris and Ida (Littman) Javits, was born in New York City on May 18, 1904. His father, who had been a Rabbinical student in Austria, immigrated to New York and worked in the city's garment industry. Later he was a janitor of tenement houses and a Tammany Hall vote-getter. His mother had come to the United States from Palestine and helped to support her family by selling dry goods from a pushcart. Young Jacob was brought up in Manhattan's lower East Side; he once commented, "In New York State that is like being born in a log cabin." He was graduated in 1920 from the George Washington High School, where he had been president of his class.

After combining part-time jobs with studying for several years, he was awarded the LL.B. degree in 1926 from the New York University Law School and admitted to the New York State Bar in June 1927. He then became a partner with his brother, Benjamin, in the law firm of Javits & Javits. He soon became known as a trial lawyer and won recognition in 1933 in the bankruptcy case of Kreuger and Toll. In 1940 and 1941 he was a director of the Schulte Retail Stores Corporation.

Before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Javits was appointed a special assistant to the chief of the Chemical Warfare Service in Washington, D.C. In March 1942 he became a major in the U.S. Army, and assistant to the chief of operations of the Chemical Warfare Service and served during World War II in the European and Pacific theaters. He was discharged in June 1945 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Subsequently he was commissioned a colonel in the Chemical Warfare Reserve.

While resuming his law practice, Javits also continued his work in politics, as a Republican, which had begun with his directorship of the Citizens' Committee for the late Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in the 1941 election. In 1945 Javits directed the research for the Republican-Liberal-Fusion ticket in New York City. Later he was nominated by the Republicans to run for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1946 for the Twenty-first Congressional District in New York City. This includes Columbia University, a section of Harlem, and the Washington Heights area. Javits won the 1946 election, and the subsequent ones for U.S. Congressman in 1948, 1950, and 1952.

In the House of Representatives, Javits was appointed early in 1947 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; he also served as chairman of the subcommittee on foreign economic policy and traveled to Europe in 1947, 1949, and 1951 to make reports with his confreres to the Committee and the House. His voting record has been described as "independent liberal" and not always in line with the Republicans.

During his eight years as a Congressman, Javits was recorded as voting favorably for foreign aid, from the 1947 bill for Greek-Turkish aid to the $3,300,000,000 foreign aid authorization in 1954. He supported extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1949 and 1954. On labor questions, he voted in 1947 for upholding President Harry S. Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley act and in 1952 against the use of the Taft-Hartley act in the steel strike. He has consistently favored bills providing for public housing.

On other roll call votes, Javits favored in 1947 and 1949 the anti-poll tax bill, supported in 1947 a two-term limit for the Presidency, opposed in 1948 the appropriations for the House Un-American Activities Committee and in 1954 making Communist party membership a crime, favored in 1953 statehood for Hawaii, opposed in 1953 the quitclaim offshore oil bill, supported in 1954 flexible (vs. rigid) farm price supports, and favored in 1954 the St. Lawrence Seaway bill.

Nominated in 1954 to run for Attorney General of New York State on the Republican ticket, against the Democrats' Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr., Javits won and was the only Republican on the state ticket to break the Democratic tide in the November election. He took office for a four-year term, but in 1956 the Republicans chose him to run against Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., for the U.S. Senate seat vacated by Senator Herbert H. Lehman (Democrat). Previously in 1956 Javits had denied charges that he had solicited Communist support in his 1946 race for Congress during a voluntary appearance before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

According to *Time* (October 1, 1956) when Javits was campaigning for Senator, on Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, when Jewish ritual forbade his riding in a car, he walked in a driving rain across a twelve-mile radius on Manhattan's Upper West Side to visit six synagogues.

In his Senate campaign, Javits spoke of his firm support of the policies of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the "no involvement" stand during the Middle East crisis in 1956, despite Javits' previous record of strong support for the State of Israel. Javits won the election of November 6, 1956 for the Senate term ending in 1963. He did not resign from the Attorney-Generalship nor take his oath of office as a Senator until January 9, 1957, in order that the Republican-controlled state legislature could pick his successor, rather than the Democratic Governor, Averell W. Harriman. In the U.S. Senate, Javits serves on the District of Columbia Committee and the Rules and Administration Committee. He is also a member of the Select Committee on Small Business, the Joint Committee on Printing, and the board of visitors to the U.S. Military Academy.

In the Senate in 1957 Javits defended the Eisenhower budget and the President's "modern Republicanism." He voted for the $3,600,000,000 foreign aid authorization bill and cast a dissenting vote to protest Congress' action in cutting the U.S. Information Agency funds. He favoured putting the civil rights bill directly on the Senate calendar and supported the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. He voted against the Federal dam at Hells Canyon and against a bill to freeze farm price supports and acreage allotments at not less than 1957 levels.

A bill to liberalize the tariff law for the import of certain works of art for exhibition was introduced by Javits into the Senate in 1958. Warning against "a new isolationism" in America, Javits urged Congress's approval of a large foreign aid authorization and stated: "What we do on the mutual security bill will serve notice to the world either that we intend to push forward with the responsibilities of free world leadership more vigorously than ever, or that recent reverses have brought about a new trend toward isolationism as dangerous alike to our own security as it would be to the whole free world" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 3, 1958).

During the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress Senator Javits joined with Representative Kenneth B. Keating in proposing that the Senate and House Rules Committees be given authority to enforce ethical standards among its members. Javits proposed that the Senate rules be amended to permit a Senator to excuse himself from voting on any measure in which he has a personal or financial interest (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 10, 1958).

He backed Senator Hubert Humphrey (Democrat) of Minnesota on a step-by-step suspension of nuclear-bomb tests "to end the nuclear threat to mankind." He urged that Hawaii be granted statehood and he voted in favor of Alaska statehood. The Senate defeated his amendment to the aid-to-railroads bill which he sought to make sure there would be no drastic curtailment of commuter services into big cities.

His articles and speeches have appeared in legal periodicals and in the *Congressional Digest, American Magazine, Commonweal, Foreign Policy Bulletin, Look,* New York *Times Magazine,* and the *Reporter.* He has received honorary LL.D. degrees from several colleges and universities. For his World War II services, he was decorated with the Legion of Merit and the Commendation Ribbon. He belongs to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jewish War Veterans, and the American Veterans Committee. His clubs are the National Republican, Bankers, and City Athletic in New York, and the Capitol Hills and Army and Navy in Washington, D.C. He is of the Jewish faith.

Jacob Koppel Javits married Marion Ann Borris on November 30, 1947. They have three children: Joy Deborah, Joshua Moses, and Carla. His earlier marriage in 1933 to Marjorie Joan Ringling, daughter of the late circus owner Alfred T. Ringling, ended in divorce in 1936. He has blue eyes and is five feet nine

JAVITS, JACOB K.—*Continued*

inches tall. His friends call him "Jack." For recreation he enjoys tennis, squash, and swimming. E. J. Kahn, Jr., wrote in the *New Yorker* (January 21, 1950) that he "has a strong social conscience, an alert and retentive mind, a fluent tongue, a courtly manner, and an air of indomitable self-assurance."

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JIMÉNEZ (MANTACON), JUAN RAMÓN Dec. 24, 1881-May 29, 1958 Spanish poet; winner of Nobel Prize for Literature in 1956. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1957.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 My 30 '58

JIMERSON, EARL W. Sept. 2, 1889-Oct. 5, 1957 Labor union official. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p85 O 6 '57

JOHNSON, ROY W(ILLIAM) Sept. 5, 1905- U.S. Government official; business executive

Address: b. The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.; h. Wire Mill Rd., Stamford, Conn.

Space platforms, interplanetary rockets, and anti-missile missiles are the chief initial projects for which Roy W. Johnson is responsible as director of the Defense Department's recently created Advanced Research Projects Agency. Since research is regarded as a decisive factor in the U.S.-U.S.S.R. technological race, Johnson has said of his agency's purpose, "Nothing is more important to the survival of our country." He was appointed in February 1958 to take office in April.

Before beginning on a full-time basis his assignment of setting up the new space research organization, Johnson resigned as executive vice-president of the General Electric Company, where he has had substantial administrative experience in directing research programs and working with scientists. He is a leader also in civic affairs, serving at present as a director and president of ACTION, the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods.

Roy William Johnson, born in Michigan City, Indiana on September 5, 1905, is the son of Edwin Albin and Mary Elizabeth (Dolk) Johnson. His boyhood ambition was to become an architect, but at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor he specialized in business administration, and was graduated with the B.A. degree in 1927.

Joining the General Electric Company in 1930, he was employed for the next nine years in the sales department of a Connecticut division of the company. From 1939 to 1942 he worked for Schick, Inc., of Stamford, Connecticut, and from 1942 to 1948 he was president of Post & Johnson, Inc., of Hartford, Connecticut. Meanwhile, during World War II, from 1942 to 1944 he directed the facilities bureau of the War Production Board in Washington, D.C. and he supervised a war plant construction program.

In 1948 Johnson became a vice-president of General Electric and the manager of its affiliated manufacturing companies department in New York City. He was made executive vice-president in 1951 and also put in charge of the company's consumer products group. One of the projects on which he worked for General Electric was the establishment of a 1,000-acre company complex in Louisville, Kentucky, very likely the country's largest project of its kind. In 1951 he was given the assignment of decentralizing the company, because its huge size had made it difficult to manage.

For several years General Electric has been studying space problems and since 1955 it has had a part in the development of the U.S. Navy's Vanguard space satellite project. According to the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 8, 1958), Johnson described himself as a "man 'always willing to spend time and money in an analysis of feasibility' of a projected scientific-research product. General Electric, he said, was one of the two or three largest spenders for pure research in private industry."

Achievements of the Soviet Union in intercontinental ballistic missiles and in the launching of earth satellite "Sputniks" in the fall of 1957 led to an acceleration of the United States' own space programs. One of the organizations created by the United States to meet the Soviet challenge is the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense, which has among its functions the planning and directing of future space satellites and anti-missile programs.

ARPA does not have charge of projects already under way like the U.S. Navy's Vanguard satellite (launched on March 17, 1958) or the Army's Explorer satellite (put into orbit on January 31, 1958), or the long-range ballistic missiles, all of which are within the jurisdiction of William M. Holaday (see *C.B.*, May 1958), the Defense Department's Director of Guided Missiles. The new agency is not necessarily confined to space science, but will also handle research on new weapons.

When Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy announced the establishment of ARPA on February 7, 1958, he also disclosed that Roy W. Johnson had been named its director. It is expected that he will work closely with Holaday at the Pentagon and with Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., scientific adviser to President Eisenhower. Johnson, who resigned from General Electric to take control of the agency on April 1, told newsmen that he would be principally concerned with the organizing of ARPA and that one of his first undertakings would be to appoint a scientist as his chief of staff. Secretary McElroy stated in February 1958 that ARPA would not conflict with any civilian agency that Congress might set up to direct American space projects. (The civilian U.S. Aeronautics and Space Administration was created on July 29, 1958.)

Broadly authorized to "arrange for the performance of research and development work by other agencies of the government, including the military departments," Johnson is directly responsible to Secretary McElroy, because, as McElroy has pointed out, such work calls for "centralized control and direction without regard to normal concepts of roles and missions" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* February 8, 1958). The military branches of the Government are reported to be proposing space ventures which include orbiting of manned vehicles, sending rockets to the moon and installing military outposts there. In commenting on a Pentagon briefing of newsmen on projected missile developments, Jack Raymond of the New York *Times* (February 9, 1958) called attention to the powerful role that Johnson is expected to have: "It became evident that while the individual services had possibly grandiose plans for the conquest of outer space, Johnson would decide which would be adopted."

In a supplemental appropriation to the 1958 budget Congress allotted $10,000,000 for the establishment and initial operations of the Advanced Research Projects Agency. The sum of $340,000,000 was requested for the new organization for the fiscal year 1959. Johnson's salary is between $18,000 and $20,000 a year; his salary at General Electric was more than $150,000 a year. Although Johnson owns General Electric stock, the "conflict of interest" issue is not expected to arise, partly because his appointment is not subject to Congressional approval.

Johnson is president of the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods, a nonprofit, nonpartisan service organization formed in 1954 and governed by a board of directors of seventy-five national leaders who represent all sections of the United States and a broad cross section of industry, education, finance, government, labor, and civic groups. Its purpose is to cooperate with existing local organizations in "the conservation and improvement of American homes, neighborhoods, and communities . . . [for] the elimination and prevention of slum conditions."

ACTION and the National Housing Center collaborated in March 1958 in sponsoring a Building Industry Congress on Urban Renewal, held in Washington, D.C. Johnson gave the keynote address, "Let's Rebuild Our Cities." Another of Johnson's civic interests is the Red Cross: in 1958 he led the Red Cross campaign in its annual March drive for members and funds.

While attending the University of Michigan, Johnson met Ina Ellen Lehtinen, also a student. They were married on September 17, 1927, soon after his graduation, and they have a daughter, Kristine Ellen. Johnson is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 163 pounds, and has grayish-brown hair. His political party is the Republican. A week-end painter, he has expressed the desire to study painting seriously at the National Academy or Art Students League after his retirement. Several of his paintings were done in Nassau, where he likes to spend his vacations.

Burns Photography, Inc.
ROY W. JOHNSON

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JOLIOT-CURIE, FRÉDÉRIC Mar. 19, 1900-Aug. 14, 1958 French nuclear scientist; with his wife Irène Curie won the 1935 Nobel Nobel Prize in Chemistry; won Stalin Peace Prize for his Communist activities. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1946.

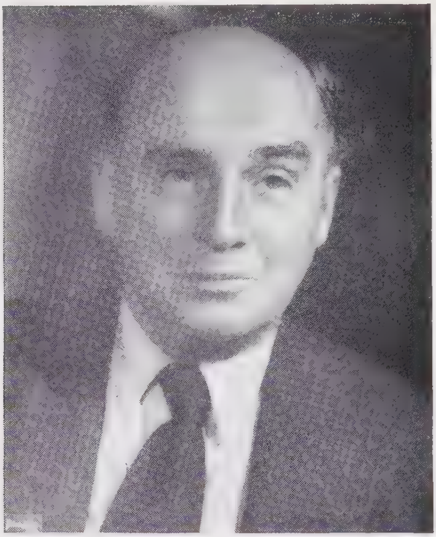
Obituary

N Y Times p21 Ag 15 '58

JONES, BARRY Mar. 6, 1893- British actor

Address: h. 48 Campden Hill Sq., London W. 8, England; St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Among the outstanding achievements of the New York 1957-58 theatrical season was the acting of Barry Jones, the veteran British actor, as the once-great clown in William Saroyan's *The Cave Dwellers.* This "limpid performance," as it was described by Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* October 27, 1957), which "mixes humor and sadness in the manner of the old Chaplin movies," caps a stage career that goes back to 1921. Broadway theatregoers recall Jones's portrayals of Mago in *The Road to Rome* (1927), Socrates in *Barefoot in Athens* (1951), and Mr. Tarleton



Bender

BARRY JONES

in *Misalliance* (1953). He was associated with Maurice Colbourne in the management of several London productions and Canadian tours, chiefly of plays by Bernard Shaw. Notable among many motion picture characterizations by Jones was that of the scientist in *Seven Days to Noon* (1950).

The youngest member of a large family, Barry Jones was born to William John and Amelia Hammond (Robilliard) Jones on March 6, 1893 on Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands. At the age of seven, determined to be an actor, he applied for a role in a Shakespearean company, but was advised to wait a little longer. After attending Elizabeth College at St. Peter Port, Guernsey, he enlisted in the British army in August 1914. He served six and a half years with the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry and the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Joining Sir Frank Benson's Shakespearean company, he made his first stage appearance at the Grand Theatre, Leeds, England in 1921, as the Clerk of the Court in *The Merchant of Venice*. He acted for nearly three seasons with the Benson troupe, appearing in London, Stratford on Avon, and Oslo, Norway, and was promoted to such roles as Mercutio in *Romeo and Juliet*. He then became a member of a stock company in Toronto, Canada and later of the E. E. Clive repertory company in Boston, Massachusetts.

Jones made his New York debut on April 14, 1924 when he doubled at the Garrick Theatre as the Fifth Banker and An Officer in the Theatre Guild production of Ernst Toller's *Man and the Masses*. He was also seen on Broadway as Stanley Winton in *The Bully* in December 1924. The actress Jane Cowl selected him for the role of Mago in Robert E. Sherwood's *The Road to Rome*, which he enacted at the Playhouse Theatre beginning in January 1927 and later on tour until July 1928.

With his compatriot Maurice Colbourne, Jones formed a managerial partnership in 1928 which lasted for many years. For three seasons the Colbourne-Jones Company toured Canada and the United States with a repertory which included a number of plays by Bernard Shaw. At the Ambassadors Theatre, London on October 6, 1931 the partners presented Sherwood's play *The Queen's Husband*. As King Erik VIII, Jones scored a personal hit with a characterization differing considerably from that offered in New York. He was thanked by Sherwood for "resurrecting" the comedy in a "manner totally foreign to the author's intentions."

They took the Sherwood play on a Canadian tour and then Bernard Shaw's *Too True to be Good* and *The Apple Cart*. Under the title of *Women Kind*, the partners presented at the Phoenix Theatre, London in September 1933 a light comedy which was later performed under the name *And be my Love* at the Ritz Theatre in New York. Jones in the role of Laurence Brooke, "dinner-jacketed philanderer," was "extraordinarily good-humored and beguiling" (Brooks Atkinson, New York *Times*).

In Colbourne's play *Charles the King* at the Lyric Theatre, London in October 1936, Jones portrayed Charles I with "dignity, an impressive utterance, and a suggestion of deep emotions firmly under control" (London *Times*). Jaques in *As You Like It* and Sir Colenso Ridgeon in *The Doctor's Dilemma* were among the characters enacted by Jones in London prior to 1939, when Colbourne and Jones toured Canada under the auspices of the British Council in Bernard Shaw's *Geneva* and other plays. *Geneva* ran for two weeks in 1940 in New York with Barry Jones as the Judge. When William Congreve's *Love for Love* was revived in New York in June 1940, Barry Jones played the role of Valentine. He then toured in *The Curtain Rises* (1940) with Pauline Lord, as Ilam Carve in *The Great Adventure* (1940), and in *Private Lives* (1941) with Gertrude Lawrence. In June 1941 Jones took over, at the Shubert Theatre, New York, the role of Dr. Blenkinsop in the Katharine Cornell revival of *The Doctor's Dilemma* and remained with the production when it went on the road.

Jones returned to England to play Frederick in Somerset Maugham's *Home and Beauty* in both the provinces and London during 1942. After serving as a special constable in London, he joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, from which he was demobilized in October 1945. He headed in 1945-46 an Entertainments National Service Association (E.N.S.A.) troupe which brought *The Apple Cart* to armed service personnel in Austria, Italy, and Germany.

On the London stage he succeeded Eric Portman in the leading role in Terence Rattigan's *The Browning Version* (Phoenix Theatre, March 1949), and appeared opposite Jessie Royce Landis in the James Parish play *Mrs. Inspector Jones* (Savoy Theatre, November, 1950). On Broadway, he played Socrates in Maxwell Anderson's *Barefoot in Athens* in 1952. His characterization of the philosopher impressed the critics, but the play lasted less than a month. A far greater personal triumph was achieved by Jones at the City Center of Music and Drama on February 18, 1953, when he appeared as Mr. Tarleton in Shaw's *Misalliance*. Barry Jones is the "anchor man for the performance," Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times*, February 19, 1953) commented. "Cast as the garrulous, fantastically literate manufacturer of underwear, he has the bounce and gusto and look of innocence that keep the dialogue spinning. He is the perfect Shavian."

Beginning in October 1957, he "testily and triumphantly" portrayed the seedy clown in Saroyan's *The Cave Dwellers* at the Bijou Theatre. His acting brought praise from many of the reviewers. Richard Watts, Jr., in the New York *Post* (November 3, 1957) described Barry Jones's portrayal of the clown as "a touching figure of failure and defeat, and yet the gallant spirit always shines through the desperation." Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 27, 1957) noted in his characterization "irony and pity curiously, touchingly welded." The play closed in New York on January 11, 1958.

In addition to working in the theatre, Jones has been in many motion pictures, commencing with *Arms and the Man* (1931). Americans saw him in the British films *Frieda* (1947) and *Dancing with Crime* (1947), but it was not until 1950 that he won the acclaim of U.S. film critics. Bosley Crowther (New York *Times*, December 19, 1950) described his acting as the atomic scientist who threatens to bomb London in *Seven Days to Noon* (1950) as "frightening furtiveness" combined with "a poignant display of confusion." Jones scored again as the butterfly-collecting squire in *The Clouded Yellow* (1951) and in *White Corridors* (1952), both British films, also in the Hollywood-produced *The Plymouth Adventure* (1952).

As a religious fanatic in the film *Return to Paradise* (1953) with Gary Cooper, Jones gave what one critic thought was "the most interesting performance in the picture" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, September 11, 1953). In Hollywood he was cast as King Luke in the film based on the comic strip *Prince Valiant* (1954). He portrayed Claudius in *Demetrius and the Gladiators* (1954) and was seen as a "sedate, gray-headed village wise man" in the film version of *Brigadoon* (1954). His role in *The Glass Slipper* (1955) was followed in 1956 by that of Aristotle in *Alexander the Great* and of Count Rostov in the film version of Tolstoi's *War and Peace*.

Barry Jones mentions painting and gardening as his favorite recreations. He owns a cottage on Guernsey, where Victor Hugo lived while writing *The Toilers of the Sea*.

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N Y Times II p5 Je 2 '53
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International Motion Picture Almanac, 1957
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JONES, LEWIS WEBSTER June 11, 1899-
University president; economist

Address: b. Rutgers—The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, N.J.; h. River Rd. at Metlar's Lane, New Brunswick, N.J.

> NOTE: At press time it was announced that Dr. Jones had resigned the presidency of Rutgers to become president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Greatly increasing college enrollment is regarded by Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of Rutgers—The State University of New Jersey, as an unusual opportunity for American educators. He calls "foggy thinking" the suggestions of those educators who advocate raising college entrance requirements, which would deny a college education to many young Americans.

F. J. Higgins

LEWIS WEBSTER JONES

When Dr. Jones came to Rutgers to succeed Dr. Robert C. Clothier, he brought his experience as president of the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville (1947-51), president of Bennington College in Bennington, Vermont (1941-47), charter faculty member at Bennington from 1932, and as an economist for various organizations.

Of Welsh ancestry, Lewis Webster Jones was born in Emerson, Nebraska on June 11, 1899 to Jerry and Estelle (Webster) Jones. When Lewis was nine, the family moved to Oregon, where he attended the high school in Estacada and Reed College in Portland. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and received the B.A. degree in 1922. The next year he did graduate work in economics at Columbia University.

(Continued next page)

JONES, LEWIS WEBSTER—*Continued*

In 1924 he became a fellow at the Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government in Washington, D.C., from which he received the Ph.D. degree in 1927. He also did postgraduate study abroad at the London School of Economics and at Cambridge and Geneva universities from 1927-28. During a part of this time he served as an economist on the League of Nations staff. He also was an economist with the Institute of American Business, Foreign Policy Association, and Committee on Costs of Medical Care.

Entering the teaching field at Bennington College, a women's college, in 1932, he taught political science and economics there for nine years. In his last year of teaching he served also as acting president of the college. Following Dr. Robert D. Leigh's resignation in August 1941, Jones was chosen president of the college. At Bennington, the student body is a self-governing community, external disciplines such as competitive grades and formal examinations are avoided, and a nonresident term each year is often used to gain vocational experience (see B. S. Jones, *Bennington College,* 1946.)

Named president of the University of Arkansas in January 1947, Jones demonstrated the economist's approach to the operation of a higher educational institution. He was active in promoting the Arkansas Economic Council, which performed within the state the functions of the Committee for Economic Development, and held frequent conferences with industrial leaders. The university published exhaustive reports on various economic problems.

The idea of mass education which he advocated at Bennington was practically explicated at the University of Arkansas. Within four years, he built three dormitories, a $1,000,000 Fine Arts Center, an engineering wing, enlarged the stadium, established the Institute of Science, the Graduate Center, and the Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

Through his efforts, the state of Arkansas received a multimillion dollar grant from the Ford Foundation for a "bold experiment" for the training of teachers which will emphasize subjects and content and abandon the study of methods of teaching. Another achievement was a $300,000 grant from the General Education Board to pay the salaries of fourteen visiting professors. The university Medical Center, planned and financed during Jones's administration, was dedicated in April 1957.

When Dr. Robert C. Clothier resigned in 1951 as president of Rutgers, the trustees unanimously selected Jones from a list of 148 persons. The new president assumed his duties on November 1, 1951 and was inaugurated on May 8, 1952 as the fifteenth president.

Founded as Queen's College in 1766, Rutgers—The State University of New Jersey has nearly 14,000 students taking college credit courses, while the total of students enrolled is over 40,000. It consists of fifteen schools and colleges, including those for the study of law, pharmacy, engineering, chemistry, education, library service, and social work. Rutgers is particularly noted for its College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Institute of Microbiology, whose director is Dr. Selman A. Waksman, Nobel Prize winner for the development of streptomycin (see *C.B.,* May 1946).

The important Rutgers plant improvements for which Jones is responsible include the construction of the new $4,000,000 central library and the $400,000 College of South Jersey library buildings, three dormitories housing nearly 1000 students, and the horticulture and poultry buildings. Under his administration, a unique program in political education was made possible by Mrs. Florence Peshine Eagleton's bequest of nearly $2,000,000.

Three new schools also were established: the Graduate School of Library Service, the Graduate School of Social Work, and the College of Nursing. The university attracts many foreign students, whose number more than doubled during the last three years.

Of great concern to Dr. Jones is the increase in college enrollment, which many educators call a headache. He welcomes this potential growth and does not believe that it will necessarily result in lowering the standards of instruction. He has made the following suggestions to meet this problem: eliminating courses which have little value; enlarging classes and using television to get more yield per teacher; recruiting more instructors; and using buildings more economically.

The scholar, Dr. Jones has posited, exercises his virtue by relating himself "in a responsible way in the practical problems and the great moral issues of his times." "I believe, as our forefathers did," he has stated, "in the great and inspiring potentialities of American civilization. I believe that the American revolution is a continuing thing, and that its purposes offer us a continuing guide to action. And I share the faith of Jefferson and Adams in the promise of education, . . . an education which deliberately sets out to teach students that civilization is their responsibility."

Jones has been a member of numerous boards and commissions, including the President's Water Resources Policy Commission, Board of Foreign Scholarships, Citizens Advisory Commission on Medical Care of Dependents of Military Personnel, National War Labor Board for the Northeast region, President's Commission on Higher Education, and the boards of the Midwest Research Institute and Southwest Research Institute. He was president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities (1955) and chairman of its executive committee (1956); member of the Ford Foundation committee on faculty fellowships (1953-55); chairman of the board of the Educational Testing Service (1954-56); chairman of the New Jersey Committee of Selection for the Rhodes Scholarships (1954-56); trustee of the Brookings Institution (1954-57); and consultant to the Special Committee of the U.S. Senate on Foreign Aid to the Countries of South Asia (1956-1957).

At present he is a member of the committee on relationships of higher education of the

American Council on Education; and a director of the Delaware River Basin Advisory Committee and chairman of its committee on public information. He is the author of numerous articles and reports and co-author of *The Fundamentals of Good Medical Care* (University of Chicago press in 1933), with Mrs. Jones and Roger I. Lee. Dr. Jones holds honorary doctorates from Reed College and New York, Columbia, Arkansas, Princeton, and Lafayette universities. He was awarded the Hopkins Medal in 1954.

Lewis Webster Jones married Barbara Slatter, economist and author, of Bedfordshire, England, in 1928. They have two children, Barbara Ann and Peter Lewis. For recreation Jones likes to fish and to read. He has been described as "friendly," "soft-spoken," "wiry," "energetic," and "easy to talk to." He is an Episcopalian.

"Civilization," Dr. Jones stated in 1951, "surely means the fullest development of whole men, of individuals who are morally responsible for their actions. The subordination of the individual to the mass is the essence of barbarism."

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KAZANTZAKIS, NIKOS Dec. 2, 1885-Oct. 26, 1957 Greek author; playwright. See *Current Biography* (July) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 O 29 '57

KEENY, SPURGEON M(ILTON) July 16, 1893- United Nations staff member

Address: b. c/o UNICEF, Box 415, Bangkok, Thailand; c/o United Nations Secretariat, New York 17; h. c/o Miss Rhoda Keeny, Shrewsbury, Pa.

Bertrand Miles

SPURGEON M. KEENY

In *Half the World's Children* (Association Press, 1957), a book which takes its title from the number of children in Asia, Spurgeon M. Keeny describes the food and medical programs that he administers as director of the Asia region of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). On an annual budget of two to three cents per child, half of which comes from the U.S. Government and people of the U.S., Keeny has seen millions of children in the twenty-four countries and territories which he supervises, cured or protected from such frequently fatal or serious illnesses as yaws, trachoma, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases. One source of funds is the money collected by some 2,000,000 American school children in over 8,000 U.S. communities during UNICEF's annual "Trick or Treat" project on Halloween.

UNICEF was established as the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund by the U.N. General Assembly in 1946 to help children who were ill or undernourished as the result of World War II. The agency was extended for three years in 1950, with its emphasis shifted to programs for long-term assistance to children in underdeveloped countries. It was continued indefinitely on that basis in October 1953, but with its name changed to the United Nations Children's Fund. The original symbol, UNICEF, by which it is commonly called, was, however, retained. Keeny joined the organization in 1948 as chief of its European supply office in Paris. He assumed his present position in 1950, succeeding Dr. M. H. Watt of New Zealand.

Spurgeon Milton Keeny, who is commonly called Sam — "without reason," he says — was born in Shrewsbury, York County, Pennsylvania on July 16, 1893, to Noah Milton and Estella (Fife) Keeny. His father was a farmer and flour miller. Sam received his early education from the pastor of his local Lutheran church and went on to Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania, working part of his way through as a theme reader and later as an instructor. He played on the varsity track and tennis teams and basketball and baseball class teams. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa honor society and was graduated *summa cum laude* with the B.A. degree. After taking his M.A. degree in the classics in 1914, also at Gettysburg, he studied English and advanced composition at the University of Chicago in the summer of 1915 and at Harvard University in the summer of 1916.

As Rhodes Scholar, he earned B.A. and M.A. degrees, with distinction, in English and social history at Oxford University, England in 1920. He also played tennis on his college's team.

KEENY, SPURGEON M.—*Continued*

From 1924 to 1940 he took special courses in social work, education and economics at Columbia University, and the New School for Social Research in New York City.

Keeny's career in international welfare work started when he volunteered for Y.M.C.A. service during World War I. He worked with prisoners of war in Siberia, Estonia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia before joining the American Relief Administration, under Herbert Hoover, in 1922. After two years of working in the U.S.S.R. with that agency, he returned to the U.S. and did social and educational work with the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s until 1942, serving as a director of its Association Press from 1933 on and, concurrently, as executive secretary to the public affairs committee beginning in 1935.

He joined the U.S. Government as a consultant to the Office of Price Administration in 1942. The following year he became coordinator in the State Department of supply requirements for civilian relief and in 1944, consultant to the combined U.S.-British Chiefs of Staff. His work included assistance in establishing standards after the Allied invasion of Africa and Italy.

Becoming a member of the headquarters staff of the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in 1944, Keeny served as chief of the UNRRA mission in Italy from 1944 to 1947. The following year he was chief of mission in Italy for the International Refugee Organization, UNRRA's successor. From UNRRA he went to UNICEF as chief of its European supply office and in 1950, to his present position as director of the Asian region of UNICEF.

UNICEF took over UNRRA's functions in respect to children when the latter agency was liquidated in 1946. During its first years, the organization's efforts were directed mainly to the emergency relief of children in Europe and in the Palestine area, chiefly through providing supplies for supplementary child-feeding programs.

The decision of the U.N. General Assembly to make UNICEF a permanent body was based in large part on the fact that an estimated two-thirds of the world's 900,000,000 children lack adequate food, clothing, shelter and protection against disease. UNICEF helps meet their needs by providing essential imported supplies, such as drugs, insecticides, and powdered milk, and technical know-how to implement the child health and welfare programs of individual governments. The aid goes to 104 countries and territories (most of which are economically underdeveloped) whose governments cooperate closely and provide all the locally available supplies, buildings, labor and personnel for the programs, and carry full responsibility for their administration.

The fund's annual budget, derived solely from voluntary contributions, has been in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. Governments receiving assistance now spend about $2.79 to match each dollar contributed by UNICEF. A thirty-nation executive board, elected by the UN Economic and Social Council, sets UNICEF's overall policies and governs its operations. The actual day-to-day work is handled by an executive director, Maurice Pate (see *C.B.*, June 1951), who supervises a staff of about 130 international employees, stationed at U.N. Headquarters in New York and in the field. As one of three regional directors, Keeny is responsible for the UNICEF program in twenty-four countries and territories in Asia. He operates at present on a budget of $5 to $8,000,000 a year, maintaining his headquarters in Bangkok and traveling extensively in the field—more than 100,000 miles a year by plane, jeep, and oxcart. Twice a year he makes a round-the-world trip for the meetings of the executive board in New York.

In an article on Keeny called "Asia's Best Friend" (*Collier's,* April 29, 1955), Howard Lewis stated that "Keeny and the handful of men with whom he works are influencing to an incredible degree just how many children of Asia will survive to reach adulthood." In his area, for example, by the end of 1956, 148,000,000 people had been tested against tuberculosis, with 52,000,000 receiving BCG vaccine. Examinations for yaws had totaled 68,000,000, with about 6,400,000 cases treated. About 6,000 centers for mothers and children had been equipped and were being supplied with drugs and milk. Antimalaria programs, started by UNICEF and the World Health Organization, had expanded, largely with U.S. aid, to protect nearly half of the 300,000,000 people who need it. These campaigns, plus those against trachoma, leprosy and other communicable diseases, are reaching increasing numbers of children each year.

In his *Half The World's Children,* Keeny writes that for the work accomplished in Asia, "first credit goes to the governments, and to their field staffs, who did most of the work. A good share, too, goes to WHO (World Health Organization) and FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), whose experts helped to guide the projects in their difficult first stages. That the job could be done was because we all worked as a team." Among the magazine articles that Keeny has written are "A Life for Ten Cents" (*Atlantic Monthly,* June 1955) and "If I Were a Minister of Health in Asia" (*Lancet,* July 2, 1955).

In 1921 Keeny married Amelia Smith of Atlanta, Georgia. They have one son, Spurgeon, Jr. Sam Keeny is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 163 pounds, and has blue eyes and light-brown hair. He holds the Italian Star of Solidarity, the Gold Medal from the High Commissariat of Public Health in Italy, for service to hospitals, and the Cross of the Knight of Malta, 1st class *pro merito.* Gettysburg College awarded him an honorary L.H.D. degree in 1955. His main hobbies are tennis and reading, and watching baseball and football. He has been described as a "philosopher, economist, a driving, hard-headed accomplisher in every enterprise he has ever undertaken." He is a member of the Rotary Club International, a Democrat, and a Lutheran.

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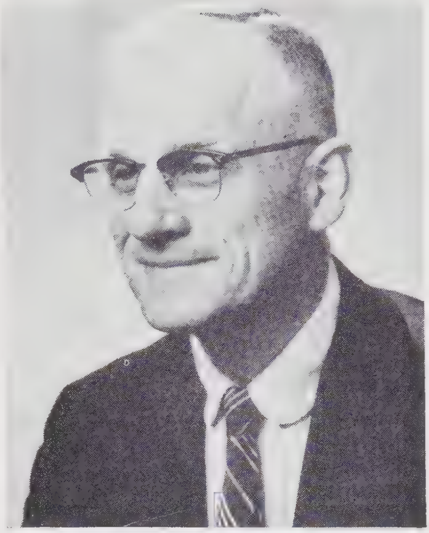
KEITH, HAROLD (VERNE) Apr. 8, 1903- Author; publicist

Address: b. Faculty Exchange, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.; h. 1100 Faerie Queene Lane, Norman, Okla.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* June 1958.



HAROLD KEITH

The American Library Association's thirty-seventh Newbery Medal was awarded to Harold Keith on March 31, 1958, for his book *Rifles for Watie* (Crowell, 1957), an historical tale of the Civil War.

Harold Verne Keith was born April 8, 1903 in Lambert, Oklahoma. Of Scots-Irish ancestry, he is the son of Malcolm Arrowood and Arlyn (Kee) Keith. Harold's childhood was spent successively in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas; and he, his brother, James, and sister, Maxine, went through school in a total of nine towns in these states. After graduating from high school in 1921, where he was cartoonist, sports editor, and co-editor of the school news magazine, Keith attended Northwestern State Teachers College at Alva, Oklahoma, where in his freshman year he won the Scroll Scholarship. He then spent four years at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, with an additional seven summers there, three at the professional writing school. He holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in history from his alma mater.

Keith has not only written about sports since his college days, but has been an active participant, and still lists long-distance running as a favorite recreation. He was a long-distance runner both at Northwestern and Oklahoma, and sports editor and editor of the *Northwestern* and sports editor of the *Oklahoma Daily*.

Between high school and college Keith taught for a year and also was coach at Amorita (Oklahoma) High School. After college he worked on newspapers in his home state and in Kansas. Then for a year he was in his father's grain office at Hutchinson, Kansas. Since 1930 he has been sports publicity director at the University of Oklahoma.

Keith grew up in a family that loved books. "My mother used to tell us stories she had read as a girl in the *Youth's Companion*," Keith recalls. "My father started us reading good books: *Allan Quartermain* by Sir Henry Rider Haggard, the sea stories of Morgan Robertson, Opie Read's novels of the post-bellum South written in the 1880's and 1890's." He actually began writing as a boy, first for *Lone Scout*, and later sports stories for the *American Boy*. "In 1917, at the age of fourteen, I finally landed a basketball short story, 'Dick Moore and His Big Game,' in *Lone Scout*. . . . We received medals, not money, but this was how I got started."

In 1944 Keith was co-author, with Bruce Drake, of a *Saturday Evening Post* story on basketball, "Seven-Foot Trouble." In 1945 he did an article for *Esquire*, "Father of the Forward Pass," and in 1953 a novelette on baseball, "Iverson's Idiot."

Keith has a passionate interest in the history of his state. His thesis for his master's degree had been about the father of Will Rogers, "Clem Rogers and His Influence on Oklahoma History." Keith's first book, *Boys' Life of Will Rogers* (1937), grew naturally out of this thesis. This was followed by *Sports and Games* (1941), a Junior Literary Guild selection; *Oklahoma Kickoff* (1948), an early history of Oklahoma University football; *Shotgun Shaw* (1949); *A Pair of Captains* (1951); and *Rifles for Watie* (all except *Oklahoma Kickoff* published by Crowell).

Rifles for Watie is the story of a boy who serves four years with the Union forces in the Western campaign. When it was published, *Atlantic Monthly* called it "a top-notch novel for the high school age," the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* "an exciting tale that any boy should find to his liking."

In his author's note, Keith thanks his wife, Virginia, "for tolerating our lack of social life as I tried to fit this five-year writing labor around my duties." The marvel is that the writing *Rifles for Watie* did not take longer. Keith used primary sources whenever possible. One man he talked to had tried twice to enlist in Stand Watie's Cherokee Mounted Rifles but was frustrated each time by his father.

"My mind kept going back to the fresh, dramatic things people had told me about the war itself," Keith relates. "I saw that it was a different war in the Oklahoma area—different combatants, problems, and issues, and fought with a different kind of savagery. . . . I spent the summers of 1940 and 1941 traveling about Oklahoma. I interviewed twenty-two Civil War veterans still living, all of them rebels, nearly a hundred years old.

"In my interviews I looked mainly for suggestions out of which I might build believable characters and dramatic scenes. I rarely found them in complete form, like vacuum-sealed biscuit dough, ready for the oven. Usually I had

KEITH, HAROLD—*Continued*

to blend traits of several people to get the one character I wanted. . . . I would take two parts of some Civil War character and mix with an individual trait of some athlete, cowpuncher, or newspaperman I know today, add a pinch of imagination, stir vigorously and, just as the writing school said, out came the characters ready to put into greased pans for the baking. The plot was easier to confect. Characters and scenes are far more important and harder to come by, too."

Keith wrote *Rifles for Watie* at night and on Sundays. "I discovered that writing was like long-distance running. You had to learn to punish yourself and keep going even after you grew dead tired. But each night I sat down to write, I felt enthusiasm about this story. I never grew tired of it nor doubted for a moment that it would be accepted."

Keith is an admirer of Dickens, O. Henry, and Mark Twain. He gets in a day of quail hunting a year, and a week of trout fishing in Colorado. He enjoys barbershop singing. He married Virginia Livingston on August 20, 1931, and they have two children, Johnny and Kitty. They live in Norman, Oklahoma, three blocks from the university and the famous Sooner football team whose praises Keith sings, both in season and out.

KELLEY, AUGUSTINE B(ERNARD) July 9, 1883-Nov. 20, 1957 U.S. Representative (Democrat) from Pennsylvania since 1941; leading Congressional expert on labor and education legislation. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 N 21 '57

KENNEDY, ROBERT F(RANCIS) Nov. 20, 1925- U.S. Government official; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. McLean, Va.

Despite only six years in governmental service, thirty-two-year-old attorney Robert F. Kennedy has become a national figure because of his recent work as chief counsel to the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, headed by Senator by John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas. To accept this post, early in 1957, Kennedy took a year's leave of absence from his duties as chief counsel to the Senate's permanent subcommittee on investigations, a position he had filled since 1955 when Senator McClellan became its chairman. Previously, Kennedy had served as chief minority counsel with the same subcommittee when it was headed by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin.

Born in Brookline, Massachusetts on November 20, 1925, Robert Francis Kennedy is the second of the three surviving sons of Joseph Patrick Kennedy, wealthy business executive and former U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, and Rose (Fitzgerald) Kennedy. The eldest of the Kennedy sons, Joseph, died in World War II; the second, John Fitzgerald, has served since 1953 in the U.S. Senate (see *C.B.*, June 1950). John and Robert Kennedy and their younger brother, Edward, have four sisters: Rosemary, Eunice (Mrs. Robert S. Shriver, Jr.), Patricia (Mrs. Peter Lawford), and Jean (Mrs. Stephen Smith).

"Bobby" Kennedy, a graduate of Milton Academy in Massachusetts, was a sophomore in Harvard College and a Navy V-12 student when, in 1944, his brother Joseph lost his life on a flying mission over Germany. He left college and officer training to join the Navy as a seaman. Subsequently commissioned a lieutenant, Kennedy personally requested Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal to assign him to the new 2200-ton destroyer launched in July 1945 and named the *Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.* after his brother. He served aboard this vessel until his discharge and return to Harvard, where in 1946-47 he played end on the football team.

In 1948, between his graduation from Harvard with the A.B. degree in June and his enrollment at the University of Virginia Law School later in the year, Kennedy went to Palestine as a war correspondent for the Boston *Post*. A trip around the world followed his receiving the LL.B. degree from the University of Virginia in 1951 and his admission to the Massachusetts bar.

Trust funds of $1,000,000 each established by the elder Joseph P. Kennedy had assured his sons and daughters of an independent income on reaching the age of twenty-one. Robert Kennedy entered government service in 1951 as an attorney with the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, where he was principally concerned with the prosecution of graft and income tax cases. He resigned in the summer of 1952 to manage the successful campaign of his brother John for election as U.S. Senator from Massachusetts. In January 1953, when the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations was organized, Robert Kennedy was named one of fifteen assistant counsels under Chief Counsel Roy Cohn.

An investigation conducted largely by Kennedy established in May 1953 that during the previous year 193 Allied vessels had made between 445 and 600 voyages to Red China and that eighty-two of these were carrying both Communist and American cargoes. Commenting on his sworn testimony, Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* observed that Kennedy, "though very young," had "already given the impression . . . that he is painstaking and accurate." Kennedy's relations with Chairman McCarthy, although not with Chief Counsel Roy Cohn, were said always to have been amicable, but on July 31, 1953 he resigned his post, following a walkout by the Democratic members of the subcommittee in protest against McCarthy's methods.

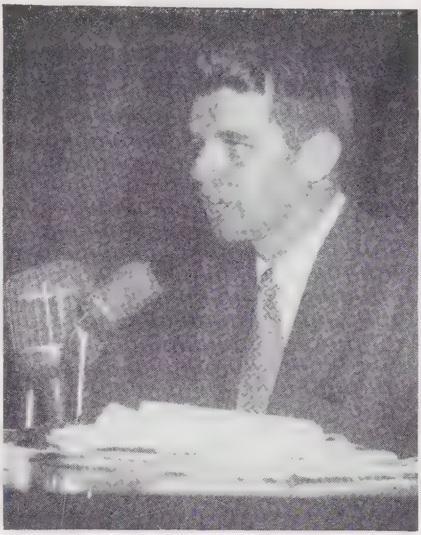
For several months in 1953-54 he was assistant counsel with the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. In a letter to the New York

Times (February 3, 1954) Kennedy, although a Democrat, cited the executive agreements concluded at Yalta as evidence of the need for the proposed Bricker Amendment to limit Presidential treaty-making powers.

On February 17, 1954 Kennedy rejoined the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations as chief counsel for the Democratic minority, and the following year in January succeeded Cohn as chief counsel and staff director for the subcommittee when the Democrats organized the Senate and McClellan took over the chairmanship. A New York *Times* editorial (July 23, 1955) noted that during the subcommittee's investigation in July of the business link between Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott and Paul B. Mulligan & Company, Kennedy "asked some very provocative questions" of witnesses. After further hearings Secretary Talbott resigned his post.

In the late summer of 1955 Kennedy took leave of absence to join, at his own expense, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas on a six-week tour of five Soviet republics in central Asia. On his return he gave his impressions in an interview published in *U.S. News and World Report* (October 21, 1955). Addressing alumni of Notre Dame University on December 11, he urged a United Nations investigation of Russian "colonialism" in the area he had visited, and in March 1956 he assailed the support of Western colonialism in Indochina and elsewhere as "the fatal error in United States foreign policy." At subcommittee hearings in May he was a leader in the questioning of Murray M. Chotiner, former campaign manager for Vice-President Richard M. Nixon. Later in 1956, after the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Kennedy became a special assistant to Stevenson's campaign manager.

When the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field was formed in January 1957, with Senator McClellan as chairman, Robert Kennedy became its chief counsel and head of an investigative staff of sixty-five. "Top priority" (the phrase is Kennedy's) having been given to the activities of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters under the presidency of David Beck, public hearings were begun on February 25. "The highlight of that opening session," the New York *Times* recalled on May 26, "was testimony that the teamsters directed from union headquarters in Seattle, Washington, had combined with underworld elements to dominate law enforcement in Portland, Oregon and its county government. The testimony also pointed to the use of union funds for nonunion purposes. It also linked Beck with personal loans." Himself a witness in April, Beck "refused to answer some 200 times, citing the Fifth Amendment in every case." Beck's principal lieutenant, James R. Hoffa, was chosen as his successor as president in a union election in October. He was dismissed by the Senate committee on August 23 after "virtually all-inclusive gaps in his 'memory' about his ties with racketeers made further questioning futile" (Don Irwin, New York *Herald Tribune*). Delegates to the AFL-CIO second biennial convention on December 6, 1957 voted five to 1 to dismiss the Teamsters Union because of corruption among its leaders (Washington *Post and Times-Herald,* December 7, 1957).


Wide World
ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Hoffa took office on January 23, 1958 after three monitors were appointed by Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts to watch over the union's affairs and to report back to the court.

On March 25, 1958 the McClellan committee charged that Hoffa "grossly misused union funds," "runs a hoodlum empire" and his union "wielded well nigh incalculable power over our country," since Teamster disapproval can stop the nation's economic pulse.

Beck was sentenced to a jail term of up to fifteen years by Superior Court Judge George H. Revelle in Seattle, Washington on February 20, 1958 for stealing $1900 from his union, and his son, Dave Beck, Jr., was fined $2000 for pocketing union funds.

Another organization investigated by the Select Committee has been the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, while in the field of alleged management abuses Chief Counsel Kennedy found out that Boston stores of a leading mail-order and retailing enterprise "overturned a three-to-one-vote by their employes to affiliate with the Retail Clerks Union" (Drew Pearson, October 22, 1957). The AFL-CIO federation expelled the Bakery and Laundry unions on December 12.

The Senate investigators opened public hearings on November 12, 1957 on New York City's $50,000,000-a-year garbage collection industry, exposing the activities of racketeers in labor unions. Later that month in a speech in New York, Kennedy outlined a program to deal with the gangster-in-labor situation. He called for "some corrective Federal legislation," among

KENNEDY, ROBERT F.—*Continued*

other measures, and urged the cooperation of rank-and-file union members.

Kennedy's "technique as an investigator . . . is to be calm and polite, never baiting witnesses," the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 17, 1957) has commented; while the New York *Times* (March 13, 1957) has noted that although "he is not a colorful cross-examiner . . . on occasion he can devastate a witness." He received the first annual award as Outstanding Investigator of the Year from the Society of Professional Investigators in November 1957. In an earlier recognition of achievement he was selected by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the "ten outstanding young men" of 1954.

Robert Francis Kennedy and Ethel Skakel were married on June 17, 1950. Their children are Kathleen Hartington, Joseph Patrick, Robert Francis, David, Courtney, and Michael. Kennedy stands at five feet ten inches, weighs around 150 pounds, and has what the New York *Times* describes as "a boyish face and figure" and a "big shock of unruly hair." An active sportsman, he skis and plays golf and tennis. The Kennedy family is Roman Catholic.

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KERR, JEAN (COLLINS) 1924- Author; playwright

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Now firmly established as "one of the funniest women writers of her generation," Jean Kerr has such other claims to distinction as being the author or co-author of four Broadway plays, *King of Hearts* (1954), *Touch and Go* (1949), *Jenny Kissed Me* (1948), and *The Song of Bernadette* (1946); author of *Please Don't Eat the Daisies* (Doubleday, 1957), long at the top of the nonfiction best seller list; wife of Walter F. Kerr, drama critic of the New York *Herald Tribune*; and mother of four sons ranging in age from five to twelve. With her husband, Mrs. Kerr has written a play, *Goldilocks,* due on Broadway in the fall of 1958.

Jean Collins was born in 1924 in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Her father is a contractor. She has a younger sister. She attended Marywood Seminary and Marywood College in Scranton. In 1941, while she was working as stage manager at the college for a production of *Romeo and Juliet,* she met Walter F. Kerr (see *C.B.,* October 1953), at that time professor of drama at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., where she was persuaded to study for three summers. She earned a B.A. degree from Marywood College in 1943. On August 16, 1943 she married Professor Kerr. (Since 1951 he has been drama critic of the New York *Herald Tribune.*) Subsequently, in 1945, Mrs. Kerr received the M.F.A. degree from Catholic University

The first collaboration of Jean and Walter F. Kerr as playwrights was an adaptation of Franz Werfel's novel *The Song of Bernadette* in 1944. Their play was brought to Broadway by Victor Payne-Jennings and Frank McCoy, where it was presented on March 27, 1946. Although Burton Rascoe in the New York *World-Telegram* called the play "far superior to the movie version of the Franz Werfel novel" and Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune* wrote that the adaptation had "simplicity, eloquence and dignity," other critics such as Louis Kronenberger in *P.M.* thought the scenes "conventionally written with too little compulsion and excitement," and Lewis Nichols in the New York *Times* considered it more suitable for a university (it had been produced originally at Catholic University) than a Broadway theatre. The play closed after three performances.

A play by Jean Kerr, presented at Catholic University in 1947, reached Broadway on December 29, 1948 under the aegis of James Russo, Michael Ellis, and Alexander Cohen, producers, in association with Clarence M. Shapiro. The comedy, entitled *Jenny Kissed Me,* starred Leo G. Carroll as Father Moynihan. Recalling the experience in her book *Please Don't Eat the Daisies,* Mrs. Kerr wrote: "I won't say that my early efforts were crowned with glory. Oh, I'd say it, all right, but could I make it stick? Louis Kronenberger wrote in *Time,* with a felicity it took me ten years to appreciate, that 'Leo G. Carroll brightened up Mrs. Kerr's play in much the same way that flowers brighten a sickroom.' I don't know why this and similar compliments for Leo G. Carroll didn't stay my hand forever. As someone pointed out recently, if you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs, it's just possible you haven't grasped the situation. But what with one thing and another (the advance paid by the doomed producer and the amateur rights) . . . the golden years rolled on, and I typed my way through several maids . . . who pretended to enjoy distributing pablum and crayons to my offspring until I emerged, rosy and wrinkled, at eleven."

Ring Lardner called *Jenny Kissed Me* a comedy full of "cornfed tenderness, innocence and smugness"; Brooks Atkinson thought the material "pedestrian and machine-stitched"; Howard Barnes described the situations as "strictly stereotyped." On the other hand, Robert Coleman in the New York *Mirror* praised it as "a charming and heart-warming play." William Hawkins in the New York *World-Telegram* predicted that "it is the kind of innocent, amusing and engaging show that, whatever it may do in this original run, will probably be played by amateurs, on tour, and in stock for years to come." It ran on Broadway for twenty performances.

The Kerrs wrote the lyrics as well as the sketches (and Jay Gorney, the music) for *Thank You, Just Looking,* a revue presented at Catholic University. It was seen by Broadway producer George Abbott, who presented it at the Broadhurst Theatre on October 13, 1949 under the title *Touch and Go.* It was generally praised by the critics and it ran for 176 performances. John Beaufort in *Christian Science Monitor* wrote: "If the Kerrs have tapped familiar reservoirs, they have at least managed now and then to draw freshly from their sources. . . . Several of the sketches amply earn their way in laughs." Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune* thought the revue had "more exuberance than wit and originality," but he cited for special praise the take-off on candidates for Academy Awards in the sketch "Be a Mess," which he thought achieved "high hilarity." Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* (October 14, 1949) noted: ". . . the Kerrs know what is going on in the manners of our time, and they say so with charm and impishness. . . . *Touch and Go* is a capital light revue . . . the Kerrs are satirizing intelligent topics with swift dexterity."

Mrs. Kerr wrote two of the sketches for John Murray Anderson's *Almanac,* which opened at the Imperial Theatre on December 10, 1953 and ran for 229 performances. These sketches were "My Cousin Who?" and "Don Brown's Body" (the latter is reprinted in *Please Don't Eat the Daisies*). Wolcott Gibbs in the *New Yorker* called "Don Brown's Body" the best sketch in John Murray Anderson's *Almanac.* "This offering presents the saga of a parboiled private eye in the organ tones of Stephen Vincent Benét's *John Brown's Body,* complete with magniloquent readings by a trio of stars and some very interesting choral effects. It has a fine bogus literary flavor, and altogether I think it is a little masterpiece."

With Eleanor Brooke, Mrs. Kerr collaborated on a comedy, *King of Hearts,* presented on Broadway April 1, 1954. It was directed by Walter F. Kerr. The critics thought the play "weak" but credited the authors with having "a sense of humor and a gift of gab" (Brooks Atkinson, New York *Times*) and "a breezy disdain for pomposity" (William Hawkins, New York *World-Telegram and Sun*). "Jokes pop like Roman candles. . . . But the humor is in character. . . . Mrs. Kerr is fond of playing a reverse on platitudes." The play, presented by Elaine Perry and co-starring Jackie Cooper and Donald Cook, ran for 279 performances, and the published version (Doubleday) was a selection of the Fireside Theatre book club. Donald Cook, who acted the role of Larry in the play, told Ward Morehouse (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* May 5, 1954): "Jean Kerr talks the way our dialogue sounds."

The reviews of Mrs. Kerr's autobiographical book, *Please Don't Eat the Daisies,* were very favorable. Elizabeth Janeway in the New York *Times Book Review* (November 24, 1957) wrote that it contained "some of the most knowledgeable essays on the Boy Mind." Whitney Bolton in the New York *Morning Telegraph* (November 19, 1957) noted that "Mrs. Kerr is the kind of woman whose writing is diverting even when turned to so prosaic a chore as a memo to the grocer." John K. Hutchens (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 25, 1957) called her "a handsome lady with a wit you would have to call deadly. . . ." Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer reportedly paid $75,000 for the rights to the book with the understanding that the motion picture would not use the real names of the Kerr children, as their mother wishes to protect their privacy. Some of the essays in the book were originally published in the New York *Times Magazine, Vogue, Ladies' Home Journal, Reader's Digest,* and other periodicals. The book reached the top of the nonfiction best seller lists early in 1958 and held that position for over twenty weeks. *Publishers' Weekly* reported that as of May 26 over 200,000 copies had been sold.

George Cserna

JEAN KERR

Jean Kerr and Walter F. Kerr live in Larchmont Manor, New York with their four sons, Christopher (twelve), John and Colin, twins (eight), and Gilbert (five). Their home, which she has dubbed "our gingerbread dream house" or "the Kerr-Hilton," was originally the stables and coach house of a large estate with turrets, medieval courtyard, and a thirty-two-bell carillon geared to play the duet from *Carmen* every noon. Mrs. Kerr confesses that she writes in longhand in the family car, parked at some distance from the family. "For myself," said Mrs. Kerr, "I have two trifling ambitions in the theatre: to make a lot of people laugh and to make a lot of money" (*Theatre Arts,* July 1955). Whitney Bolton in the *Morning Telegraph* described Jean Kerr as "a lazzeroo beauty with a brain of surgery precision and a gleaming sense of humor," a "tall, handsome woman."

KERR, JEAN—*Continued*

Mrs. Kerr was co-sponsor at the baptism of the late drama critic, George Jean Nathan, into the Catholic Church.

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KEYS, DAVID A(RNOLD) Nov. 4, 1890
Physicist; Canadian government official
Address: b. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River, Ont., Canada; h. 817 River Rd., Deep River, Ont., Canada

Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

DAVID A. KEYS

When the Chalk River Project, a major nuclear research and development center, was being built by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in 1946, the man given the job as vice-president (scientific), National Research Council of Canada, in charge of the atomic energy project, was Professor David A. Keys. He held this post from 1947 to 1955 and now continues as a major administrator at Chalk River in the capacity of scientific adviser to the president of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. Dr. Keys taught physics at McGill University in Montreal (1922-47) and was a consulting geophysicist to the U.S. and Canadian governments and to private industry.

David Arnold Keys was born on November 4, 1890, in Toronto, Canada, to Dr. David Reid Keys, professor of Anglo-Saxon at the University of Toronto, and Erskine (McLean) Keys. Keys is descended from a long line of Scottish and Irish Protestant ministers; three of his four grandfathers were in the ministry. Keys is one of six children. One of his brothers is Norman Alexander Keys, M.C., Q.C.

As a young child, David Keys was virtually a semi-invalid. From his youth he expressed interest in science. In 1906, when he was sixteen years old, he wrote his first scientific paper, "How to Make a Geissler Tube, for Investigating Electrical Discharges in a Gas," for *Popular Mechanics*. At the time Keys was a student at Upper Toronto College, from which he was graduated in 1910 as "head boy," having won the Leonard McLaughlin, Upper Canada College-Trinity scholarships, and Burnside Scholarship for mathematics. His sports activities were boxing and football.

During 1910 and 1911 Keys studied as an undergraduate at the University of Munich under Wilhelm Roentgen, discoverer of the X ray and Nobel Prizewinner (1901). Upon his return to Canada, Keys entered Trinity College of the University of Toronto to concentrate in physics. There he was a founder of the Trinity College Science Club, secretary of the Chess Club, wrote scientific articles, and worked on research projects with Professor J. C. McLennan.

He was graduated in 1915 with a B.A. degree, having won the Fulton and Dickson scholarships, the Loudon Gold Medal, and the Governor General's Silver Medal. Remaining at the university, he was an assistant in physics in 1914-15, and a fellow in 1915-16. In the latter year he was awarded the M.A. degree.

As a Whiting Fellow, Keys studied at Harvard University in 1916-17 and earned the M.A. degree in 1917. After lecturing on physics at the University of Toronto he returned to Harvard in 1919 to be Austin Fellow and completed the requirements for the Ph.D. degree in 1920. Keys' scholastic activities had been interrupted from April 1918 to September 1919 by an appointment as civilian physicist in charge of an Admiralty antisubmarine project in England and Scotland where he studied explosive action of depth charges. For this work Keys received a special letter of commendation from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Receiving a Sheldon Traveling Fellowship from Harvard in 1920, Dr. Keys studied with Sir J. J. Thomson (discoverer of the electron and Noble Prize winner in 1906) at Cambridge University. In 1921 he was appointed by Lord Rutherford to demonstrate physics to naval officers and tripos students at Cambridge. He received a second Ph.D., at Cambridge, in 1922. Following two years as supervisor of physics at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, Keys in 1922 was named assistant professor of physics at McGill University. He remained there until 1947, advancing to an associate professorship in 1926; full professorship in 1929; and the Macdonald professorship in 1941.

He served as geophysicist to the U.S. Bureau of Mines from 1927 to 1928 and as consulting geophysicist to the bureau in 1929; geophysicist to the Geological Survey of Canada from 1929 to 1930; and as editor of *Angewandten Geophysik,* a German publication on geophysics, from 1932 to 1939. During World War II, he was director of the RCAF radio mechanics course which trained 2000 men, director of No. 2 Canadian University Army Course, and a member of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel.

When the Canadian government was seeking a man to head the new atomic energy project at Chalk River in 1946, Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, president of the National Research Council of Canada, offered the position to Keys. What was needed was a man who could shoulder responsibility, command respect, and inspire cooperation, "all the qualifications that in private industry would get you a lot of money" (*Maclean's Magazine,* December 1, 1947). The salary was $10,000 a year. Keys accepted the post.

Since that time the myriad duties and important responsibilities of the Chalk River Project have been Dr. Keys'. From 1952 to 1953 he was chairman of the project coordinating committee, and since that time he has been scientific adviser to the president of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. Keys has always been a strong advocate of advanced and unshackled research. It has been reported that "one of Keys' main tasks is to make Chalk River as much like a university as possible."

Chalk River itself is one of the largest atomic projects in the world. In addition to the NRX reactor, the PTR (Pool Test Reactor), the 10,000,000-volt Tandam Accelerator, and the NPD (a demonstration power reactor), a two-story building houses the new NRU (code name for the world's most powerful atomic reactor). The latter is used to produce plutonium to be sold under contract to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; as a research and development tool for the United States and the United Kingdom atomic energy commissions; and to provide a larger supply of the various isotopes—notably, Cobalt 60—for research, industry, and medicine.

Dr. Keys, in speaking before the Prospectors and Developers Association on March 11, 1958, said that "in twenty years we can expect as much power to be developed from nuclear fission in Ontario as is produced by hydro- and coal-fired stations. Our demand for uranium at that time, and that of all other countries, will probably use all the uranium we can mine."

Among the many books written by Keys are *Applied Geophysics in the Search for Minerals* with A. S. Eve (Cambridge University Press, 1929, 1954), and also *College Physics* with A. S. Eve and C. E. Mendenhall (Heath, 1935, 1955). Keys is a fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society, and the Royal Society of Canada. He is a member of Psi Upsilon, Sigma Xi, and the Newcomen Society of England. Keys is an honorary member of the Associate Committee on Geodesy and Geophysics.

He has been awarded D.Sc. degrees by McMaster (1947), McGill (1947), Toronto (1953), and Ottawa (1957) universities. He is the first Canadian to be appointed an honorary fellow of Trinity College, Toronto (1958).

Dr. Keys was married to Ida May Irene Freeze, a nurse, on December 22, 1921. They have a son, John David Keys, a professor of physics. Dr. Keys is a quiet, soft-spoken man, who smokes a pipe. Heavy-set, he is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 182 pounds. He has gray eyes and almost white hair. He is a Mason and is of the Protestant faith. He relaxes with billiards, golf, chess, and curling. Keys lives in a log cabin on the outskirts of Deep River, Ontario, which the government built for him.

David A. Keys is active in community affairs. Although he seldom philosophizes on the moral pros and cons of atomic research, an indication of his point of view may be found in the 1944 edition of *College Physics.* Speculating on the force which might be released by nuclear research, Keys wrote: "Men are scarcely intelligent enough to use such information at present."

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KHOMAN, THANAT May 9, 1914- Thailand Ambassador to the United States

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Among the newcomers to the Washington diplomatic corps is Thanat Khoman, Thailand's Ambassador to the United States, who presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on October 14, 1957. Khoman, who succeeded Ambassador Pote Sarasin, is not a stranger to the capital, however, since he was there briefly as chargé d'affaires about ten years ago.

Through his years of service in the United Nations, to which he was appointed Acting Permanent Representative of Thailand in 1952, Khoman has also had the opportunity to know the United States. Thailand, the only Southeast Asian country to send troops to fight the Communists in the Korean war, is openly pro-American and has generally supported U.S. positions in the U.N.

Thanat Khoman, who was born in Bangkok, Thailand (then known as Siam) on May 9, 1914, is one of two sons of P. Khoman (Phya Pipaksa Sataya-Thipatai) and the former Thanom Laoha-Sethi. His father was a Justice of the Supreme Court in Thailand. Thanat Khoman received his primary education in Bangkok and attended Assumption College there. He completed his secondary education at the Lycée de Bordeaux in France.

Under scholarships provided by Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chulalong-

United Nations

THANAT KHOMAN

korn University in Bangkok, Khoman then studied law at the universities of Bordeaux and Paris. He received diplomas from the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales and from the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris in 1939 and a Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Paris in 1940.

His first position was that of second secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bangkok. Since then he has held several posts in government service, at home and abroad. He has been successively second secretary of the Royal Thai Embassy in Tokyo; chief of the political division of the department of Eastern political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; chargé d'affaires in Washington in 1946-47 and in New Delhi from 1947 to 1949. For more than ten years, beginning in 1941, he was a lecturer at Chulalongkorn University and the University of Moral Sciences in Bangkok.

In 1951 Khoman became director general of economic affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and concurrently for two years was acting director general of United Nations affairs. The latter assignment made him responsible in the ministry for an area which was to be of increasing concern to him for a number of years. Appointed Acting Permanent Representative to the U.N. in 1952, he subsequently attended sessions of the U.N. General Assembly in New York as a member of the Thailand delegation headed by Prince Wan, Minister of Foreign Affairs (see *C.B.*, June 1954). Khoman has represented his country on the Trusteeship Council and in December 1956 was elected to the General Assembly's International Law Commission for a five-year term beginning in January 1957.

Probably the greatest problem for Thailand in the international field since World War II was that posed by fighting in Indochina involving troops of France, Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam. Feeling that these military operations threatened its borders, Thailand appealed to the U.N. Security Council to provide a team of observers to study the situation under the Peace Observation Commission. This proposal was made in May 1954 in a letter signed by Thanat Khoman. According to a New York *Times* editorial (May 29, 1954), the move was "an effort to make the security of all of the Southeast Asian states a matter of concern to the United Nations."

As expected, the appeal of the Thai government was blocked in the Security Council in June by a veto of the Soviet Union. Thailand then proposed to put the matter directly before the U.N. General Assembly, where the Soviet Union has no veto. However, because of the Indochina truce arranged at the Geneva conference in July 1954, the Thailand delegates decided not to press for immediate U.N. discussion of the request.

During the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly, which opened in November 1956, Khoman served as chairman of the Committee on South West Africa. In the next session, beginning in September 1957, he was elected chairman of the Trusteeship Committee, one of the principal committees of the General Assembly. He offered, in the latter office, a "new approach" to the difficult question of South West Africa, a former League of Nations mandate that is administered by the government of the Union of South Africa, which refuses to place it under the U.N. trusteeship system.

Khoman's resolution, passed by the General Assembly in October, 1957, set up a Good Office Committee to discuss with the government of South Africa "a basis for an agreement which would accord to the territory of South West Africa an international status" (New York *Times*, October 12, 1957). Explaining why he felt it was his duty as the committee chairman to sponsor the resolution himself, Khoman said that "he considered that the role of chairman should not be limited to closing or opening meetings, or merely recording votes—'some electronic device could better perform that function,' he declared. The true duty of a chairman was to assist in removing obstacles and placing a committee on 'the path of free and fruitful discussions, which may ultimately lead to concrete and constructive results for the whole organization, as well as its members'" (*United Nations Review*, December 1957).

Thailand, which means "Land of the Free," covers an area of about 200,000 square miles in Southeast Asia, with an estimated population of 20,000,000, most of whom, like Thanat Khoman, are Buddhists. The kingdom has as its ruler, Rama IX (see *C.B.*, July 1950), and as its Premier, Lieutenant General Thanom Kitkhachon, who took office in December 1957. Soon after he had become Ambassador to the United States, Khoman discussed in a letter to the New York *Times* (November 30, 1957), his country's long tradition of democracy: "Democracy, in its true form, has existed and has been practiced by our monarchs and our people for many hundreds of years—the kind of democracy which accords to all people, without discrimination or restrictions based on race, color or creed, the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges."

Ambassador Khoman holds the Order of the Crown of Thailand, 2d class; the Order of the White Elephant (Thailand), 3d class; and the Order of the Auspicious Clouds (Republic of China), 3d class. He is the author of "Le Développement du sentiment de la solidarité dans la Société Internationale."

On April 28, 1941 Thanat Khoman married the former Molee Virangkul. They have two daughters, Thawida and Monthira, and a son, Thiravudh. Khoman is a man of medium height (five feet eight inches) and medium weight (160 pounds); he has black hair and black eyes. His favorite sports are tennis and golf, and he is also interested in photography. Among his clubs are the Royal Bangkok Sports Club and the Dusit Golf Club of Bangkok.

KILDAY, PAUL J(OSEPH) (kĭl-dā') Mar. 29, 1900- U.S. Representative from Texas

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An opponent of President Eisenhower's 1958 defense reorganization plan, Congressman Paul J. Kilday of Texas was instrumental in gaining House of Representatives' approval of a compromise measure. Of the Administration's proposal he stated that it would destroy civilian control of the military and give the armed forces a dangerously influential role in the nation's political structure (New York *Times*, June 6, 1958).

Kilday, a Democrat from the Twentieth District of Texas since 1939, serves on the Armed Services Committee and has helped to frame many of the important military bills of the war and postwar periods. He worked to obtain pay raises and other incentives for military personnel, including the 1958 military pay raise. In addition, Kilday is a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. A lawyer by profession, he was formerly an assistant district attorney in Bexar county, Texas.

Paul Joseph Kilday was born on March 29, 1900 in Sabinal, Texas to Patrick and Mary Ann (Tallant) Kilday. When he was four years old, his family moved to San Antonio, Texas, where he attended public and parochial schools and was graduated from Main Avenue High School in 1918. He continued his education at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., and held a part-time job with Headquarters Army Air Service, Department of War. From 1921 to 1922 he was a law clerk for the U.S. Shipping Board. He was graduated from Georgetown in 1922, receiving the LL.B. degree.

Returning to Texas, Kilday was admitted to the state bar in that year and practiced law in San Antonio until 1935. For the next three years he served as first assistant criminal district attorney of Bexar county. He won election to the Seventy-sixth Congress in 1938. After taking his seat in January 1939, Kilday was named to the Military Affairs Committee (now Armed Services).

Wide World

PAUL J. KILDAY

During his first years on Capitol Hill he rarely spoke on the floor of the House, but by 1943 Delos Lovelace (New York *Sun*, February 20, 1943) noted: "Today Kilday makes a broadly impressive figure in the House ballyhooing his bill to give deferment to married men with dependents." Since that time, Kilday has been increasingly vocal on military matters. The deferment bill was opposed by the Department of War, but was passed by Congress and signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in December 1943.

At the end of the war, Kilday championed the proposal for Universal Military Training, and he urged legislation to limit the Army's court-martial powers in peacetime in June 1945. He sought to amend the (Brien) McMahon bill (which became the Atomic Energy Act of 1946) to permit military manufacture of atomic weapons in June 1946. A bill calling for at least one member of the five-man Atomic Energy Commission to be a military officer was introduced by Kilday in March 1950. He sponsored a measure to authorize an Air Force Academy at Randolph Field, Texas (May 1948). (Colorado Springs was selected as the site for the Academy.)

Concerned with more effective national defense, Kilday has worked for Congressional enactment of military enlistment incentives. He presented a bill authorizing an eventual $406,000,000 annual military pay increase in 1949, but the amount was reduced before the measure was passed in October. This bill was regarded as conducive to attracting "men of high caliber to 'career service' in the armed forces" (New York *Times*, November 23, 1949).

(Continued next page)

KILDAY, PAUL J.—*Continued*

A proposal to provide adequate survivor benefits for dependents of armed forces personnel was submitted by Kilday in October 1951. He sponsored another bill, in 1955, to increase military pay from 6 to 25 per cent in an effort to encourage officers and men to stay in uniform. The bill was approved by Congress, and he received President Eisenhower's personal congratulations for urging the bill's passage in the House. In 1957 Kilday presented a proposal which would give to the secretaries of the armed forces authority to examine criminal cases of members of the military serving abroad. The secretaries would determine whether individuals' trials should be in a foreign court or by U.S. military court-martial.

The 1958 military pay raise bill was steered through the Armed Services Committee by Kilday. He criticized the Administration's bill because it called for a salary increase only for active personnel after two years' service (this, however, was incorporated in the bill). Proposals by Kilday which became part of the bill as passed by Congress were increases to $29,000 for the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other pay raises to top-ranking commanders, and pay boosts for junior officers.

President Eisenhower's program for reorganizing the Department of Defense was sent to Congress in April 1958. It would diminish Congressional powers on military policies and increase centralized authority of the armed services under the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Kilday charged that the plan for the Joint Chiefs of Staff would bring about a general staff such as the one that "took Germany into two world wars and lost them both" (New York *Times,* January 7, 1958). He also said the President's proposals looked like an attempt to "slip through" legislation that would empower the Executive branch to abolish separate services (New York *Times,* May 6, 1958).

Kilday was appointed chairman of a subcommittee which wrote a compromise measure. The new bill was criticized by the President (see Hanson W. Baldwin, New York *Times,* June 7, 1958). The House passed the committee's bill on June 12 and the Senate sent the measure to the President on July 24 with the provision that in peacetime Congress can veto with a majority vote Administrative orders to abolish, merge, or transfer the services or Marine Corps. The President signed it on August 6.

In February 1958 Kilday, Carl Vinson (Democrat of Georgia), and Leslie C. Arends (Republican of Illinois) co-sponsored a bill "to clear up the civilian side of the Pentagon." This measure would eliminate fourteen defense department secretaries and 1600 civilian employees, and would make the Army, Navy, and Air Force secretaries members of the National Security Council.

During his service in the House the roll call indicates that on military matters Kilday voted for the conscription bill of 1940 (September), teen-age draft bill of 1942 (October), extension of the draft to 1947 (April 1946), Universal Military Training-draft extension bill (April 1951), increasing Air Force funds (July 1953), and the Air Force warning system authorization (January 1958).

On foreign aid legislation, Kilday was recorded in favor of the 1941 Lend Lease bill (February), $1.3 billion UNRRA authorization (January 1944), Greek-Turkish aid bill (May 1947), Marshall Plan extension (April 1949), and the Korea-Formosa aid bill (February 1950). He voted to cut European arms aid by 50 per cent (August 1949) and was against cutting European economic aid by $350,000,000 in 1951 (August). He was for the mutual security bills of 1956 (June) and 1958 (May), and the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine in 1957 (January).

In the field of labor and farm policies Kilday voted "yea" on the Smith anti-strike bill (December 1941), to override the Presidential veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (June 1947), the use of the Taft-Hartley Act in the 1952 steel strike (June), to restore rigid farm price supports in 1955 (May) and the compromise agriculture bill of 1956 (May). He voted "nay" on the combined postal rate-pay increase in 1954 (July), but was for the postal pay increase act of 1957 (July).

On other domestic issues, Kilday voted against the price control bill (November 1941). He supported overriding the Presidential veto of the G.O.P. tax-reduction bill (April 1948); was for the tidelands oil bill (April 1948), and for the Mundt-Nixon subversive activities control bill (May 1948). He voted against the St. Lawrence seaway authorization (May 1954) and the first Eisenhower highway program (July 1955). He favored the later highway construction amendments of 1956 (April), the Colorado river project (March 1956), and the $1.5 billion rivers and harbors and flood control bills of 1958 (March). He opposed the Federal aid to education bill (July 1956).

In regard to civil rights issues Kilday voted against the anti-lynching bill (January 1940), the anti-poll tax bill (October 1942), the Powell amendment confining Federal education aid only to states with integrated schools (July 1956), and the civil rights bills of 1956 (July) and 1957 (June).

In 1956 Congressman Kilday served as adviser to the Conference on the Statutes of the International Atomic Energy Agency of the United Nations. He is a member of the bars of Texas, District of Columbia, and U.S. Supreme Court, and belongs to the Texas, San Antonio, and American bar associations. He is of the Roman Catholic faith and a Knight of Columbus.

Paul J. Kilday married Cecile Newton on August 9, 1932. They have two daughters, Mary Catherine and Betty Ann. He is five feet eleven and a half inches tall and weighs

210 pounds. Arthur Krock once remarked that Kilday is "rated by his colleagues as one of the ablest and most sincere members of Congress."

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KISSINGER, HENRY A(LFRED) (kĭs′-ĭuj-ŭr) May 27, 1923- Political scientist; author

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Unless the United States can find ways to exert its power "with subtlety and discrimination, its fate may be that of a dinosaur," wrote Henry A. Kissinger, author of *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy* (New York, 1957). Reviewing the book, August Heckscher, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, praised it as "one of the genuinely creative and far-reaching works of our time."

In his study on coordinating military policy with foreign policy objectives, which grew out of a Council on Foreign Relations project, Dr. Kissinger suggests that this nation should be ready to fight not only all-out war, but limited war. His views were further reflected in the report on international security released in 1958 by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc., where Kissinger is director of the Special Studies Project.

Since 1957 Kissinger has been associate director of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard International Seminar and editor of *Confluence, An International Forum.* Kissinger, who was born in Germany, was educated in the United States and is now a naturalized citizen. His articles on American foreign policy in relation to military policy have appeared in the *Reporter, Foreign Affairs, Yale Review,* and *New Republic.* He advocates a "strong military establishment within Europe and under European control . . . less to deter an attack than to pose a meaningful sanction." Missile bases are the only means by which Europe can gain a degree of influence over its future (*Foreign Affairs,* April 1958).

Henry Alfred Kissinger, son of Louis and Paula (Stern) Kissinger, was born in Fuerth, Germany on May 27, 1923. He has a brother, Walter Bernhardt Kissinger. He was brought to the United States in 1938 and was graduated from the George Washington High School in New York in 1941. During World War II he was in the United States military forces from February 1943 to May 1946, entering with the rank of private and being discharged with the rank of staff sergeant.

He served with the 84th Infantry Division and with the 970th Counter-Intelligence Corps, and was decorated with the Bronze Star, the Letter of Commendation—CG, 84th Infantry Division, and the Letter of Commendation—CG, Counter-Intelligence Corps. He is now a captain in the Military Intelligence Reserve with mobilization assignment at Headquarters, Counter-Intelligence Corps.

Tommy Weber

HENRY A. KISSINGER

After his period of military service, he studied at Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he majored in government and received the Harvard National Scholarship, the Harvard Fellowship (non-stipendary), the Harvard Detur, and the Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for Political Theory. He was graduated from Harvard in 1950 with the A.B. degree, *summa cum laude,* and with election to Phi Beta Kappa.

In his work at Harvard, Kissinger was most influenced by William Y. Elliott, professor of government. Kissinger continued his studies in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and received the M.A. degree in 1952 and the Ph.D. degree in 1954. He was awarded the Sumner Prize for the best dissertation from the legal, political, historical, economic, social or ethnic approach, dealing with any means or measures tending toward the prevention of war and the establishment of universal peace. From 1954 to 1955 he was an instructor in government at Harvard.

Meanwhile, in 1951, he had become executive director of the Foreign Student Project, which had been started that year by the Harvard Summer School. In 1952 its title was changed to International Seminar. Its purpose is to provide an opportunity for promising young leaders from foreign countries to discuss current problems with their contemporaries in other European and Asian countries and in the United States, during the summer months at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The seminar assumes all expenses for the forty foreign students selected each year. In conjunction with the seminar, the Summer School began publishing in March 1952 a quarterly journal,

KISSINGER, HENRY A.—*Continued*

Confluence, An International Forum, which contains articles by former members of the seminar and other writers. Kissinger has been editor of the magazine since its inception.

The Council on Foreign Relations in 1954 launched a project to seek the answer to the question of the threat of Soviet action against insufficient American initiatives. Three subcommittees were appointed and Kissinger was named study director. After eighteen months it was decided, rather than to draft a report which all the expert members would accept, that Kissinger, who had heard all the facts and views, should write his own analysis in which all the facets of the problems would be explored. The result was *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy,* published in 1957 by Harper and Brothers. It has provoked much comment among government officials.

In his book, Kissinger suggests that there is an alternative to allowing the Soviet Union to nibble away at the rest of the world piecemeal. This alternative lies in our ability and willingness, after thoughtful political and strategic analysis, not only to meet all-out attack with all-out counterattack, but to meet limited aggression with limited warfare, using whatever weapons are appropriate, including perhaps tactical nuclear weapons. He believes that our strategy must dominate and direct our technology rather than have our weapons dictate our strategy, and thus he recommends certain organizational changes in the American armed forces, such as dividing the services into a strategic force for all-out war and a tactical force for limited conflicts.

Dr. Edward Teller commented that Kissinger "discusses these complex problems with remarkable thoroughness," and stated that "everyone on this side of the Iron Curtain who will study *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy* will learn of a better way to contribute to the safety of the free world" (New York *Times Book Review,* July 7, 1957). Ralph E. Lapp wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (June 30, 1957) that "by all odds," Kissinger's "is the best book yet written to analyze the impact of nuclear explosives upon military strategy and the conduct of world affairs."

For the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc., Kissinger was director of the over-all Special Studies Project in 1956 and 1957. The project was designed to develop concepts that might be helpful in meeting the challenges America faces today. In January 1958 the second part of a series of seven studies was released, and dealt with the nation's military security. It found the United States lagging behind the Soviet Union in major areas of military technology, and suggested that to meet this lag, America increase its defense expenditures by $3,000,000,000 a year, and change the organization of the Department of Defense with a view toward ending inter-service rivalry, unifying the military command, and making it more flexible.

The military section of the report on international security largely reflected the views of Kissinger. The report, after suggesting that the free world must be able to fight three types of aggression: all-out war, limited war, and non-overt aggression, recommended that the United States develop its missiles, raise its military pay scales, disperse the SAC bomber bases, strengthen its alliances and give its Allies nuclear weapons.

The Houghton Mifflin Company published Kissinger's *A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace, 1812-1822* in the fall of 1957. Crane Brinton wrote that "this brief history of the world settlements of 1815 and their carrying out is a very topical study indeed, as full of interest and importance for the student of current international politics as *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy,* and indeed a good supplement to that volume" (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* December 8, 1957). Kissinger's articles on the political thought of Metternich and on the Congress of Vienna appeared respectively in the *American Political Science Review* (December 1954) and in *World Politics* (January 1956).

In the U.S. Government, Kissinger has served in an advisory capacity to several bodies. Since 1950 he has been a consultant to the Operations Research Office and since 1956, a consultant to the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was a consultant to the director of the Psychological Strategy Board in 1952 and consultant to the Operations Coordinating Board in 1955. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Harvard Club of New York.

Henry Alfred Kissinger was married to Ann Fleischer on February 6, 1949. He has gray eyes and brown hair; he is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. For recreation he enjoys playing tennis.

Addressing the National Conference on Higher Education in Chicago on March 2, 1958, Dr. Kissinger said that the United States should negotiate with the Soviet Union now because "that is the only way to show that the Russians are negotiating in bad faith." He called the U.S. foreign policy "too rigid." He proposed that a "vast reservoir" of talent be trained in greater knowledge of foreign affairs. American universities have the responsibility, he said, to bring together the business men and lawyers and scholars to study foreign policy intensively. If this "reservoir" were trained, there would be more informed public debate on foreign policy, and ultimately better leaders (as reported by Terry Ferrer in the New York *Herald Tribune,* March 3, 1958).

"Force by itself will not supply an answer to the challenge of the future," Kissinger wrote in his article "Missiles and the Western Alliance" (*Foreign Affairs,* April 1958), "it offers the possibility that there will be a future."

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KLEINSMID, RUFUS B(ERNHARD) VON June 27, 1875- University chancellor
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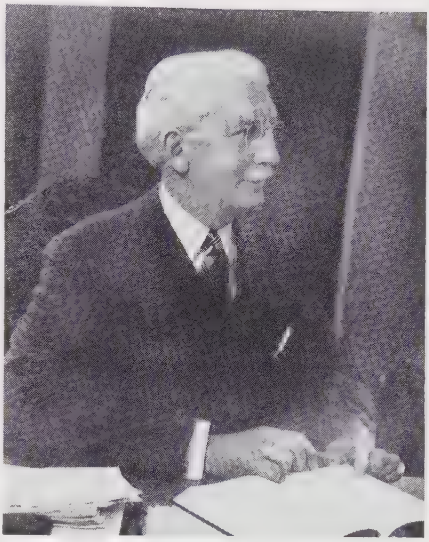
Holding at the age of eighty-two a life appointment as the chancellor of the University of Southern California, Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid had been called "the impeccable . . . sentimental symbol" of this Los Angeles institution, as well as "a kind of academic royalty." Prior to his permanent elevation to chancellor in 1946 he had served the university as president for twenty-five years, and played a major role in the growth of U.S.C. from a three-building institution with less than 6000 students to one of the country's six major, private metropolitan universities with a student body of over 17,000. He was known primarily as a psychologist and criminologist during his early career. He continues to be active in international (particularly Latin-American) affairs, and is the chancellor of the Institute of World Affairs. Over twenty nations have decorated him for promoting good will and international understanding.

Rufus Bernhard von KleinSmid is of Dutch-German ancestry, the son of Georg and Augustina Louisa (Simon) von KleinSmid, both natives of the Netherlands. He was born on June 27, 1875 at Sandwich, Illinois, and was educated privately and at the Oberlin Academy in Oberlin, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1897. He was later a traveling student in Europe and served as superintendent of public school systems in Illinois.

In 1904 he became an instructor at Northwestern University Academy in Evanston, Illinois, and completed the requirements for the B.A. degree from Northwestern University in 1905. In the same year he was appointed principal and professor of education at the DePauw University Academy at Greencastle, Indiana. In 1906 he attained both his M.A. degree from Northwestern and election to Phi Beta Kappa. He began a five-year appointment in 1909 as professor of education and psychology at DePauw University.

Active in the field of criminology and applied psychology, von KleinSmid was from 1912 to 1914 associate superintendent and director of the department of research, Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, and consultant psychologist for the following four years. Here, he applied a system for the intensive study and reformation of criminals. In 1913 he helped to found the American Association of Clinical Criminology, which he headed from 1915 to 1918. His book *Eugenics and the State* was published by the Indiana Reformatory Printing Trade School in 1913. He was a U.S. delegate to the Pan-American Scientific Congress in 1915, held in Washington, D.C.

For seven years beginning in 1914 he held the post of president of the University of Arizona. When he took office in 1921 as the fifth president of the University of Southern California, this institution (established under Methodist auspices in 1880) had three permanent buildings housing eight schools and colleges and a student enrollment of 5600. Within the first ten years of von KleinSmid's administration schools of medicine, engineering, and public administration were added, as well as the University College (adult education), "a physics-optics refraction laboratory, a legal aid clinic, and chairs of musical composition and aviation" (*School and Society,* November 28, 1931). The university also attained fame because of its football team, the Trojans, under coach Howard Jones, which won five Rose Bowl games.



Univ. of Southern California

RUFUS B. VON KLEINSMID

A cinema department was established in cooperation with the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in 1929. The affiliated Los Angeles University of International Relations was also founded. This institution trains students for diplomatic careers and sponsors the annual Institute of World Affairs.

The U.S.C. president was a U.S. delegate to the International Prison Conference in London in 1925, and to the third Pan-American Scientific Congress at Lima, Peru in the same year. In collaboration with Frank C. Touton, von KleinSmid compiled the U.S.C. Education Series Study No.8, *Effective Study Procedures in Junior Colleges and Lower Division Courses,* published in 1929.

Von KleinSmid was named in 1930 to membership on the advisory committee to President Herbert Hoover's National Committee on Law Enforcement and on the national advisory council of the League of Nations Association. In 1931 he was appointed a member of the California State Crime Commission. He served as honorary president of the German-American and a member of the Franco-American committees for the Olympic Games held in Los Angeles in 1932.

Appointed in July 1933 by the U.S. Bureau of Education to "study what effects the far-reaching political changes have had upon . . . institu-

KLEINSMID, RUFUS B.—*Continued*

tions of higher learning in Europe," von KleinSmid visited several European countries and spoke at five German universities under the auspices of the German Academy of Sciences. In 1934 he received Northwestern University's award as "most outstanding alumnus," and in 1941 was the recipient of a National Institute of Social Sciences award in recognition of "distinguished service to humanity in many fields of activity in the United States and South America." The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce presented him with its Foreign Trade Plaque in 1942. Governor Earl Warren named von KleinSmid in 1944 to the Citizens' Advisory Committee on State Reconstruction and Re-Employment to plan postwar industrial development for the state.

When von KleinSmid resigned as president of the University of Southern California in April 1946, after twenty-five years, he held a record of service surpassed in the United States only by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and Wallace W. Atwood of Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts. At that time von KleinSmid was unanimously elected chancellor for life, and in the following year Dr. Fred D. Fagg, Jr. (see *C.B.*, February 1956) became president. Since Dr. Fagg retired in 1957 for reasons of health, the university has been administered by a committee of three. (Dr. Norman H. Topping was named president of the university in May 1958.)

As chancellor, von KleinSmid serves the university in a public relations capacity and is an adviser to all its divisions. He believes in a combination of cultural and classical education with practical vocational and professional training. Since the inauguration of the presidency of von KleinSmid at U.S.C. the campus has expanded from five to sixty-five acres; the number of schools and colleges has increased to twenty-six; there are now 105 fields of study (more than any other university in the nation); and assets have reached about $20,000,000.

During his long career von KleinSmid was a member of the Arizona State Board of Education (1914-22), board of visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy (1934, 1936, 1942, and 1947), council of National Committees on Prisons and Prison Labor, Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, N.E.A. committee on international relations, and Human Betterment Foundation. In 1932 he was president of the Association of Colleges and Universities. From 1925 through 1936 he was a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Officers' Reserve Corps.

Honorary degrees have been conferred upon the educator by the universities of Arizona (1914), Northwestern (1925), DePauw (1935), New Mexico (1936), Boston (1944), and many foreign universities. He was honored by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands with the rank of commander in the Order of Orange-Nassau, was made a chevalier in the French Legion of Honor, and received decorations from Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Ecuador, Panama, Greece, China, among other foreign countries. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Geographical Society, British Royal Geographical Society, British Royal Society of Literature, and Franklin Institute.

He has served as president of Phi Kappa Phi honorary society and Deta Phi Epsilon foreign service fraternity, and is a member of the Phi Mu Alpha, Phi Kappa, and Sigma Chi fraternities. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and a Knight Templar. His church is the Methodist. In New York his club is the University; in Los Angeles, the Jonathan; and in San Francisco, the Bohemian. He stands at five feet ten inches and has gray eyes and white hair.

Rufus B. von KleinSmid was married to Elizabeth Patterson Sawyers in 1911. Mrs. von KleinSmid died in 1947. The couple had one daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Potts Riggs. In former years the educator enjoyed fencing and swimming; his hobbies now are collecting rare china and traveling.

Besides vocational training, von KleinSmid has said, schools should offer an "atmosphere which will make the student a greater soul than he otherwise would have been."

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KLUMPP, THEODORE G(EORGE) May 15, 1903- Physician; business executive

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A physician of distinction in several areas of the medical field, Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp is usually first identified as a pharmaceutical manufacturer because of his position, since 1942, as president and director of Winthrop Laboratories, the major manufacturing division of Sterling Drugs, Inc. Through his work in numerous governmental and professional organizations he has become a leader in the study of certain medico-sociological subjects, notably gerontology.

In an early article on medical research (New York *Times Magazine*, November 18, 1945), Dr. Klumpp wrote, "The single most important medical problem awaiting solution is one that has received the least scientific attention. It is the problem of longevity"—a problem that becomes more acute each year since it is estimated that by 1980 one out of every seven persons in the United States will be sixty-five years of age or older.

Theodore George Klumpp, born in New York City on May 15, 1903, is the son of Charles Klumpp, a retail store proprietor, and Marie (Hayo) Klumpp. He has a sister, Mrs Arthur Searing. Also educated in New York City, he attended Townsend Harris Hall, where he was captain of the track team in his junior and senior years, president of the student government organization, and a member of the Arista Honor Society.

At Princeton University in New Jersey, from 1920 to 1924, he majored in biology and worked at a variety of jobs, including that of waiter in the dining halls. He was a member of the track team and president of the Arbor Inn Club. After graduating with the B.S. degree, *magna cum laude,* he entered Harvard University Medical School, from which he received his M.D. degree in 1928.

The next year he interned at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston and then served from 1930 to 1932 as assistant resident physician at Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1932 Dr. Klumpp became an instructor in internal medicine and assistant clinical professor at Yale University Medical School and during the last three of his four years in this position was also associate physician at the New Haven Hospital and chief of the hospital's hematological clinic and director of its medical laboratory.

Moving to Washington, D.C. in 1936, Dr. Klumpp was employed for five years as chief of the drug division of the Food and Drug Administration. During his last year in this office (1940-41) he was in addition adjunct clinical professor of medicine at George Washington University, and in 1941 he also became attending physician at Gallinger Municipal Hospital. He spent the year 1941-42 in Chicago at the headquarters of the American Medical Association, of which he was director of drugs, food and physical therapy and secretary of the council on pharmacy and chemistry.

He was thus well prepared in 1942 to assume the presidency of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., now Winthrop Laboratories, which is the largest pharmaceutical manufacturing subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc., one of the world's leading producers of medicinal preparations. Originally established to make aspirin tablets when Sterling bought the Bayer Company in 1919, Winthrop Laboratories now manufactures hundreds of products for the medical profession, mainly at its huge plant in Rensselaer, New York.

For its contributions during World War II, such as its production of the antimalarial drug Atabrine, Winthrop won a number of Army-Navy "E" awards. In 1946 Klumpp announced that a newly developed antimalaria drug known as chloroquine was being manufactured for civilian markets, and in 1957 he revealed that his company had begun a "crash" program to produce this drug under the name of Aralen for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, against which it was discovered to be also effective. Other well-known Winthrop products include Demerol, Luminal, and Novocain.

When the Sterling company created its Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute in 1946, Dr. Klumpp was made a member of the board of governors of this division—"the research brain and body of the entire Sterling organization." In 1950 the institute opened its new laboratories near the Winthrop Laboratories plant in Rensselaer, thus allowing closer coordination between research and production in developing new drugs. Since 1951 Klumpp has been chairman of the board of Winthrop Laboratories of Canada, Ltd. He is also a director of Sterwin Chemicals, Inc., and George A. Brecon & Company.

Lazarnick—Steinberg
DR. THEODORE G. KLUMPP

Frequently called upon to serve on important government committees, Dr. Klumpp was chairman in 1951-52 of the task force on employment of the handicapped of the Office of Defense Mobilization. The report which he helped to prepare on recommendations for more effective use of handicapped persons in defense production was described by Dr. Howard A. Rusk as "one of the most significant documents on rehabilitation published to date" (New York *Times,* February 3, 1952). At present (1955-59) Klumpp is a member of the national advisory council on vocational rehabilitation of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dr. Klumpp also headed the medical services task force of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, which in early 1955 recommended among other measures the establishment of a Federal council of health as a policy-making and coordinating agency. Since 1954 he has been a member of the study committee on Federal aid to public health of the Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations and since 1955, a member of the oral prescription advisory committee of the Bureau of Narcotics, U.S. Treasury Department.

Long interested in the medical and economic problems of older people, Dr. Klumpp was from 1942 to 1947 a member of both the committee on aging of the National Social Welfare Council and the advisory committee of the New York state joint legislative committee on problems of the aging. As chairman in January 1952 of the National Conference on Re-

KLUMPP, THEODORE G.—*Continued*

tirement of Older Workers, he warned that unless government and industry adopted more logical policies on retirement, a national crisis would arise within thirty years. Specialists at the conference especally opposed the practice of using chronological age as the sole basis for retirement.

Dr. Klumpp was chairman from 1950 to 1953 of the subcommittee on employment of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Aging, New York City, and since 1955 he has been a member of the committee on geriatrics of the council on medical service and the commission on aging of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Commission on Chronic Illness.

In addresses before medical groups and in magazine articles, Dr Klumpp has done much to bring to public attention and to clarify the complex problems of aging. Among his articles are "What We Know about Longevity" (*American Mercury,* April 1945), "Care of the Aged and Chronically Ill" (*Hygeia,* April 1947), "Longevity and Its Problems" (*New York State Journal of Medicine,* February 15, 1953), and "Fatigue and Age: A Doctor Prescribes" (New York *Times Magazine,* April 21, 1957). The goal, he believes, is not to prolong old age, but to extend the prime of life.

He emphasizes "that although functional capacities decline with age, they will decline less rapidly if they continue to be used to their fullest extent. . . . Too much exercise, as well as too much rest, can only defeat the purpose. Nevertheless . . . only 2 per cent of heart attacks occur during exercise; over 50 per cent of these attacks occur during sleep." He believes that the mental and emotional fatigue that comes at the end of a trying, but sedentary day can be miraculously dispelled with a little physical exercise. He is also convinced that fatigue in old age is not related to how hard a person works. "If anything, fatigue in older people is seen more commonly among those who don't have enough to do. . . A new and absorbing interest is the only real salvation for these people. And when they find it, as some do, their symptoms (of fatigue) disappear and they are given a new lease on life" (New York *Times Magazine,* April 21, 1957).

Some of Dr. Klumpp's articles have dealt more generally with medical research and include "Metamorphosis of Drug Research" (*Science,* August 1, 1941) and "The Outlook for Medical Progress in the Years Ahead" (*Drug Topics,* November 25, 1957). Very active in pharmaceutical organizations, he has held top executive offices in the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, National Vitamin Foundation, National Pharmaceutical Council, American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, and American Drug Manufacturers Association. In 1950 he was elected to a ten-year term as vice-president of U.S. Pharmacopeia. Since 1956 he has been consulting surgeon of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.

Besides holding membership and fellowships in a large number of U.S. medical societies, Dr. Klumpp belongs to Academia de Ciencias Medicas of Havana, Cuba. His Greek-letter societies are Sigma Xi and Alpha Kappa Alpha, and his clubs are the Chemists' and Manhasset Bay Yacht. In June 1955 he was made the first recipient of the special award for distinguished service of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and he has an honorary D.Sc. degree from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science, conferred in 1943. He is a Methodist and a Republican.

Theodore G. Klumpp was married in March 1926 to Virginia Allan and by that marriage is the father of Maralys and Russell Allan. This marriage ended in divorce in 1933. He married Virginia Rebecca Morgan, a nurse, on August 3, 1934. Their children are Virginia-Ann, Karla, Kathleen, and Theodore George, Jr. Dr. Klumpp has blue eyes and brown hair, stands five feet eleven inches tall, and weighs 175 pounds. Following his own recommendations for active recreational interests, he plays tennis. He also enjoys sailing and fishing. The literary allusions in some of his articles suggest that he also gives time to good reading.

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KOVACS, ERNIE Jan. 23, 1919-

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"No one else is mad enough to go in for all this nonsense," Ernie Kovacs once remarked of his career. As one of the most unrestrained comedians in television, he can look back on a varied life that has covered his rise from working as an $18-a-week disc jockey to functioning as the "ebullient mainspring" of a series of popular TV shows: *The Ernie Kovacs Show* (CBS, 1953), *Time For Ernie* (NBC, 1951), *Kovacs Unlimited* (CBS 1952-54), and others. Besides being master-of-ceremonies he did much of the writing, producing, and filming. He won three "Emmy" awards during the 1956-57 season as well as a Sylvania Award. During 1957 he was an occasional panelist on the CBS-TV show *What's My Line.* He was given highly favorable notices for his acting in the film *Operation Madball* (1957). His novel *Zoomar* (Doubleday, 1957) received "mixed reviews." *Life* (April 15, 1957) in a feature-length treatment of Kovacs said that many critics consider him "the man most likely to rouse TV comedy out of its present unamusing rut."

Ernie Kovacs was born on January 23, 1919 in Trenton, New Jersey, of Hungarian parentage. His father and mother were divorced when he was a boy. His older brother, Tom, works as a civilian for the McGuire Air Force Base in Alaska. Acting interested Ernie at an early age. His first noteworthy appearance was in the role of the Pirate King in the Trenton High School production of *The Pirates of Penzance.* As a boy he enjoyed rabbit hunting and experimenting with a chemistry set.

After high school Ernie attended the New York School of the Theatre and acted in stock companies principally on Long Island, from 1936 to 1939. For a time he ran his own stock company, writing, directing, designing scenery, and playing leads. But these efforts proved unsuccessful financially as well as a physical strain. Having contracted pleurisy and pneumonia, he was required to spend nineteen months in hospitals.

From 1945 to 1950 Kovacs wrote a newspaper column for the *Trentonian* at Trenton, and was also a disc jockey and special-events man for the local radio station WTTM. In 1948 he received the H. P. Davis award for his newspaper work. He also wrote stories, songs, gags for night club acts, and material for quiz shows, dubbed in his voice in different disguises for movie cartoons, and conducted informal broadcasts from trains, automobiles, construction cranes, and burning buildings. A major news scoop for Ernie Kovacs was his interviewing the witnesses of the Camden, New Jersey massacre in 1949 when a war veteran went berserk and killed eleven people.

Ambitious to get into television, Kovacs "taped" a radio broadcast of a wrestling show and took it to the Philadelphia station WPTZ-TV in 1950. He was immediately hired and assigned first to a cooking show, consisting of hours of "unprepared chatter in which he would rattle on at a fast clip on the delights of Italian cooking, the virtues of real Hungarian paprika . . ." (New York *Times,* August 5, 1956).

In 1951 he received an invitation to do *The Ernie Kovacs Show* in New York City for NBC-TV. One of the earliest notices that Ernie Kovacs received was by Harriet Van Horne in her New York *World-Telegram and Sun* column. On July 24, 1951 she wrote that the Kovacs show, a summer replacement for *Kukla, Fran, and Ollie,* was "wild and casual, witty and foolish, clever and idiotic . . . at other times his nonsense is heavy, creaking, and a bore." Miss Van Horne also called him a "fine pantomimist with a magic touch for commercials."

After six years of TV shows Kovacs was hailed by *Time* (January 28, 1957) as "that rare being, a home-grown product of TV," and one of the medium's few "fresh and lasting" performers. On September 26, 1957 he played his first straight dramatic role—one in a TV adaptation of Marcel Pagnol's *Topaze.* Cast as a timid French school teacher who yields to corruptions of power, Kovacs won the following comment from the New York *Herald Tribune* critic: "His acting was marked by a subtle sense of comedy. . . . In those moments when Topaze experienced a moral crisis, Kovacs was real and quite touching." On the other hand, Jack Gould in the New York *Times* (September 27, 1957) noted a confusion in Kovacs' performance: "He couldn't make up his mind whether he was supposed to laugh at what he was doing or do it seriously."

ERNIE KOVACS

It is, however, as "an inventive, uneven, but frequently inspired" personality that Kovacs has really achieved fame today. "Taking advantage of the enormous flexibility of the TV camera he puts together gags and situations so outrageous yet so skillfully done that his nonsense takes on its own logic" (*Life,* April 15, 1957). As time goes on Ernie Kovacs draws a clearer and clearer line between the slapstick appropriate to a noisy night club and the kind of TV comedy which has its own flow, coherence, and virtuosity. "Sight gags" are a Kovacs specialty, for instance. Once when he opened a biography of Thomas A. Edison, a blinding electric light shone right out at him. On another occasion Kovacs was disclosed to his TV audience as reclining in a large glass bottle. When it started to rain inside the bottle, Kovacs opened up an umbrella and finally broke the glass with a hammer. For a while his show featured "Howard, the world's strongest ant." A successful tour de force for Ernie Kovacs was his half-hour colorcast on January 19, 1957 on NBC-TV, a show run off completely without dialogue. It "changed his career over night" and put him in the big league of comedians, according to the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 6, 1957).

Ernie was given his first motion picture role in *Operation Madball.* *Time* (November 25, 1957) called him "the funniest new funny face seen on the screen in years. His sneeringly ingratiating personality has all the morbid fascination of a mentholated cigar." The *New Yorker* critic (November 30, 1957) thought him "first-rate all along the line as the private's bête noire—a stiff-necked captain."

His first novel, *Zoomar,* published by Doubleday & Company in the fall of 1957, takes its title from the name of the camera lens used by Kovacs on his shows. It brings the picture in close on the TV screen and then turns it sideways and upside down. Commenting on the novel, Al Morgan wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (November 3, 1957), "It is filled with a wonderfully inventive, wild sense of irreverence." "If the book reads less like a novel occasionally than a salute to true friends, its message and revelations are none the less important," observed Rex Lardner in the New York *Times Book Review* (October 27, 1957). "At the end there is a cogent plea for more imaginative programming."

Ernie Kovacs and Edie Adams (see *C.B.,* February 1954) were married in Mexico City on September 12, 1954 by their friend William O'Dwyer, former Mayor of New York City. Miss Adams, a well-known singer and satirist, has appeared on many of her husband's shows, and in 1957 was starred as Daisy Mae in the Broadway musical hit *Li'l Abner.* The Kovacs live in a seventeen-room duplex apartment on Central Park West in New York City.

By a previous marriage, Ernie has two daughters, Betty and Kip. Kovacs is six feet two inches tall, weighs 207 pounds, and for years has worn a moustach. He is said to smoke twenty cigars a day, each cigar costing him $2.00. Philip Minoff in *Cue* states that Kovacs "exudes the kind of sincerity that makes you doubt his ability to fake anything." Columnist Marie Torre once wrote: "I can think of only one happy comedian. That's Ernie Kovacs."

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KROEBER, A(LFRED) L(OUIS) (krō′bẽr) June 11, 1876- Anthropologist; university professor; writer

Address: b. University of California, Berkeley 4, Calif.

"To date no one has written more wisely of mankind or more understandingly of human culture" than Dr. A. L. Kroeber, a reviewer of one of his numerous books once observed (*Ethics,* April 1953). This is an opinion in which many American anthropologists agree, acknowledging Kroeber as the dean of their science and as a scholar whose elegant and lucid prose is equal to communicating his notable contributions in every branch of anthropology—linguistics, comparative personality and social psychology, physical anthropology, and the philosophy of history and civilization.

Now professor of anthropology, emeritus, and director of the museum of anthropology, emeritus, of the University of California in Berkeley, Kroeber has been teaching since his graduate student days at Columbia University before the turn of the century. After his "retirement" in 1946 he filled visiting professorships in several leading U.S. universities. He continues, at eighty-two years of age, to be still very active in his field, lecturing and writing.

One of four children (two sons and two daughters) of Florence Kroeber and Johanna (Mueller) Kroeber, Alfred Louis Kroeber was born in Hoboken, New Jersey on June 11, 1876. His father was a wholesale dealer in clocks. "I was raised bilingual, English and German," Kroeber has stated, "my father being an immigrant from Cologne, Germany as a boy of ten in 1850, and the language of the household being German, of the street, English."

At the age of twelve, Kroeber attended a gunnery school in Washington, Connecticut, but otherwise in his youth studied at Dr. J. Sach's Collegiate Institute in New York City, until 1892 when he entered Columbia College. There he managed the chess club for one year, was on the staff of the *Literary Monthly,* and helped found the *Morningside* magazine. After receiving his B.A. degree in 1896, he stayed at Columbia University as a graduate student and teaching assistant to earn his M.A. degree in English literature in 1897 and his Ph.D. degree in anthropology in 1901. Two famed scholars, George Edward Woodberry in literature and Franz Boas in anthropology, inspired him in the choice and character of his lifework.

Briefly during 1900 and later from 1903 to 1911 Kroeber was curator in anthropology at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. Joining the faculty of the University of California as an instructor in anthropology in 1901, he advanced to assistant professor in 1906, associate professor in 1911, and professor in 1919. He was curator of the university's museum of anthropology from 1908 to 1925 and its director from 1925 to 1946, when at the age of seventy he became both professor emeritus and museum director emeritus. Also since 1925 Kroeber has been research associate at the Chicago Natural History Museum.

Much of Kroeber's early work concerned the culture of Indian tribes. He began his ethnological exploration in California in 1900, and he conducted anthropological expeditions to New Mexico from 1915 to 1920, to Mexico in 1924 and 1930, and to Peru in 1925, 1926, and 1942. His great many early books, most of them published by the University of California Press, include such titles as *Basket Designs of the Indians of Northwestern California* (1905), *Ethnography of the Cahuilla Indians* (1908), *The Chumash and Costanoan Languages* (1910), *Arapaho Dialects* (1916), and *Arrow Release Distributions* (1927). One of his most important volumes, *Handbook of Indians of California,* was published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1925.

He has also written on the ethnology of southern and eastern Asia, a major publication in this subject being *Peoples of the Philippines* (American Museum Press, 1919). Among his books on South America is *Peruvian Archaeology* (Viking Fund, 1944).

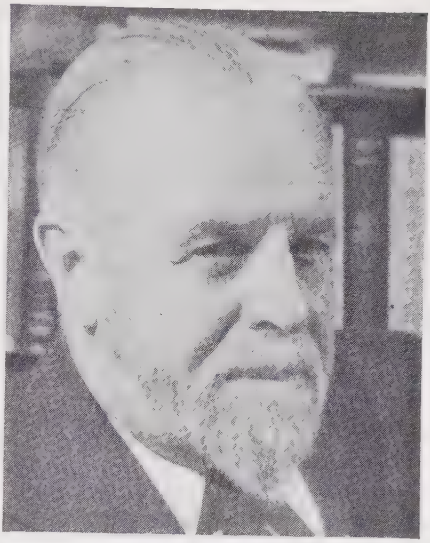
A teacher as well as a scholar, in 1923 Dr. Kroeber wrote the textbook *Anthropology* (Harcourt), a comprehensive survey of all anthropological discoveries thus far made. "This is the most complete and best balanced book on anthropology that I know of," G. A. Dorsey commented in *American Anthropologist* (October 1925). "It is so well written that it is almost literature." A second edition, rewritten and brought up to date, was published in 1948 under the title *Anthropology; Race, Language, Culture, Psychology, Pre-history.*

Also for students of anthropology, Kroeber edited in collaboration with T. T. Waterman *A Source Book in Anthropology* (Harcourt, 1931), containing fifty-five readings, from Greek and Roman speculations on aspects of anthropology to present-day observations. Margaret Mead called it "far more useful than any textbook on anthropology now in existence" (*Annals of the American Academy of Political Science* May 1931).

In *Configurations of Culture Growth* (University of California Press, 1945) Dr. Kroeber undertook to trace the growth and decline of movements in thought and art over the whole history of civilized man—covering philosophy, science, philology, sculpture, painting, drama, literature, and music. A reviewer for the *London Times Literary Supplement* (June 16, 1945) thought that Kroeber had here "attempted a task which seems beyond the equipment which he commands." But American anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn praised Kroeber's "versatility and intellectual robustness," adding, "Besides the depth and breadth of the author's learning, this book is remarkable for its scientific detachment and restraint and, not least, for singular graces of style" (*American Journal of Sociology,* January 1946).

Since the beginning of the century Kroeber has regularly contributed articles to professional journals, and in 1952 he brought together fifty of his most significant papers, some of which had become inaccessible, in the volume *The Nature of Culture* (University of Chicago Press). Kroeber grouped his essays into five categories—the theory of culture, kinship and social structure, American Indians, social psychology and psychoanalysis, and the history and process of civilization—and in his editing he commented on them "with the wisdom of later reconsideration" (*U.S. Quarterly Book Review,* December 1952).

Subsequent articles by Kroeber continue to show the wide scope of his interests, ranging from "Sign and Symbol in Bee Communications" (*National Academy of Sciences Proceedings,* September 1952) to "On Human Nature" (*Southwestern Journal of Anthropology,* fall 1955) and "The Anthropologist Looks at History" (*Pacific Historical Review,* August 1957). His latest book is *Style and Civilizations* (Cornell University Press, 1957).


Univ. of California

A. L. KROEBER

Following his retirement from the University of California faculty in 1946, Kroeber was visiting professor at a number of universities, including Harvard (1947-48), Columbia (1948-52), and Brandeis (1954); and in 1955-56 he was a fellow in the Center for the Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto, California.

He has a long and distinguished record of service in professional organizations, having been president of the American Folklore Society (1906), of the American Anthropological Association (1917-19), the Linguistic Society of America (1940), and the American Ethnological Society (1949-51). He was president in 1949 of the twenty-ninth International Congress of Americanists and president in 1952 of the International Symposium on Anthropology. He edited the collected papers of this symposium in a volume entitled *Anthropology Today.*

The Huxley Medal, the highest award of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, was conferred upon Dr. Kroeber in 1945, and the following year he received the Viking Medal, the most coveted award of American anthropologists. He holds honorary degrees from Yale, Harvard and other universities and membership, which rank as professional honors, in the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, and American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. A. L. Kroeber was married on May 24, 1906 to Henriette Rothschild, who died in 1913. By his second marriage, to Theodora Kracaw Brown, a psychologist, on March 26, 1926, he has a son and daughter—Karl and Ursula—and two stepsons—Clifton and Theodore. Kroeber was described in *Newsweek* in 1952 as "slight, dapper, and wearing a jaunty gray goatee." He is five feet seven and a half inches tall, weighs 148 pounds (used to weigh 130), and has brown eyes and white hair (formerly brown). In

KROEBER, A. L.—*Continued*

earlier years his recreations were walking and playing tennis. One of his leisure interests is chess. When asked about his political affiliations, Kroeber replies that he "can't stay put."

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LASKY, JESSE L(OUIS) Sept. 13, 1880-Jan. 13, 1958 Pioneering motion picture producer; made first full-length film, *The Squaw Man* (1914). See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ja 14 '58

LAUSCHE, FRANK J(OHN) (lou'shê) Nov. 14, 1895- U.S. Senator from Ohio; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 1234 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1946.

Without the help of the Democratic organization, and with scant support from labor leaders, Frank J. Lausche nevertheless was elected United States Senator from Ohio in November 1956. The voters of his native state had previously shown their preference for Lausche by making him successively a judge, mayor of Cleveland for four years, and Governor of Ohio for five terms.

Wide World

FRANK J. LAUSCHE

Newsweek (January 23, 1956) observed that Lausche had "consistently defied the traditions of politics." Although a Democrat, he has shown publicly certain leanings toward the Republican party: he announced that he had voted for the Republican Senator, Robert A. Taft, in 1950, and that he had a "certain affinity" for President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republican. Lausche was the first Roman Catholic to be Governor of Ohio. Several times he was mentioned as a "dark horse" candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Democratic National Convention in 1956.

Frank John Lausche, one of the ten children of Louis and Frances (Milavec) Lausche, was born in Cleveland, Ohio on November 14, 1895. His parents were immigrants from Slovenia, now part of Yugoslavia. His father worked in the steel mills and died when young Frank was thirteen years old; he began earning money by lighting street lamps, acting as an interpreter in court, and playing professional baseball. He attended the Central Institute Preparatory School in 1915 and 1916, and then entered the U.S. Army in 1918, from which he emerged with the rank of second lieutenant.

Deciding on a career in law, Lausche entered the John Marshall School of Law in Cleveland; he received the LL.B. degree in 1920 and worked for the firm of Locher, Green & Woods. Cyrus W. Locher helped him to become one of Cleveland's best trial lawyers and encouraged him to enter politics. He joined the Democratic party and ran for the state Assembly in 1922 and for the state Senate in 1924, but lost both times. In 1932 he was appointed a judge in Cleveland's Municipal Court and in the following year he was elected to that position. After his election in 1937 to the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, Lausche took the initiative in closing three large gambling houses in the metropolitan section of Cleveland.

Resigning from the court in 1941, Lausche ran for mayor of Cleveland and won. He was re-elected in 1943. As mayor, he sponsored health and city beautification projects and was responsible for creating Cleveland's city-owned transit system. He also worked toward lower taxes. *Time* (February 20, 1956) noted that he gave Cleveland "clean government and inspirational leadership in World War II." He organized special committees to deal with labor, health, transportation, and racial problems.

In a campaign waged independently of Democratic party help, Lausche was successful in winning election as Governor of Ohio in 1944. He took office early in 1945 and outlined his four principles of administration for Raymond Moley of *Newsweek* (January 8, 1945): "First, law and order. Second, economy. Third, equality of treatment among conflicting economic groups. Fourth, the development of unity between city and rural interests." Although he lost the 1946 gubernatorial election to Thomas J. Herbert, Lausche was re-elected in 1948, 1950, 1952, and 1954.

"It has been my purpose in the years of my stewardship," Lausche once said in discussing his decade as Governor, "to serve the people of Ohio fearlessly, fairly and competently in accordance with the promptings of my conscience and within the limits of my abilities. . . . I have ignored partisan considerations in determining the policies to be followed by our state" (New York *Times*, November 7, 1956).

Various commentators have noted that Lausche, while Governor, fought off lobbyists and pressure groups of all kinds and became known as a "sturdy independent." *Time* (February 20, 1956) noted that the "G.O.P. has found Lausche's frugal fiscal policies especially gratifying." He favored the passage of a fair employment practices act in Ohio and particularly "right to work" legislation. As Governor he sponsored the construction of a new $336,000,000 turnpike across Ohio, created a natural resources department that encouraged the planting of 27,000,000 trees to replenish Ohio's forests, made efforts to control the strip mining of coal, and inaugurated a mental hygiene program.

Time (October 8, 1956) commented on Lausche's unique campaign style during his bids for mayor, Governor, and particularly U.S. Senator in 1956. He visited all of Ohio's forty-odd county fairs; greeted and talked with those attending; avoided all connection with Ohio's Democratic organization; offered no help to running mates on the Democratic ticket; and dodged all discussions of campaign issues.

Despite the success of Lausche's campaigns, certain organized groups are not favorable to him: "Labor scorns him . . . regular Democrats dislike him for his open and heretofore successful wooing of Republican voters . . . he implied that he would, if elected, vote for Republican control of the Senate" (*Time*, October 8, 1956). Lausche ran against the Republican incumbent, George H. Bender for the Senate seat, and won in the election of November 6, 1956.

Resigning as Governor on January 3, 1957, Lausche was sworn in as a U.S. Senator. He had said that, although a Democrat, he might vote with the G.O.P. in the organization of the Senate and the distribution of committee chairmanships. If he did so, there would have been a tie vote of 48-48, which would have been broken in favor of Republican organization of the Senate by the deciding vote of Republican Vice-President Richard M. Nixon. It was not until his name was spoken in the roll call vote that Lausche announced that he was casting his vote for the Democratic organization of the Senate—thus making a dramatic entrance into "the most exclusive club in the world."

In the Senate in 1957 Lausche was named to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; in May 1958 he was a member of the Senate subcommittee which proposed an eight-point program to help the railroad industry (see the New York *Times*, May 1, 1958). In 1958 he was also placed on the Committee on Government Operations. Lausche is a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York.

In recorded Senate votes in 1957, Lausche favored the $3,600,000,000 foreign aid authorization bill, opposed the construction of a Federal dam at Hells Canyon on the Oregon-Idaho border, opposed the bill to freeze farm price supports and acreage allotments at not less than the 1957 levels, and voted against putting the civil rights bill directly on the Senate calendar, although he favored the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

Interviewed on the WCBS-TV program *Capitol Cloakroom* on August 4, 1958, Senator Lausche said that he believed that summit conferences should be held within the framework of the United Nations. He backed President Eisenhower's decision to send troops into Lebanon. He also thought that Eisenhower "could stand up to Khrushchev in any conference".

He was awarded an LL.M. degree from John Marshall School of Law, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1936, and the LL.D. degree from Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, in 1945. He is a trustee of the John Marshall School of Law and a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, the Cuyahoga Bar Association, and Delta Theta Phi. His club is the City in Cleveland. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Frank John Lausche married Jane O. Sheal of Cleveland on May 17, 1928. He enjoys playing golf, reading poetry, and playing the violin. He and his wife have three dogs. The *Saturday Evening Post* (December 10, 1955) wrote that Lausche "exudes simplicity and friendliness." He has iron gray hair, weighs 195 pounds, and is almost six feet tall. *Time* (February 20, 1956) described him as "a great orator, a spellbinder of the William Jennings Bryan tradition" and commented on his "almost total recall of names and faces." Lausche had been quoted by the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 3, 1956) as having said, "Government is best administered when it is closest to the people."

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LAWRENCE, ERNEST O(RLANDO) Aug. 8, 1901-Aug. 27, 1958 Physicist; university professor; Nobel Prizewinner in 1939 for physics; developed atom-smashing cyclotron; director Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 Ag 28 '58

LEARY, HERBERT F(AIRFAX) May 31, 1885-Dec. 3, 1957 Vice-Admiral, U.S. Navy (retired); commander Anzac naval forces in World War II; superintendent of the New York State Maritime College. See *Current Biography* (Aug.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 D 4 '57

LEE, JOHN C(LIFFORD) H(ODGES) Aug. 1, 1887-Aug. 30, 1958 Lieutenant General U.S. Army, retired; deputy commander under General Dwight D. Eisenhower and headed Services of Supply during World War II. See *Current Biography* (July) 1944.

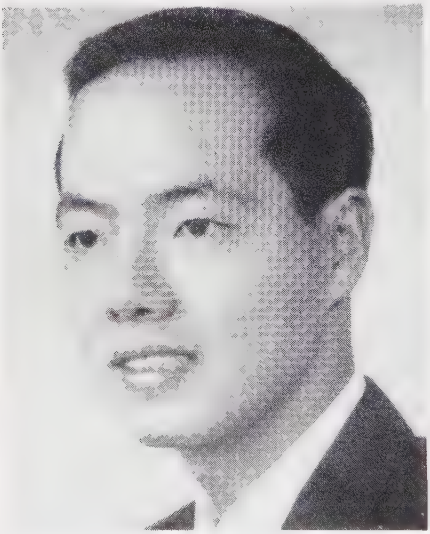
Obituary

N Y Times p57 Ag 31 '58

LEE, TSUNG-DAO Nov. 24, 1926- Physicist; university professor

Address: b. Columbia University, New York 27; h. 29 Claremont Ave., New York 27

The 1957 Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded to the first Chinese scientists to receive this honor, Professor Tsung-Dao Lee of Columbia University and Dr. Chen Ning Yang of the Institute of Advanced Study of Princeton, New Jersey. Together they disproved the parity principle which held that a mirror image of a nuclear reaction was identical with the reaction. Experiments have shown that elementary particles in nature must now be classified according to their "handedness," whether right or left.



TSUNG-DAO LEE

As a result of Dr. Lee and Dr. Yang's theories the principle of the symmetry of space has been destroyed, and "scientists are now confident that they are at last on the right road to a better understanding of the forces that govern our universe and very likely to their better utilization for the benefit of mankind" (New York *Times*, January 20, 1957).

Born on November 24, 1926 in Shanghai, China, where his father was engaged in business, Tsung-Dao Lee is the third of six children of Tsing-Kong Lee and the former Ming-Chang Chang. He was educated at the Kiangsi Middle School in Kanchow (Kiangsi province), from which he was graduated in 1943. He matriculated at the National Chekiang University in Kweichow. In 1945 he fled from the advancing Japanese invaders to Kunming (Yunnan province) and attended the National Southwest Associated University, where he met Chen Ning Yang.

A brilliant physics student, Tsung-Dao was awarded a Chinese government fellowship in 1946, enabling him to study at the University of Chicago. His friend Yang was also a graduate student in physics at the university. Tsung-Dao's record at Chicago won him another stipend, from the university, to permit him to complete the requirements for the Ph.D. degree in 1950. His thesis was entitled "Hydrogen Content of White Dwarf Stars." For some months in 1950 he served as research associate at Yerkes Astronomical Observatory, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

In 1950-51 Dr. Lee was a research associate and lecturer at the University of California in Berkeley and then accepted a fellowship at the Institute for Advanced Study. From 1951 to 1953 Tsung-Dao Lee was a member of the institute's staff and worked jointly with Dr. Yang. When Lee resigned to accept an appointment as assistant professor of physics at Columbia University in 1953, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the institute stated: "We saw him . . . leave with great regret. He [is] one of the most brilliant theoretical physicists we have known. His work in statistical mechanics and in nuclear and subnuclear physics has brought him world-wide renown, and justly. He has solved some problems of long standing and of great difficulty. His work has shown a remarkable freshness, versatility, and style."

Columbia University promoted Dr. Lee to an associate professorship in 1955 and to a full professorship in January 1956. Coming just two months after his twenty-ninth birthday, the appointment gave Dr. Lee the distinction of being the youngest full professor on the faculty. He is presently on a leave of absence working in collaboration with Dr. Yang at the Institute for Advanced Study. Their current research project "deals with the spin on lambda particles, a problem in the general area of high-energy physics which treats phenomena resulting from the collision of accelerated particles and ordinary matter" (New York *Times*, November 1, 1957). Dr. Lee has also been working on the unified field theory formulated by Dr. Werner Heisenberg, German physicist and Nobel Prizewinner in 1932 (see *C.B.*, April 1957).

When Professors Lee and Yang questioned the validity of the parity principle, which held that each object in nature was balanced with a corresponding mirror image that obeyed the same physical rules, they presented a challenge to an accepted basic law of nuclear physics. The parity rule, which was formulated in 1925, was "so solidly bolstered by experimental data that few scientists would question its verity" (New York *Herald Tribune*, December 29, 1957). Physicists "tried to make all observations fit it, never questioning that there may be realms of nature in which it did not hold," according to William L. Laurence (New York *Times*, January 20, 1957).

The severe limitations of the parity principle became apparent in explaining the characteristics of the K-mesons, the subatomic particles produced by the giant atom smashers (the cosmotron at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York and the bevatron at the University of California in Berkeley). Scientists recognized that the pattern of K-meson disintegration was irregular; the "tau" K-mesons decayed into three "pi" mesons, while the "theta" K-mesons decayed into two "pi" mesons. Because this behavior did not conform with the principle of parity, Dr. Lee and Dr. Yang insisted that the fault lay not in the K-mesons but in the rule which circumscribed and denied their pattern of action. "If parity could be violated, the odd behavior of the K-mesons would be easy to explain" (*Time*, January 28, 1957).

The two collaborators suggested experiments to test their theoretical calculations. At the laboratories of Columbia University, radioactive cobalt was cooled so that its thermal motions were reduced to a minimum. A magnetic field was applied so that the spinning cobalt nuclei fell parallel to the applied magnetic field. "According to parity, as they spun half of them should then have emitted their electrons toward the 'north' end of the magnetic field and the other half toward the 'south.' Actually, far more electrons came out the 'south' end of the nuclei. . . . . It was verified that cobalt nuclei emit electrons from one particullar end. This shows that one end of the nucleus is different from the other, something never known before. Particles will now be referred to as 'right-handed' or 'left-handed,' contrary to what the principle of parity held" (*Life*, January 28, 1957).

In a second experiment conducted by the National Bureau of Standards it was discovered that when the pi meson "disintegrates into a mu meson and a neutrino, the mu meson always spins in the direction of its motion. Here again, the mu advances as if it were a screw and demonstrates the parity-violating 'handedness'" (New York *Times*, January 16, 1957).

The success of the Lee-Yang experiments has ushered in a new era in physics. With the abolition of parity, scientists may now gain new insight into a mass of confusing scientific information gathered since the end of World War II. In fact, the Lee-Yang theories may "lead to a goal which eluded Einstein: a unified field theory, encompassing all the laws of matter, energy and the universe" (*Life*, January 28, 1957).

The Nobel Prize committee named Dr. Lee and Dr. Yang co-winners of the 1957 physics award for their significant contribution in disproving the parity principle. Having received the honor before he was thirty-one years of age, Dr. Lee became the second youngest Nobel laureate. (The youngest was Sir Lawrence Bragg, who shared the prize in physics in 1915 at the age of twenty-five.) For their work on the parity principle Lee and Yang were also joint recipients in 1957 of the Albert Einstein Commemorative Award in science of Yeshiva University and of the science award of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

Articles by the two scientists which have appeared in the *Physical Review* include "Statistical Theory of Equations of State and Phase Transitions" (August 1, 1952); "Question of Parity Conservation in Weak Interactions" (October 1, 1956; June 15, 1957); and "Parity Nonconservation and a Two-Component Theory of Neutrino" (March 1, 1957).

Dr. Lee has been elected a fellow of the American Physical Society and the Academia Sinica, a research institute of Nationalist China. A D.Sc. degree was conferred on him by Princeton University in June 1958.

Extremely boyish in appearance, "shy, humble" Lee has brown eyes and black hair, stands five feet seven inches tall and weighs 135 pounds. He has never found the time for hobbies, since for him "thinking is a continuous process" (New York *World Telegram and Sun*, October 31, 1957). However, he occasionally relaxes by reading "whodunits" and playing with his two young sons, James and Stephen. Mrs. Lee, who was the former Hui-Chung Chin, was a university student before her marriage to Dr. Lee on June 3, 1950.

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American Men of Science vol I (1955)

LELONG, LUCIEN Oct. 11, 1889-May 10, 1958 Fashion designer; perfumer; leader of Paris fashions (1919-1949). See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 My 12 '58

LERNER, ALAN JAY Aug. 31, 1918- Lyricist; librettist

Address: b. c/o ASCAP 575 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 5 E. 87th St., New York 28; Camp Hill Farm, Pomona, N.Y.

LOEWE, FREDERICK June 10, 1904- Composer; pianist

Address: b. c/o ASCAP 575 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. Algonquin Hotel, 59 W. 44th St., New York 36; 120 E. 56th St., New York 22.

The team of Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe, in sixteen years since the beginning of their collaboration, has written four successful Broadway musical plays. In 1956 *My Fair Lady*, their musical version of Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*, became "the biggest thing of the century in the musical theatre" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, March 15, 1958), and it is still a "standing-room-only" hit. Loewe, a Viennese pianist and composer, had composed *Great Lady* (1938), which had a brief run on Broadway. Lerner had written radio scripts and

Coward-McCann

ALAN JAY LERNER

the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club shows of 1938 and 1939.

Their collaborations after one brief failure, *What's Up?* (1943), include *The Day Before Spring* (1945), which, after five months on Broadway, sold to the motion pictures for $225,000; *Brigadoon* (1947), after a seventeen-month run, sold for $225,000; and *Paint Your Wagon* (1951), after a nine-month run, sold for $265,000. Among the songs composed by the Lerner-Loewe team which have achieved popularity are "Almost Like Being in Love," "Wand'rin Star," "The Heather on the Hill," "The Rain in Spain," and "I've Grown Accustomed to Your Face." Lerner has written, independently, several screen plays, including *Royal Wedding* and *An American in Paris.*

Alan Jay Lerner was born in New York City on August 31, 1918, one of the three sons of Edith and Joseph J. Lerner. His father founded the Lerner Stores, Inc., the nation-wide chain of women's apparel stores. His mother is now Mrs. Edith A. Lloyd. His two brothers are Richard and Robert. Their father's will in 1954 left the sons well-to-do and made large charitable bequests.

For his early education Alan Jay Lerner attended Bedale's School in Hampshire, England and the Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut, before entering Harvard University in 1936. After expressing lack of interest in his father's business, he was given complete freedom in choosing a career. Always enthusiastic about writing, by eleven he had decided on a career in the theatre and began by composing music for poems and then writing words to his own music. He studied at the Juilliard School of Music during vacations from Harvard in 1936 and 1937. He collaborated in the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club shows *So Proudly We Hail* (1938) and *Fair Enough* (1939), in which he also sang and danced. In 1938 he collaborated on several songs with Bobby Parks, then at the Stork Club with his orchestra; and with Stanley Miller the following year, Lerner wrote an intimate review, *The Little Dog Laughed.*

Graduating from Harvard in 1940 with a B.S. degree, he was drawn to radio and wrote advertising copy in the Lord and Thomas Agency until becoming a free-lance writer in 1942. During the next three years he wrote radio scripts for such programs as the *Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street* and the *Philco Hall of Fame.* At the Lambs club in 1942 he met Frederick Loewe, and they shortly joined forces to become one of the most successful teams in theatrical history.

Frederick Loewe was born in Vienna, Austria on June 10, 1904, the son of Edmund Loewe, eminent operetta tenor, the original star of Oskar Straus' *The Chocolate Soldier,* and creator of the role of Prince Danilo in Franz Lehar's *The Merry Widow.* At the age of two Frederick accompanied his father on tour in the United States. A skillful pianist at four, at nine he composed the tunes for a music hall sketch in which his father toured Europe, and at fifteen he wrote "Katrina," a popular song that sold 2,000,000 copies in Europe. He studied piano with two noted European musicians, Ferruccio Busoni and Eugène d'Albert, and at thirteen he had begun his concert career, as soloist with some of Europe's leading symphony orchestras. He was awarded the Hollander Medal in Berlin in 1923 and studied composition and orchestration with Nickolaus von Rezniček before deciding to accompany his father to America in 1924.

Arriving in the United States, Frederick gave a concert at Town Hall, followed by a week's engagement at the Rivoli Theatre. Since neither of these led to concert engagements, he tried teaching music and played at Greenwich Village night clubs. When music failed to provide a living, he worked as a bus boy in a cafeteria and as a riding instructor at a New Hampshire resort, and then turned to flyweight boxing. His quick footwork won him eight bouts at $5.00 a bout in Brooklyn clubs, but his next opponent was quicker, and he does not remember the ninth bout. He then went West, cowpunching, gold mining, and carrying mail on horseback over the mountains in Montana, before returning to New York City. He found work playing a piano in a Yorkville *brauhaus,* and in 1935 his song "Love Tiptoed Through My Heart" was bought for the musical play *Petticoat Fever.* His musical *Salute To Spring* was presented in St. Louis in 1937, and in 1938 his musical play *Great Lady* reached Broadway but it ran for only twenty performances, despite a notable cast, including Dorothy Kirsten, and choreography by Jerome Robbins. There followed a few minor musical chores, and in 1942 a piano recital at Carnegie Hall before the fortuitous meeting with Alan Jay Lerner at the Lambs club in 1942.

The first Lerner-Loewe collaboration was a musical adaptation of Barry Connor's farce *The Patsy* for a Detroit stock company in 1942.

Completed in two weeks, it was a nine-week hit under the title *Life of the Party*. Encouraged by this effort, they attained Broadway on November 11, 1943 when their musical comedy *What's Up?* (Lerner wrote the book and lyrics with Arthur Pierson, and Loewe composed the music) was presented at the National Theatre by Mark Warnow. It ran for sixty-three performances. In 1945 Lerner and Loewe offered *The Day Before Spring,* a mixture of fantasy and realism, produced by John C. Wilson, and hailed by one critic as "the best musical of this and several other seasons" (New York *Morning Telegraph,* November 24, 1945) and by another as "a likeable musical show in many ways, if not in quite enough for a fully satisfactory evening" (New York *Times,* Nov. 23, 1945). The play ran for 165 performances. Movie rights were acquired by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The Lerner-Loewe association was continued with *Brigadoon* in 1947, which represented the "re-emergence of the American musical play of quality" (Burns Mantle, *Best Plays of 1946-1947*) and won the "best musical" award of the New York Drama Critics' Circle. "The perfect family show" (New York *Morning Telegraph,* December 26, 1947), it was a Scottish fantasy in which the "music is used creatively with the other arts of the theatre, to evoke magic on Broadway" (New York *Times,* October 26, 1947).

After its original run of 581 performances *Brigadoon* toured and has been revived frequently. (Most recently it was presented at the New York City Centre of Music and Drama in March 1957, for the usual limited engagement, but "the prospect of only two weeks of such an enchanting work elicited groans all over town" (New York *Times,* April 7, 1957), and the show moved to the Adelphi Theatre for an extended run.) Loewe had prepared a symphonic treatment of the score for piano and orchestra, which he played at the première with the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra in Toronto in August 1947.

Meanwhile Lerner was busy writing *Love Life,* with music by Kurt Weill, which had 252 performances and was selected as one of the best plays of the 1948-49 season. Lerner also wrote the story, screen play, and lyrics for the movies *Royal Wedding* and *Brigadoon* and the story and screen play for *An American in Paris,* for which he won an Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award in 1951.

The Lerner and Loewe team's next effort was to put some Americana to music, in a play about the Gold Rush in California, to show that the hopeful spirit of the Forty-niners still exists. *Paint Your Wagon* opened on Broadway in November 1951 and received mixed notices. Lerner admitted that one of the problems with the show was confusion of style, the scenery and dancing being impressionistic while the music and book were realistic. Closing after 289 performances, the show was rewritten and went on tour, Lerner declaring his belief "in an honest reproduction of life on the musical stage" (*Theatre Arts,* December 1952). He later worked with Arthur Schwartz in preparing it for a Cinerama film production.

Wide World

FREDERICK LOEWE

On March 15, 1956 the musical play *My Fair Lady* opened, and it soon ". . . proved to be a box-office bonanza and one of the best musicals ever produced" (Daniel Blum, *Theatre World, 1955-56*) and was designated outstanding musical of the year by the New York Drama Critics' Circle. It became internationally known, with productions running concurrently in New York, Chicago, London, Mexico City, and touring in the United States and Australia. In eighteen months over 1,600,000 albums at $4.95 each, recorded by the original company, were sold, grossing more than the combined box office receipts in New York and Chicago. The play grossed nearly $12,000,000 in the first two years of its Broadway run (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 15, 1958). Lerner and Loewe (Lowal Corporation) own 30 per cent of the show.

Doctor's orders sent Loewe to Europe for a rest in the spring of 1956, scuttling plans for a musical version of Edna Ferber's *Saratoga Trunk.* Lerner and Loewe began work on a film adaptation of Colette's novel *Gigi* for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The picture, released in May 1958, stars Leslie Caron, Maurice Chevalier and Louis Jourdan. In February 1958 a testimonial dinner in honor of Lerner and Loewe at the Lambs club was so crowded that apologies were made for not holding it in Madison Square Garden.

Alan Jay Lerner is the studious-looking, five-foot seven-inch driving force of the team. He too has a prize fighting past, having lost his left eye in that sport while at Harvard. He sings in a pleasant, true baritone. By his marriage in 1940 to society girl Ruth O'Day Boyd (which ended in divorce in 1947), he has a daughter Susan. He married Marion Bell, a featured singer in *Brigadoon* in 1947. This marriage ended in divorce in 1949. In 1950 he married Milwaukee-born actress Nancy Olson, LERNER, ALAN JAY—*Continued*

who played in the film *Sunset Boulevard* and opposite Tom Ewell in the Broadway play *The Tunnel of Love.* They have two daughters, Liza and Jennifer. Following his divorce in 1957 from Miss Olson, Lerner married, in December 1957, Parisian lawyer Micheline Muselli, by whom he has a son, Michael. Lerner is a Republican and a faithful alumnus of Harvard, for whose 1957-58 fund campaign he wrote the lyrics for two new school songs composed by Leonard Bernstein.

Frederick Loewe is the same height as Lerner, but stockier, and distinguished by that "certain quality of bounce and gaiety peculiar to the Viennese" (New York *Daily News,* February 28, 1958). In 1931 he married Viennese-born Ernestine Zwerleine, daughter of a well-known European architect. She was manager of the Hattie Carnegie fashion enterprises. The Loewes separated legally in 1957. In 1958, before he was to leave with Lerner for Europe to arrange the London opening of *My Fair Lady,* he suffered a severe coronary attack. Lerner cancelled his trip because Loewe's condition was critical. In early March, when Loewe's recovery was assured, Lerner left for London, where Rex Harrison and Julie Andrews are starred in *My Fair Lady* which opened at the Theater Royal, Drury Lane, on April 30, 1958.

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LETOURNEAU, R(OBERT) G(ILMOUR)

(lĕ-tûr'nō) Nov. 30, 1888- Business executive; inventor

Address: b. R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., Longview, Tex.

A businessman whose heavy-equipment company produced more than 70 per cent of all the basic earth-moving machinery used by the armed services in World War II, R. G. LeTourneau turned his attention during the past three years to the manufacture of mechanical "monsters," jungle tree crushers, "snow trains" for the U.S. Army, "mules" for towing ships through the Panama Canal, and offshore drilling platforms. In 1958 he plans to introduce a revolutionary type of earth-moving machine driven by electric wheels powered by Diesel-electric dynamos, which will greatly expedite the building of the new roads authorized by the Federal Highway Act of 1956.

LeTourneau is also prominent in Christian endeavors, serving as a lay preacher of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church. He attributes his spectacular rise in business to his "partnership with God." During the past ten years he has told audiences throughout the world totaling more than 2,000,000 people the story of his application of Christian principles to business. LeTourneau started two huge agricultural missionary stations in Liberia. He established the LeTourneau Foundation in 1935, through which he gives 90 per cent of his personal earnings—besides a portion of his company's stock—to help young people prepare for Christian missionary work (Miami *Herald,* January 11, 1958).

Robert Gilmour LeTourneau was born in Richford, Vermont on November 30, 1888, the son of Caleb T. and Elizabeth (Lorimer) LeTourneau. His father, a farmer, was of French Huguenot ancestry. Two of his sisters were missionaries. He studied in the public grade schools of Duluth, Minnesota and Portland, Oregon, and later took courses in geometry, algebra, and mechanical engineering from the International Correspondence Schools. At the age of fourteen he began earning his living as an iron molder; he then worked as a "grease monkey" in a garage in Stockton, California. On this job he tried out his theory of part-time work, part-time study—a program now featured in LeTourneau plants. He borrowed $4500 to start a garage of his own.

During World War I he learned the electric machinist's trade at the Mare Island Navy Yard in California. Back in Stockton after the war, he took up the repairing of tractors. Immediately tractors and earth-moving machines "stampeded his imagination" (*Rotarian,* March 1944). Until then all scrapers had been riveted, but his welded scraper proved cheaper, lighter, stronger, speedier, and more durable. He built his first plant in Stockton in 1920, and added a power-control unit run by one man which combined loading, hauling, dumping, and spreading, and used rubber-tired wheels on his scrapers.

In 1929 he established at Peoria, Illinois a manufacturing concern, R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., which made heavy-grading equipment. As automobiles created a demand for better roads, LeTourneau was able to provide the tractors, bulldozers, and other earth-moving heavy equipment. By World War II his company was ranked about fifth in the road building business (Caterpillar Tractor Company, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, International Harvester Company, and the Euclid division of the General Motors Corporation were the leaders). LeTourneau provided nearly three-quarters of all earth-moving equipment used by the U.S. armed forces in World War II (*Business Week,* February 2, 1957). These machines helped to build the Burma Road, the Alaska Highway, and the Boulder Dam Highway.

His company manufactured mechanical monsters with such names as "Carry-all" scrapers, angledozers, bulldozers, rooters, pushdozers, and sheep's-foot dozers. Other machines used the inventor's name: Tournapulls, Tournatrailers, and Tournacranes. One of his machines, Tournalayer, can build a four-room concrete house in eighteen hours for $1500 (*American Magazine,* June 1946).

In 1951, LeTourneau sold the bulk of his earth-moving equipment to Westinghouse Air Brake Company in 1953 for $31,000,000. He agreed not to engage in the manufacture or sale of this type of equipment for five years—or until May 1, 1958. Westinghouse took over three LeTourneau plants and set up the LeTourneau-Westinghouse Company at Peoria, Illinois.

LeTourneau started manufacturing other types of equipment, and continued to make electric motors (a small part of his business). But his plants at Longview and at Vicksburg, Mississippi, for example, which had turned out over $75,000,000 worth of equipment each year (according to *Business Week*, February 2, 1957), were not geared to making anything except earth-moving heavy machinery. LeTourneau tried new machinery, chiefly on small contract jobs, and his company produced a "snow train" for the U.S. Army to use in arctic climate, a large stump digger, a landing-craft retriever, and a jungle tree crusher. However, none of these machines proved sufficiently profitable. In 1954 his company was reported to have lost over $5,000,000. In 1955 the loss was $100,000 (*Business Week* February 2, 1957).

In 1955 engineers at LeTourneau developed a revolutionary design for an offshore drilling platform. Nevertheless, despite healthy profits in this and other lines, LeTourneau has expressed eagerness to return to the manufacture of earth-moving machines in which he pioneered.

After May 1, 1958, when his agreement with Westinghouse Air Brake Company expires, he will introduce new earth-moving machines which will have "the ultimate in traction and mobility, will be driven by revolutionary electric wheels, and will be powered by Diesel-electric dynamos similar in principle to those found on modern Diesel locomotives." The equipment will be marketed under the trademark "Ar-Gee," taken from the first two initials of LeTourneau's name. The "electric wheel" system of high-torque motors is geared directly to the inside of each wheel.

R. G. LeTourneau married Mary Evelyn Peterson on August 29, 1917. They had seven children: Louise (Mrs. Gus Dick), Donald and Caleb (deceased), Richard, Roy, Ted, and Ben. LeTourneau is past president of the Christian Business Men's Committee International and the International Gideon Society; an executive committee member of the Laymen Evangelical Association; a member of the board of reference of Wheaton (Illinois) College; a trustee of Gordon College and John Brown University; and a member of the Mt. Herman Association and the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He is president of LeTourneau Technical Institute of Texas; and a director of Texas Casualty Insurance Company, LeTourneau (Australia) Proprietary, Ltd., LeTourneau (Liberia), LeTourneau (Peru), Louise Farming Company, Inc., Toccoa Falls Flying School, and Winona Lake Assembly. He also is the owner of radio station WLET at Toccoa, Georgia.

His professional memberships include those in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Welding Society, and the Society of Military Engineers. He was awarded the honorary Doctor of Mechanical Engineering degree from John Brown University (1939), D.Sc. degree from Stetson University (1942), and LL.D. degree from Mississippi College (1946). He is founder and president of the LeTourneau Foundation, which finances missionary work abroad.

R. G. LETOURNEAU

The multimillionaire industrialist once said: "God is chairman of my board of directors." In 1952 he sent *The Ark of LeTourneau* (a converted Landing Ship, Medium) with twelve technicians who were also missionaries to the Liberian jungles with earth-moving, land-clearing machinery and Bibles (see *Time*, July 28, 1952). LeTourneau has also fostered religious activities in all his plants in the form of religious services at shop meetings, conducted by chaplains. Scholarships are granted to children of employees to Moody Bible Institute and Wheaton College, Illinois.

Don Wharton in "Heaven and Earth Man" (*Rotarian*, March 1944 and *Reader's Digest*, March 1944) describes Bob LeTourneau as "a jovial, stocky six-footer, who works sixteen hours a day. He dashes through his factories on a scooter to save time." He likes to do two things. "One is to design machines," he said, "turn on the power and see them work. The other is to help turn on the power of the Gospel and see it work in people's lives." He flies in his private plane some 240,000 miles each year.

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Who's Who in America, 1958-59

LEVI-TANAI, SARA (lĕ′ vē tä-nī′) Director; composer; choreographer

Address: b. 32 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Israel; h. 9 Tosefta St., Tel Aviv, Israel

As the founder and director of Inbal, Dance Theatre of Israel, one of the world's most unusual dance organizations, Sara Levi-Tanai is realizing a lifetime ambition. Since 1949 Mrs. Levi-Tanai has been working as director, composer, choreographer, and folklorist with a group of young Yemenite Jewish men and women who call their dance company Inbal. Mrs. Levi-Tanai and her group have created dance dramas from the ancient Yemenite tradition and have synthesized Biblical subjects and themes of present-day Israel into their program as well. The company of thirty dancers, singers and musicians was brought to the United States in January 1958 under the auspices of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation and presented by S. Hurok. After a four-week engagement at the Martin Beck Theatre in New York City the troupe appeared in leading cities of the United States. "In her capacity as choreographer," noted Walter Terry, dance critic in the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 7, 1958), "Sara Levi-Tanai has combined heightened folk dance steps with vivid patterns, dramatic gesture and edited ritual to make true ballets." Herbert Whittaker in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* (March 5, 1958) described the program as "exciting . . . joyous . . . an extraordinary amalgam of ancient folk song and dance."

SARA LEVI-TANAI

Sara Levi was born in Jerusalem, Palestine to Haim Levi, a silversmith, and Mrs. Levi. Her parents had emigrated to Palestine from Yemen. Sara was one of twelve children; however, all the others died in early childhood. Her mother died when Sara was six years old. Young Sara received her early education at the Joint Distribution Committee's Orphan Home at Safed and when she was thirteen was transferred to the Hadassah Children's Village of Meier Shfeyah in Hof Ha-Carmel. Subsequently, Sara studied at the Teacher's Seminary in Tel Aviv and was graduated in 1929. While at the seminary she took part in many plays and developed a strong interest in the theatre.

Utilizing her training at the seminary, Sara accepted a post as a kindergarten teacher in Tel Aviv. Later she spent six years teaching children at Kibbutz Ramat Hakoresh in the Sharon Valley. She was married to Israel Tanai in 1935. While at the kibbutz she directed festivals, pageants and plays and became convinced that her career was to be in theatre. She states: "I wanted more than all else to build an Israeli theatre."

In 1949 Sara Levi-Tanai's ambition was realized. The state of Israel had been established in 1948 and Jews from all parts of the world began settling in the infant nation. When the Jewish population of Yemen was flown to Israel in 1949, Mrs. Levi-Tanai conceived the idea of forming a group to create an art form of the wealth of folklore and ritual they brought with them, to be presented for Israeli audiences.

Yemen lies in the southwestern portion of the Arabian peninsula. A small number of Jews had fled to Yemen about 2,000 years ago. They remained there until Israel was established as a nation. While retaining their Jewish cultural heritage they absorbed the Arabian design, art forms and outward coloration, to present an exotic potpourri of tradition and folklore.

When the group of young men and women of Yemenite origin recruited by Sara Levi-Tanai first met in a hall in north Tel Aviv in 1949, none of them had had any training in dancing or acting. Mrs. Levi-Tanai, herself, had had only amateur experience. However, they were seeking a means of expression, and began to sing and dance. They named their company "Inbal" (a Hebrew word meaning the clapper of a bell) since it is the *inbal* which makes music in the silent shell.

One of the obstacles that had to be overcome in the formation of the company was the objections of the parents of the members. Most of the dancers came from religious homes, where the theatre was regarded as sinful. Moreover, the dances had been largely confined to the home or the synagogue, and there were objections to their being performed in public. Mrs. Levi-Tanai managed to overcome the difficulties.

As the company developed its repertoire, it was decided to include Biblical subjects and themes symbolizing the new state of Israel as well as Yemenite sources. What evolved was a program of dance dramas, folk scenes and traditional ceremonies. The group's first performances were at workers' settlements, where they were warmly received. Histadrut, the labor association of Israel, helped to support the Inbal company in its early years.

During a visit to Israel, Jerome Robbins, noted American choreographer, saw some performances by Inbal and became interested in the group. He helped to enlist the sponsorship of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation (then known as the American Fund for Israel Institutions). The foundation sent Anna Sokolow to Israel to help train the group in basic dance techniques.

The first foreign tour of Inbal began in September 1957. Following appearances in the Netherlands and the British Isles (where *The Times* of London called their performance "stirring" and "exotic"), under the joint sponsorship of S. Hurok and the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, the company opened in New York at the Martin Beck Theatre on January 6, 1958. Although originally slated for a three-week engagement in New York, the company extended its stay to four weeks, due to the enthusiastic reception it received.

John Martin in the New York *Times* (January 7, 1958) called Inbal's performance "a rich and rare treat. . . . It is all forthright and simple in spirit, vital, passionate in the true sense of that word, and wonderfully creative." Walter Terry, in the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 7, 1958), commented: "Inbal is more than a repository of the past. It is superb contemporary theatre. Sara Levi-Tanai . . . has accomplished the incredibly difficult task of transforming folk dance . . . into theatrical dance with form, pacing variety and impact."

Dance Magazine (February 1958) noted: "The Yemenites are a wonderfully expressive people. . . . Their dancing is a deeply shared group experience. They do not merely dance together and in time to the music. They seem almost to become one body. And in addition to all this, they have a flair for the dramatic. Their artistic director, Sara Levi-Tanai . . . has welded these qualities into an easy, natural theatre form that reflects a way of life without being in the least didactic about it."

The director composed the music for two of the numbers on the program, "Shabbat Shalom" and "Song of Deborah." She adapted the "Queen of Sheba" as well. Other numbers performed are "Yemenite Wedding," "Leaping Flames," and "In The Footsteps of the Flock." The principal dancers of the troupe include Margalith Oved, Meier Ovadia, Hadassa Bedoch, Dahlia Kubani and Yehuda Cohen. The members of the company supply their own instrumental and vocal accompaniment, playing drums, tambourines, flutes, finger cymbals, and ankle bells.

After Inbal's engagement at the Martin Beck Theatre in New York, the troupe appeared in twelve American and Canadian cities, and made an additional appearance in New York on March 1 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Sara Levi-Tanai was married in 1935 to Israel Tanai. They have two children; Michal and Yaakov. She has black hair and black eyes and is five feet tall and weighs 100 pounds. She received the Elkoni Prize for folk songs, awarded by the city of Tel Aviv in the Engle awards in 1957 and also the Histadrut Prize for Cultural Achievement in 1957. She has written two books of songs and plays for children and two others in collaboration with E. Amiran. She also has composed songs for voice and piano and popular songs which have been very successful in Israel. Walter Terry noted that "although Mrs. Levi-Tanai is not an active dancer, she . . . moves with . . . eloquence of gesture."

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LEWIS, SHARI Jan. 17, 1934- Entertainer
Address: b. c/o National Broadcasting Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. 435 E. 79th St., New York 21

On morning television Shari Lewis—puppeteer, ventriloquist, magician, and singer—holds the attention of two distinct age groups: the young housewives and mothers who enjoy her program *Hi, Mom* on WRCA-TV (Mondays through Fridays) and their wakeful youngsters who can tune in to *Shariland* on WRCA-TV (Saturdays) for an hour of fun, music, and puppetry.

In 1958 she received two Academy of Television Arts and Sciences "Emmy" Awards, for *Hi, Mom* and *Shariland*. (The latter program was terminated on August 16, 1958.)

"Entertaining children on TV poses some mighty big problems," Shari Lewis once remarked, as quoted in *TV Guide* (July 31, 1954). "The programs they watch help set up their behavior patterns, their way of speaking, even their social attitudes. . . . My shows are aimed at children from four to ten. These are the years when a child learns the difference between the real and the unreal." Her fan mail attests to the fact that Shari Lewis herself is considered a very real friend by children. More than one thousand fan letters a day reach her desk from the New York City area alone.

Shari Hurwitz was born in New York City on January 17, 1934. The entertainment arts are a family tradition; her father, Abraham Hurwitz, a professor of child guidance at Yeshiva University, during his off-duty hours used to perform as "Peter Pan, the Magic Man," the New York City Department of Recreation's "official magician." In this capacity he organized numerous Peter Pan Magic Clubs in playgrounds and community centers throughout New York. Shari's mother, Ann Hurwitz, is the music supervisor for the board of education in the Bronx public schools.

Music in general—including violin, voice, and piano—was Shari Lewis's field of concentration at the Music and Art High School in New York, from which she was graduated in 1950. She has also studied drama at Columbia University and the dance at the American School of the Ballet and the Lambertsville Music Circus. For a while she danced in summer stock musicals. Her father saw to it that Shari learned the essentials of magic at the age of four. During World War II Abraham Hurwitz and his daughter did a number of shows for the U.S.O. Shari also tried her hand at puppetry about this time, and later on, in 1951 at the age of seventeen,

SHARI LEWIS

she added ventriloquism to her accomplishments. This last skill was acquired under her father's supervision while she was convalescing in a hospital from a broken ankle. Success came early to Shari: in 1951 *Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts* program gave her a prize for a puppet specialty act she did on one of its TV broadcasts.

Her prowess as a ventriloquist opened many doors for Shari about this time, especially for work on commercials. "I've imitated chickens, dogs, cats, airplanes, little girls, boys, babies, winds, a few hundred housewives and everything else you can think of," she recalls (New York *Herald Tribune TV and Radio Magazine,* January 6, 1957). Producers and agents made use of her versatility and found they could save money by paying one woman to simulate any number of voices. Shari Lewis also appeared during these early days of her career on Pinky Lee's show on NBC, Du Mont's *Wonderama,* and on two ABC programs, *Look to Win* and *Tinker's Toy Show.*

In 1953 Shari Lewis signed a contract to do her own television show *Facts 'n Fun* on WRCA-TV. For this assignment and for such shows as *Kartoon Klub* and *Shari and Her Friends,* she wrote her own songs, lyrics, and dialogue. *Kartoon Klub* alone, entailing five half-hour shows a week, moved Shari Lewis to comment with a certain rueful humor about the groundwork she did: "It doesn't take all my time—just seventeen to twenty hours a day, seven or eight days a week" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 21, 1954). *Kartoon Klub* was described by Shari Lewis as "a compromise between fairy tales and outer space plus public service with emphasis on all aspects of happy living." A typical performance of *Kartoon Klub* would open with Shari, as the mayoress of the fairy tale town of Kartoonia, and Taffy Twink, a girl puppet, presumably Shari's seven-year-old sister, getting together with about twenty-five New York school children. In addition to Taffy Twink, there would also appear Randy Rocket, a space cadet of sorts, and Pip Squeak, a rubber-faced monkey who never spoke. Following a sprightly dialogue between Taffy and Randy, an animated cartoon might be run off, Shari Lewis would do a magic trick or two, and the children assembled around the television screens would be invited to join in on an "action song," which gave them an opportunity to dance and sing to music provided by Shari.

"Children are more fun than monkeys and more predictable," Shari Lewis once said of her "live" audience on this program. Speaking of the variety of the show, she explained, "Children must have excitement, tension, and someone they can love. . . . In place of tension—produced on too many children's shows by their not knowing whether the person they love will tumble through space or be shot with an X-ray gun—we have magic. And then, of course, we have education through entertainment or, to use my father's phrase, learning through laughter" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 21, 1954).

Of *Hi, Mom,* John Crosby in the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 16, 1957) wrote that Shari Lewis "is altogether too good for your pre-school children and should have a show aimed at older children like, say, me." He called this program "a delight" and praised it as "a solid, useful, and entertaining hour," but he complained about the unsuitability of the title *Hi, Mom.* The program contains a certain amount of diversion for older children; it also won the Mennen Award "for its authoritative advice on baby care." All kinds of worthwhile tips and hints on child care and cooking are offered to young mothers during the hour's run.

Shariland, Shari Lewis's Saturday morning program, is primarily a puppet show on which she brings to life such individuals as Lamb Chop, a lamb; Charley Horse, a nag; and Wing Ding, a bird. All these creatures are hand puppets manipulated and articulated by Shari. A New York *World-Telegram and Sun* reporter called them "the most alive and intriguing puppets you ever saw. . . . Each character has a definite personality of his own. . . . They are her own conceptions, made of jersey cloth, sponge rubber, and other ingredients by an amazingly clever friend of Shari's who is also a hat designer" (May 11, 1957).

The songs and music for *Shariland* are written by the composer Lan O'Kun. Shari is a capable rhymester in her own right and for her TV shows has translated almost all of the children's classics into verse, using her own jingles. For a week during December 1957 she appeared on WRCA-TV's *Today.* As a ventriloquist she is in constant demand for radio and TV commercials, and the New York City board of education endorses her for guest appearances at various clubs and societies.

Her first husband was Stan Lewis. In 1958 she was married to Jeremy Tarcher, a television producer. Their apartment is crammed with dolls, gag files, song files, and costumes. Red-haired, brown-eyed Shari Lewis is five feet tall and weighs 97 pounds; she is "all eyes and mouth and charm and talent," according to John Crosby. Puppets and dancing are her hobbies, and she takes her joyous TV programs seriously. "If I combine humor and teaching, learning and laughter, I know I'm on the right track," she believes (*TV Guide,* July 31, 1954).

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LIGHTNER, MILTON C(LARKSON)

Apr. 11, 1890- Organization official; manufacturing executive

Address: b. c/o National Association of Manufacturers, 2 E. 48th St., New York 17; c/o Singer Manufacturing Co., Singer Bldg., 149 Broadway, New York; h. 300 Murray Ave., Ridgewood, N.J.

The 1958 president of the National Association of Manufacturers, whose 21,000-member firms represent about 85 per cent of the manufacturing output of the United States, is Milton C. Lightner. He was elected in December 1957 to succeed Ernest G. Swigert for a one-year term.

Lightner, a lawyer, became in 1927 a vice-president of the Singer Manufacturing Company, makers of sewing machines, and helped to extend its world-wide operations. He succeeded to its presidency in 1949. Since January 1958 he has been chairman of its board.

Born to Edwin N. L. and Jane (Cass) Lightner on April 11, 1890, Milton Clarkson Lightner is a native of Detroit, Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he was active in the debating society, and was graduated in 1910. Receiving the LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1913, he worked for the New York law office of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. Having joined the New York National Guard in 1914, Lightner was ordered to the Mexican border when Pancho Villa raided New Mexico in 1916.

In March 1917, after release from military service, Lightner was employed by another New York law firm, Ver Planck & Prince. He returned to military life during World War I as a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, superintending overseas shipments of subsistence supplies.

Demobilized with the rank of captain, Lightner rejoined Ver Planck & Prince and in 1924 was made a partner in the firm, which became Ver Planck, Prince, Burlingame & Lightner. Among the firm's clients was the Singer Manufacturing Company, originally founded in 1851 as I. M. Singer and Company. (Isaac Merritt Singer had developed in 1850 a sewing machine, features of which supplemented the original model invented by Elias Howe, Jr. four years earlier.)

Impressed by Lightner's abilities, Sir Douglas Alexander, the British-born head of the Singer Manufacturing Company, induced the young lawyer to accept, in March 1927, the vice-presidency of the Singer Sewing Machine Company (New Jersey), a sales subsidiary. Lightner became in addition a vice-president and director of the Singer Manufacturing Company in 1928. For the next twenty years Sir Douglas and Lightner "worked in double harness, Sir Douglas concentrating on foreign, Lightner on domestic operations" (John Kobler, *Saturday Evening Post,* July 28, 1951).

MILTON C. LIGHTNER

The Singer enterprise had pioneered in installment selling and instructed purchasers in the operation of sewing machines. In 1929 Lightner urged the offering of advanced courses in sewing through the Singer Sewing Centers. These increased in number from 600 in 1945 to 1200 in 1951, and in the latter year were serving "more than 400,000 housewives and teen-agers." To the original Singer textbook, *Machine Sewing,* was added *The Singer Sewing Book* by Mary Brooks Picken (see *C.B.,* December 1954).

After the death of Sir Douglas in May 1949, Lightner was elected to succeed him as president, on June 2, of both the Singer Manufacturing Company and the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He was immediately called upon to cope with a three-month-old strike at the Singer plants in Elizabeth, New Jersey and Bridgeport, Connecticut. In October the strikers "capitulated" and received "no major concession which the company had not offered them at the start" (*Saturday Evening Post*).

Lightner then turned his attention to the problem of foreign sales curtailed by exchange restrictions and other causes. On the "domestic front" the high cost of manufactured clothing brought a "renaissance" in home sewing. At present, Singer's products include a complete line of industrial and domestic sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, fans, other electrical appliances, electric bonding machines for use on plastic materials, and electric motors. It employs some 85,000 persons.

(Continued next page)

The company owns lumber properties in Canada and the South; has large interests in the Singer Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Scotland and in International Securities Company, which operates "almost entirely through wholly-owned subsidiaries in Great Britain, Continental Europe, South America, and South Africa" (*Annual Report, 1956*). Consolidated net sales, excluding major foreign affiliates, in 1957 amounted to $358,602,505.

For three years Lightner was a state director of the National Association of Manufacturers and was also on economic advisory and international relations committees. He was elected national vice-president of NAM in December 1956, and in 1957 served on the executive committee and the membership development and public relations advisory committees.

On December 5, 1957, during the NAM's sixty-second annual Congress of American Industry in New York City, Lightner was elected president for 1958, succeeding Ernest G. Swigert (see *C.B.*, October 1957). (One day earlier he had been elected to the newly created post of chairman of the board of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and has been succeeded as president by Donald P. Kircher).

Accepting the presidency of the NAM. Lightner based his speech "on a new NAM oath in which he vowed to seek to 'promote a healthy economy.'" He also warned that "to be militarily strong, to give proper aid to our allies . . . we must have a strong economy here at home" (*Time,* December 16, 1957).

On April 9, 1958 he suggested a four-point program to "spur economic growth." He recommended immediate reform of Federal tax rates, greater Government efficiency, avoidance by labor of inflationary wage demands, and new ideas, products, processes, and sales efforts by industry. A month earlier (March) he had criticized the Eisenhower Administration's labor legislation program as not adequately curbing union labor leaders and not applying antitrust principles against unions.

The NAM lobbied against the Ives-Kennedy labor reform bill (New York *Times,* July 8, 1958). In June 1958 it was approved by the Senate but two months later was defeated in the House. Other proposed legislation opposed by the NAM in 1958 included the Administration bill to increase social security benefits which was enacted and a bill to require companies to give advance notice of mergers.

A resident of Ridgewood, New Jersey for about forty years, Milton Lightner has been active in community affairs. He has served on the town's zoning and planning boards, as a vestryman and warden of St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church, as chairman of the local YMCA, and as a delegate to the New Jersey constitutional convention of 1947. In politics he is a Republican.

He married the former Margaret Dickey Griffin on August 16, 1917. They have one son, Milton Cass Lightner, and three daughters, Mrs. William C. Billings, Mrs. Donald Meads, and Mrs. William G. Paxton.

Milton C. Lightner is a "brown-eyed, six-footer," observed the New York *Times.* "His speech is deliberate and easygoing; he tries for a bit of humor." He enjoys fishing for black bass in Canada, and an occasional game of golf; but his chief hobby is gardening.

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LIMA, SIGRID DE *See* de Lima, Sigrid

LOEWE, FREDERICK *See* Lerner, Alan Jay and Loewe, Frederick

LONG, BRECKINRIDGE May 16, 1881-Sept. 26, 1958 Former U.S. Government official; Assistant Secretary of State (1940-1944); lawyer; prominent in Democratic party. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 S 27 '58

LORD HOME *See* Home, Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, 14th Earl of

LOVELESS, HERSCHEL C(ELLEL)

May 5, 1911- Governor of Iowa

Address: b. State House, Des Moines, Ia; h. 2900 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

Discontent with high state taxes and Federal agricultural policies, the voters of strongly Republican Iowa elected their first Democratic Governor, Herschel C. Loveless, in eighteen years. Loveless took office in January 1957 for a two-year term, after having been mayor of the city of Ottumwa from 1949 to 1952, owner-manager of a municipal equipment supply company, foreman of bridge-building projects, and a railroad worker.

Herschel Cellel Loveless, the son of David H. and Ethel (Beaver) Loveless, was born on May 5, 1911 at Hedrick, Iowa, a small town on one of the branch lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Rail Road Company, for which he went to work in 1927, at the age of sixteen. His formal education ended with his graduation from high school. Employed by the railroad from 1927 to 1939, by the John Morrell Company at Ottumwa, Iowa for the five years beginning in 1939, and again by the railroad for a few years, Loveless gained practical engineering experience as foreman of bridge-construction workers, and attained membership in the Iowa Engineering Society. He entered public service as superintendent of streets for the city of Ottumwa in 1947. Two years later (1949) Loveless became the mayor of Ottumwa, a municipality with a population of approximately 34,000. He was re-elected to a second two-year term in 1950.

Iowa had elected only five Democrats to the governorship since attaining statehood in 1846, and none since the 1930's. In 1952, when Loveless made his first bid for that office, the incumbent Republican, William S. Beardsley (see *C.B.,* June 1950), was nearing the end of an "efficient" second administration in which the state not only "stored up a $30,000,000 reserve fund" but had made "marked improvements in schools and institutions," while "carrying on a $70,000,000 annual road improvement program" (*Time,* October 6, 1952).

Mayor Loveless, who won in his party's primary over former Congressman Otha D. Wearin, in the gubernatorial campaign attacked the Iowa law under which liquor could be "sold legally only in state-operated . . . package stores" and could not be sold "by the drink." Governor Beardsley had won easily in 1948 and 1950, but by 1952 he was more severely attacked by the Democrats (New York *Times,* November 5, 1952). In the gubernatorial race. Loveless was defeated by Beardsley whose plurality was 43,862. (Eisenhower won the state by a majority of 358,393.)

On completing his second mayoral term at the beginning of 1953, Loveless became the owner-manager of the Municipal Equipment Company. In 1954 "he was snowed under in a race for an Iowa Congressional seat" (New York *Times,* November 8, 1956); but in 1956 he was again a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the governorship, and defeated Lawrence Plummer in the June primary.

The Republicans renominated the incumbent Governor, Leo A. Hoegh (see *C.B.,* July 1956), who had succeeded Beardsley in 1955. Under Hoegh's administration, state aid to education was increased and highway construction programs were undertaken. This necessitated a record budget and higher taxes. Hoegh also rigidly enforced the liquor law.

With the support of organized labor and former President Harry S. Truman, Loveless toured the state and emphasized that "the cost of state government when income is on the decline is the No. 1 problem in Iowa. . . . Do you want 'high-tax Hoegh' back in the state capitol?" After his election in November by 612,340 to 585,517 votes, Loveless analyzed the reasons for his victory in an interview published in the *U.S. News & World Report* (November 16, 1956). Among the factors contributing to his triumph were that Iowans are "thinking more in terms of a two-party system;" increased industrialization had altered the political picture; and dissatisfaction on the part of farmers had become widespread.

His election was in good measure personal, for no other Democrat was elected to office in the state administration, and Loveless has to deal with a state Senate consisting of forty Republicans to ten Democrats, and a House with thirty-seven Democrats to seventy-one Republicans. (Eisenhower had carried the state by 226,918 votes.)

Wide World

HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS

In his inaugural address, Governor Loveless asked for a "restudy" of Iowa's "stringent liquor regulations" (*Time,* January 28, 1957) and also "urged the legislature to give effect to a series of recommendations of a little Hoover commission [made] . . . several years ago" (*State Government,* March, 1957). The proposals included establishment of a department of public welfare with a single commissioner appointed by the Governor and creation of a department of conservation and natural resources. Loveless further called for a department of civil service and improved personnel recruitment and administration.

Prior to delivering his formal budget message, the Governor recommended as a fiscal measure a "temporary additional ½ or 1 per cent sales tax and use tax in effect be permitted to expire." In the 1957 session the legislature "provided for a continuing research committee of three senators and three representatives," increased the compensation for assemblymen and senators to $30 a day during regular and special sessions, and appropriated $14,600,000 a year for general state aid to schools, as well as $3,000,000 to aid school transportation. It also "adopted an act requiring reorganization of schools into districts maintaining twelve grades by July 1, 1962," and established a mental health reserve fund (*State Government,* July 1957).

In August 1957 Governor Loveless said that he "expects the leading Democratic Presidential candidates" in 1960 "to come from the party's twenty-nine Governors." He warned that "the United States is in the process of becoming a nation of corporate farms," and urged farmers "to expand their operations" into the packaging and processing of foods.

Stating that the American farmer has become too efficient for his own good, the Iowa governor estimated the country's farm population at 10,000,000 less than in 1920, and noted that he

LOVELESS, HERSCHEL C.—*Continued*

expected the shrinkage to continue. "Assuming a 60 per cent increase in demand by 1975 and rapid technological progress," he was quoted as saying, "only 5,000,000 farm workers will be required." Furthermore, he explained, "today an initial capital outlay of $32,000 . . . is necessary to start an average 160-acre farm" (Los Angeles *Times*, August 14, 1957).

Governor Loveless has been described as "a short, stocky, energetic man," who is a "do-it-yourself fan with a yen for rebuilding old houses." Herschel C. Loveless and Amelia R. Howard were married on October 1, 1933 and have two children, Alan and Sandi. Their father is a member-at-large of the executive council of the Boy Scouts of America and a director of the Southern Iowa Council, and has been a scoutmaster. He is also a Lion, Elk, and Eagle.

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LUMLEY, (LAWRENCE) ROGER *See* Scarbrough, (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, 11th Earl of

LUNS, JOSEPH M(ARIE) A(NTOINE) H(UBERT) Aug. 28, 1911- Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs

Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Plein 23, The Hague, the Netherlands

"The slowly but steadily advancing unity of Europe," declared Dr. Joseph M. A. H. Luns, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, "is the most promising guarantee for the realization of our ideals of one world." Appointed to this office in October 1956, he had shared responsibility during the four preceding years as Minister without Portfolio with Foreign Minister J. W. Beyen. Dr. Luns is also the chief of the Netherlands delegation to the United Nations and he was one of the principal authors of the Euratom agreement signed by six West European nations on March 25, 1957. He has been a career foreign service officer since 1938.

Joseph Marie Antoine Hubert Luns was born to Hubert Marie and Henriette (Louvrier de la Sauvinière) Luns at Rotterdam in the Netherlands on August 28, 1911. When Joseph was seven years old, his father, a portrait and figure painter, art teacher and subsequently director of a museum, moved to Amsterdam. The boy, who was reared a Roman Catholic, attended St. Ignatius College, a classical high school in that city, and also the Institut St. Louis at Brussels, Belgium. For five years he studied law, first at the University of Leiden and then at the University of Amsterdam, where he received his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree in 1937. In 1937-38, prior to joining his country's foreign service, he also took courses in political and economic science at the London School of Economics and a further course at the German Institute for Foreigners in the University of Berlin. After beginning his diplomatic career as an attaché at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at The Hague in September 1938, Luns was transferred in the same grade in January 1940 to the Netherlands Legation at Berne, Switzerland and was serving there when in the following spring his country was occupied by the Germans.

A Netherlands government-in-exile was set up in London, and in March 1941 Luns was moved to the Legation at Lisbon, Portugal. He was advanced to second secretary in March 1942 and became the representative in the Portuguese capital of the Netherlands Red Cross. In November 1943 Luns took up the duties of second secretary of the Embassy at London; from June to August 1944 he was back at Lisbon as chargé d'affaires; and in August 1945 he returned to the Embassy at London, where he was advanced to first secretary. He also served on the Intergovernmental Committee of Refugees. Promoted to the rank of counselor, he was appointed in September 1949 to the Netherlands permanent delegation to the United Nations in New York City and served as such through 1951.

About 38.5 per cent of the population of the Netherlands is Roman Catholic, with a majority of voters of that faith finding political expression through the Katholieke Volkspartij (Catholic People's party), which favors "middle-of-the-road social policy" and "in foreign policy favors U.N. and Western cooperation" (*Political Handbook of the World*, 1956). In the general election on June 25, 1952 the Catholic People's party and the Labor party of Prime Minister Willem Drees were exactly tied in strength in both chambers of the States General (parliament). Drees, however, was able to attract some additional support from minority parties, and late in August took office as Premier for the third time and on September 1 named a sixteen-member coalition Cabinet. The Catholics had wanted the Ministry of Economics, but agreed to a compromise whereby Dr. Luns became nominally a Minister without Portfolio but actually a joint Foreign Minister with J. W. Beyen (see *C.B.*, February 1953). They would, Drees announced, "exercise joint responsibility" while dividing their duties "on a functional basis." Beyen and Luns proved "congenial" and the unprecedented arrangement worked out well, with Beyen having "charge of all multilateral European affairs . . . with the exception of Benelux, the customs union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg." Benelux became the responsibility of Dr. Luns, who handled also "all international affairs outside Europe, including the United Nations, and all agreements on such matters as airlines, the Rhine and shipping" (New York *Times*, March 8, 1953). "We even sign treaties together," Dr. Luns said, adding that there had been "no difficulties about protocol."

As chief of the Netherlands delegation, Dr. Luns on November 10, 1952 spoke to the U.N. General Assembly on the "serious imbalance of forces" threatening the "free world," and deplored the "attitude so far taken" by the Soviet Union in the Disarmament Commission. In the following March, after Communist rejection of an armistice in Korea, he warned that the United Nations must "reaffirm . . . unflinching determination to remain strong and united in a just cause." In May 1954, at the Geneva conference on Korea, Dr. Luns stated that "the reason my country is represented here is . . . to maintain the principle of collective security." He supported in September of the same year the U.S. proposal to the U.N. that a new international agency be created to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. "It is our duty to pool our efforts," Dr. Luns said.

Addressing the U.N. in the fall of 1955, Dr. Luns declared that "it is of vital importance that . . . the United States and the Soviet Union should seek a *rapprochement*," while being "fully aware of the significance of other groups of nations" in respect to promoting the chances of peace. He spoke of the Conference of Asian and African Nations at Bandung as "an impressive manifestation of the political awareness of many countries." He cited discussions in Brussels "with a view to achieving the integration in supranational communities of new sectors of economic life" and the decision of "the governments of the three countries constituting Benelux . . . to establish a joint parliamentary body which will deal with a number of problems resulting from the union between the three countries."

Dr. Luns was early confronted with the problem of West (Dutch) New Guinea in relation to the Republic of Indonesia, to which all other parts of the former Dutch East Indies had been transferred on December 27, 1949. The republic, then a partner in a Netherlands-Indonesia Union headed by Queen Juliana, became the sixtieth member of the United Nations on September 29, 1950. Indonesia disputed the claim of the Netherlands to continued sovereignty over West New Guinea, and in May 1953 Luns protested reported infiltrations by armed Indonesians. Luns and the Indonesian Foreign Minister signed a protocol in 1954 whereby the Netherlands-Indonesia Union was dissolved; but while an amicable agreement was reached on many other points of dispute the status of New Guinea was not even discussed, because (in the words of Dr. Luns) "there exists on this point a difference of opinion that cannot be bridged." A week later President Soekarno of Indonesia announced that the dispute had been submitted to United Nations, which urged a resumption of negotiations and in September 1955 voted a full Assembly debate; but the difference of opinion has continued. In protest against continued Dutch control of West New Guinea, several Dutch companies in Indonesia were seized by their employees in December 1957. This brought warnings against such acts by the Indonesian government.

Subsequently, Luns charged that the Indonesian government had expelled 40,000 Dutchmen and expropriated $1.2 billion of their holdings (New York *Times,* September 27, 1958).

On October 11, 1956, four months after another Netherlands general election which found the Labor and Catholic parties virtually tied in strength, Premier Willem Drees announced a new Cabinet, with Dr. Luns as sole Minister of Foreign Affairs. As such Dr. Luns was a leading participant in the Euratom negotiations by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg which resulted at Rome on March 25, 1957 in the signature of two treaties, one providing for "a common European market, in which goods and persons will ultimately move unrestricted by tariffs and other barriers," and one creating a European atomic pool.

Netherlands Inf. Service

JOSEPH M. A. H. LUNS

Returning to the United States in September for the United Nations meetings, Dr. Luns was critical of the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine as containing "too many uncertainties." Addressing a joint meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of Belgium and the Netherlands, he expressed the belief that "on balance the European Economic Community will be more trade-creating than trade-diverting" (New York *Times,* September 19, 1957).

The "six-foot-plus" Dr. Luns and the Baroness Elisabeth Cornelia van Heemstra were married in 1939 and have one son, Hubert, and one daughter, Cornelia Sophie. Dr. Luns is the author of various works on the Royal Netherlands Navy. He has a large number of decorations including those of officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau (the Netherlands), and the Military Order of Christ (Portugal), knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Southern Cross of Brazil.

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LUNT, STORER B(OARDMAN) July 8, 1897- Publisher

Address: b. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 55 Fifth Ave., New York 3; h. Grosvenor Hotel, 35 5th Ave., New York 3

"As publishers we fail if we do not encourage the kind of product which reflects a deep personal experience in contemporary life," Storer B. Lunt, chairman of the board of W. W. Norton & Company, once said. "In this confused and terribly complicated world there is a crying need for companionship and understanding. A voluntary meeting of minds is essential and the most rewarding of all human experiences." "I like to think of that Yankee farmer to whom Emerson had loaned his copy of Plato's *Republic*. In returning the book to Mr. Emerson he said, 'You know, that man has a great number of my ideas.' I need hardly remind you that Mr. Emerson's farmer dwells in every community in the land."

STORER B. LUNT

Lunt has been associated with W. W. Norton & Company for almost thirty years, as sales manager, vice-president, and president (1946-58), and in 1958 chairman of the board. Currently he is also a member of the governing board of the Yale University Press in New Haven, Connecticut.

Storer Boardman Lunt, the son of Frank Dudley and Alice (Storer) Lunt, was born in Portland, Maine on July 8, 1897. He entered Phillips Andover Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1917. During World War I he served in the field artillery of the United States Army from 1918 to 1919 and was mustered out with the rank of second lieutenant.

At Yale College he majored in English literature and was granted the A.B. degree in 1921. He also studied at Cambridge University in Cambridge, England from 1924 to 1925. In the choice of his lifework, Lunt was influenced by his aunt, Anne Carroll Moore, librarian and author. In 1925 he became a salesman for the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page & Company in New York.

Joining W. W. Norton & Company in 1930, he was named sales manager and subsequently vice-president. In 1946 he became president after the death of the founder of the firm, Warder Norton. The publishing company has doubled in size since World War II. In 1958 Lunt became chairman of the board.

W. W. Norton & Company was founded in 1923 to publish, according to the firm's slogan, "Books That Live." The first lists of publications emphasized philosophy and psychology. Early Norton authors included John Dewey, Bertrand Russell, Harry A. Overstreet, Everett Dean Martin, Thomas Hunt Morgan, and Lillian Gilbreth. A list of books on music was soon launched, and later included Paul Henry Lang's *Music in Western Civilization* (1941). Norton is also well known as publishers of books on psychiatry including works by Sigmund Freud, Karen Horney, Harry Stack Sullivan, and Otto Fenichel.

The firm was slow to publish fiction and even now seldom has more than three or four novels on any season's list. Among its authors are Henry Handel Richardson, Igor Gouzenko, and Gerald Brace. The backbone of the Norton list, however, is general nonfiction, including the works of Lancelot T. Hogben, José Ortega y Gasset, Gordon S. Seagrave, Barbara Ward and Edith Hamilton. The company has also expanded into the college field.

At the seventy-fifth anniversary meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago in 1951, Lunt gave an address, "The Heritage of the Printed Word," part of which was published in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (August 18, 1951). At one point, he said: "I hold that we are blessed and fortunate in our heritage of the printed word through the literature of England. With the exception of the literature of ancient Greece, there is no body of writing comparable to the heritage of English literature shaped over a thousand years; and it is from this that our contemporary writings stem."

He continued: "And with her literature England has also given us humor. What other nations besides England and ourselves have been able to laugh their way through their wars? Where else can we turn for a Shakespeare or a Gilbert and Sullivan or a George Bernard Shaw? Or in our times, for a James Thurber, an E. B. White, or an Ogden Nash? Consider the impact of English literature on the world. Ponder the glory and wonder of the English Bible with a translation that has never been equalled in any other language."

Lunt noted that England's history and the history of her literature have been of infinite variety. "In recent years," he said, "her Empire may have whittled down, but the flowering of English literature is still the intellectual and moral empire of the world. Both literature and humor England has given to us, and along with our religion it is the best heritage we have. And we must not let it down."

At the ALA meeting Lunt commented on the common enterprise in which librarians and publishers are concerned: "On the one hand there is the solitary reader, the curious mind who wants something from a book—information, confirmation, realization, or release. On the other hand there is the solitary writer who creates the means to an answer (perhaps *the* answer) for that man, woman or child. The natural fusion of these two minds is the prime point and purpose of the printed word. All else is secondary. The wider reading of books is the only ultimate real purpose of our joint labors. . . ."

Lunt has written various articles for numerous publishing trade journals. He is a past director of the American Book Publishers Council, Inc., and is American representative of the publishing industry to the International Publishers' Association and a member of the United States National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Currently Lunt is a member of the governing board of the Yale University Press, which was established in 1908 largely through the efforts of George Parmly Day, the brother of Clarence Day, Jr., author of *Life with Father*. In its fifty years of existence, the Yale University Press has published some 2500 books.

Among Lunt's organization and club memberships are the Angler's Club, Players, Century Association, Yale Club of New York, and the Club of Odd Volumes. Lunt has blue eyes and graying hair; he is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 172 pounds. His religion is Protestant Episcopal and his political affiliation is with the Democratic party. For recreation he enjoys hunting and fishing.

"Statesmen and politicians disappear," Lunt once said. "Wars come and go. And when the breath is stilled and the smoke of battle has disappeared over the horizon, there remains the constant and unbroken flow of the printed word and the books that record the history, the philosophy, and the moral values of the world. There is no question—books are the silent and imperishable springs of the eternal truths and of the best in man and his recorded thinking."

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MCCARDELL, CLAIRE May 24, 1905-Mar. 22, 1958 Fashion designer; leader in American fashion industry. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Mr 23 '58

MCCLINTON, MRS. HAROLD L. *See* McClinton, Katharine Morrison

MCCLINTON, KATHARINE MORRISON Jan. 23, 1899- Writer

Address: h. 450 E. 63d St., New York 21; 2280 Cahuilla Hills Dr., Palm Springs, Calif.

"There is little information on how to build a beautiful church in the terms of today's living. Yet the church speaks in buildings as well as sermons," Mrs. Katharine Morrison McClinton stated in *The Changing Church; Its Architecture, Art, and Decoration* (1957). Having discovered that one in every four new churches being built in the current nation-wide church construction boom is of modern rather than traditional design, Mrs. McClinton has offered this profusely illustrated volume as an aid to the clergy, building committees, and architects, with the purpose of "improving the taste and creating a demand for better design." The book is her tenth in a writing career encompassing nearly thirty years in the fields of interior decoration, furniture, and antiques. Mrs. McClinton has also lectured on interior decoration and art and has written numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

Katharine Morrison was born in San Francisco, California on January 23, 1899. Her father, Robert Morrison, was a banker who had emigrated from Scotland, and her mother, the former Leila Salisbury Perry, a native Californian, was an artist. Katharine attended high school in Winters, California, graduating in 1917, and entered Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. Her major subjects were English and art, and she earned her B.A. degree in 1921. At college she joined Alpha Phi national sorority. Miss Morrison obtained her M.A. degree in art in 1922 at Columbia University. After a tour of Europe, she began her career as an interior decorator for W. & J. Sloane.

From 1925 to 1931 she was lecturer in art and interior decoration at the University of California extension division. Her first book, *An Outline of Period Furniture* (Putnam, 1929), provided a survey of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Gothic, Italian and Spanish Renaissance, English, and American furniture. The New York *Herald Tribune Books* (October 20, 1929) commented that "the best that can be said is that the book might inspire the curious to go farther and learn more." Other critics were more appreciative, the *New Statesman* (July 20, 1929) noting, for example, that "this beautifully printed and illustrated book has unusual merit."

A second volume, *Modern French Decoration* (Putnam), followed in 1930. In the same year she became art columnist for the San Diego *Sun*, a post she held for three years. She was married to Harold Leander McClinton, a New York advertising executive, on October 25, 1935.

For the California Pacific International Exposition (1935-36), held in San Diego, Mrs. McClinton decorated the woman's building, was flower arrangements chairman for the building, and was official lecturer for the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery. She was on the gallery's board from 1930 to 1935. As early as 1930, she began to contribute articles to magazines, and during 1938 and 1939 she was a member of the editorial staff of *McCall's*. Since 1945 she has written

Bradford Bachrach

KATHARINE MORRISON MCCLINTON

pieces on antiques for newspapers and national magazines. These articles, many of them dealing with the interests of amateur hobbyist with limited funds, have covered the antiques field all the way from mechanical banks (*McCall's,* May 1953) to chinaware advertisements in old newspapers (*American Collector,* August 1946).

In 1944 her third book, *Flower Arrangement in the Church* (Morehouse), was published, followed by *A Handbook of Popular Antiques* (Random House, 1945), *American Glass* (World Publishing, 1950), *Antique Collecting for Everyone* (McGraw, 1951), *Good Housekeeping in the Church* (Morehouse, 1951; with Isabel Wright Squier), *Antique Collecting* (Fawcett, 1952) and *Loaves and Fishes; Menus and Recipes for Friday and Lent* (Morehouse, 1955; with her daughter, Julianna). One user remarked that the last-named book should have been called "How to Enjoy Lent."

The Changing Church (Morehouse, 1957) is "not only unique but complete," according to Nash Burger, writing in the Protestant Episcopal church magazine *Living Church* (August 18, 1957). He added that the author, like the book, "is a stimulating blend of fact and theory, of realism and imagination." In her book Mrs. McClinton points out that 90 per cent of the churches in this country have been recently engaged in some sort of physical expansion, so that "unless guide lines are made for the clergy, architects, and people, we will have new churches with no more taste and inspiration than the old ones that we are replacing."

In an effort to provide such a guide, she has written what Burger refers to as "a sort of magnum opus." There are chapters on church architecture, decoration, floor coverings, furniture, lighting, decorative textiles, the organ, the minister's study, the social center, and the church school.

The book emphasizes the use of stainless steel, aluminum, glass, plastic, and tile, and such designs as the parabola or free-form construction. The author discusses the use of new concepts in art as applied to stained-glass windows, religious sculpture, and murals. "The living church must build in the spirit of the age and in a contemporary architecture," she asserts. "In the church we expect perfection. There should be no second best."

In *Antique Collecting for Everyone,* Mrs. McClinton had told readers that "the collector who arms himself with an appreciation of artistic values will never be cheated . . . beauty is not a thing of antiquity, but a living element." Topics covered in the book include Mocha ware; popular nineteenth century pottery; children's mugs; American stoneware pots and jars; American Tobies; English and American trivets and sadiron holders; brass, iron and copper cooking utensils; American woodenware; Bristol and other European and American opaque white and colored glass; and paintings on velvet. In *The Changing Church* she wrote: "A church should . . . express awe and wonder . . . stir the imagination. Religion is partly an emotional experience and a church needs to stir the emotions. Architecture alone can be made emotional, but it is aided by beauty of color, by music, and even by good oratory." The book, commented the Reverend Edward N. West, canon sacrist of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, "touches on every essential, including the kitchen sink—and how rightly!" Mrs. McClinton "has done a great service to the clergy."

Mrs. McClinton was county chairman of art for the Women's Federated Clubs in the San Diego area in 1929. She has shown her paintings at the Southern California Art Association annual show, San Francisco Art Association's fifty-fourth annual exposition, Faulkner Memorial Art Gallery in Santa Barbara, Santa Monica Art Association, Pasadena Art Institute, and California State Fair. In 1957 she became a patron member of the National Sculpture Society.

Mrs. McClinton spends half the year in Palm Springs, California and the other half in New York City. By her first marriage, to Richard F. Kahle, she has a daughter, Julianna Morrison Kahle (Mrs. William Vernon Ashley 2d); and by her second marriage, to Harold L. McClinton, she has a son, Lieutenant Robert Brock McClinton. Katharine Morrison McClinton has brown eyes and brown hair, is five feet three and one-half inches tall, and weighs 125 pounds. Her hobbies are reading biography, painting, and gardening. An Episcopalian, she is on the woman's auxiliary board of St. Barnabas Hospital for Chronic Diseases and a member of the altar guild of the Church of the Heavenly Rest and of the guild, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, all in New York.

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MCCOBB, PAUL (WINTHROP) 1917-
Designer

Address: b. c/o Paul McCobb Design Associates, 139 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. 4 E. 74th St., New York 21

The name Paul McCobb has become synonymous with some of the finest examples of contemporary furniture design. He has introduced "elegant, low-priced furniture distinguished for its sleek simplicity" as well as fabrics, wallpapers, lamps and storage units. In 1950 a McCobb line of furniture known as the Planner Group was bought by 250 stores throughout the United States. In 1957 Bloomingdale's in New York City established a Paul McCobb shop on its fifth floor. "Comfort and purity are the essence of the McCobb style," noted *Interiors* (October 1957).

McCobb has been variously an abstract painter, a plastics engineer, a teacher, and a soldier in the Camouflage Corps of the U.S. Army. In 1945 he formed Paul McCobb Design Associates, and the products of this firm have received world-wide recognition. McCobb has won Good Design awards from the Museum of Modern Art in 1950, 1951, 1953 and 1954 and the Hardwood Institute's Annual Award for furniture design and the Trail Blazer Award from the Home Fashions League in 1953. He has served on design juries and has taught in schools and universities.

His Linear Group of structural aluminum components, presented in 1957, has been "consistently successful" (*Look,* March 5, 1957). In January 1958 his "most dramatic design, a 'Living Wall'" was introduced at the International Home Furnishings Showing in Chicago. The freestanding wall consists of a series of channeled tubular aluminum posts to which can be attached a series of units, the concept having the effect of putting desks, cabinets and chests into a wall, thus enlarging the room. "It is amazingly flexible" (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 9, 1958).

Paul Winthrop McCobb was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1917. His parents were Raymond and Winifred (Caulfield) McCobb. Spurred on by his ambition to be a painter, he secured his early education in Boston from private instructors and from the Vesper School of Fine Arts. *Art Digest* (September, 1952) described him as rebelling "against the traditional conservatism of the area and as an art student veering towards abstraction."

A Boston department store, Jordan Marsh, gave him a job at the age of twenty as display and store interior designer. He worked with decorators and acquired a thorough knowledge of furniture styles prevalent in New England homes. His interest in painting did not abate and he continued to study with individual artists.

When World War II came, Paul McCobb enlisted in the Camouflage Corps of the U.S. Army in 1942. After his military service he set up his headquarters in New York City. Here he worked for a while as product development engineer in the plastics industry and as an associate in a large industrial design office, until he formed his own design firm, Paul McCobb Associates in 1945.

PAUL MCCOBB

In 1950 he met B. G. Mesberg, a furniture distributor who was impressed by McCobb's plan to gain the low-cost furniture market. The two men launched the Planner Group which consisted of chairs, tables, and storage units "designed to function either separately or together." The individual pieces were made of natural woods, and merited the praise of *Art Digest* (September, 1952) as being "rectilinear, chaste, poised. Most of them are low and horizontal, and yet they convey a mood of unencumbered buoyancy." Planner Group furniture, now including upholstered furniture, is retailed throughout North and South America. It is also being manufactured in Sweden for distribution in Europe.

McCobb's other lines of furniture include Directional, Predictor Linear, and Perimeter groups, all endowed with a particular appeal for young families living on a budget. In the Paul McCobb shop at Bloomingdale's department store in New York City there are 348 items on display in fifteen different settings, their popularity due to the fact that "they can be rearranged in countless ways", (New York *Times,* October 30, 1957).

Describing his experience with the Planner Group, McCobb said: "We worked on the theory that the contemporary room is fairly cleanly designed. The size of a room today is smaller, however, and furniture must be scaled in proportion to cubic volume. . . . A chair is seen from all angles like a piece of sculpture. It should be light and open, to increase the feeling of scale and the psychological effect of more space" (*Art Digest,* September 1952).

Believing that his business is a completely cooperative venture, he rarely proceeds without consulting his sales staff. "They serve as a practical check on the theoretical," he says.

All phases of modern design and decorating have challenged Paul McCobb at one time or

MCCOBB, PAUL—*Continued*

another. In 1948 his design for a "model house" at Modernage in New York City received favorable comment for the bold effrontery of its planning "running smack into the open windows of the shop."

In 1957 the United States was vividly represented by a Paul McCobb interior at the American exhibit at the Milan Triennale world-wide trade fair in Italy. In the process of decorating the interior of the dome of the circular U.S. exhibit at the Fair, Paul McCobb developed a show-case effect, built up of vari-colored pyramids and clusters of tubular cylinders on metal stands, and translucent benches and a fountain of perpetually fluttering brass forms. As such it was a distinct departure from the usual Paul McCobb "look" which is that of "simple, lightly scaled furniture and rooms that look free and wide open" (Eugenia Sheppard in the New York *Herald Tribune,* July 5, 1955). He exhibited a man's highboy chest at the Brussels World Fair in 1958.

McCobb serves in a consultant capacity to Columbia Records, Burlington Mills Fabric, Carpet Institute, Grant Pulley and Hardware Corporation, the Singer Manufacturing Company and other companies. He is a member of the Society of Industrial Designers, American Institute of Decorators, and is on the board of governors of the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

A spokesman for high standards in his profession, he has said "the future of good design is in the hands of the art students today. Too large a percentage of our designers merely draw upon what has been done before and develop novelty themes. I think the artist with his understanding of color, balance, and proportion will be the one to bring better design into the home. We use one hundred and one things that need the artist's hand" (*Art Digest,* September, 1952).

His advice to homemakers is to consult the decorating departments of the stores, or a decorator. "They will save you money in the end," he told Loix Maxon (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* January 21, 1956). "Always think in terms of the whole picture, not just curtains for the windows or paper for the walls. Pick a theme—contemporary, traditional, French provincial—then stay within its bounds. It takes great talent to mix periods. Try it only with extreme caution."

A stalwart, pipe-smoking, curly-headed, youngish looking man "with a judicial Boston drawl," Paul McCobb has been cited as a pleasure to meet and to interview on the strength of "his New England forthrightness of speech and rock-solid conviction" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* January 21, 1956). He and his wife, the former Molly Rogers who was a designer on her husband's staff before their marriage, live in an apartment in a converted town house in New York City. They spend their vacations often in Italy, where Paul McCobb finds perfect working conditions for the kind of painting he likes to do: "unostentatious abstracts" featuring numerous shades of green and plenty of free white spaces, according to Eugenia Sheppard. McCobb does a great deal of travelling to acquaint himself with the varying needs and tastes throughout the country.

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MCCOMAS, O(LIVER) PARKER Sept. 1, 1895-Nov. 25, 1957 Business executive; president of Philip Morris, Inc., since 1949. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p30 N 26 '57

MCCONACHIE, G(EORGE) W(ILLIAM) GRANT Apr. 24, 1909- Canadian airline executive

Address: b. Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd., Vancouver Airport, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; h. 1156 W. 54th Ave., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd., which operates over 34,000 miles of international air routes, is headed by G. W. Grant McConachie who has been responsible for the rapid growth of Canada's leading privately owned airline. He has been affiliated with the line since its establishment in 1942. After his initial position as manager of the western lines, he was named assistant to the president and in 1947 he was elected president.

At the outset of his career in aviation, McConachie became well-known to residents of the frontier regions of Canada as a "bush pilot," flying freight loads as well as passengers from the wilderness areas to the larger cities of Canada. He became president of several small, independent airlines and was the head of an air observers school during World War II.

George William Grant McConachie was born to William Grant and Elizabeth (Schnabel) McConachie on April 24, 1909 in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. His father was descended from a long line of Scottish Presbyterians who settled in Ontario when it was only a wilderness. The older McConachie was a superintendent for the Canadian National Railway Company in Edmonton, province of Alberta.

Young Grant attended the elementary schools and Victoria High School in Edmonton. He had a strong interest in sports at the time. Following his graduation from high school, he entered the University of Alberta in Edmonton where he studied engineering. During his summer holidays he worked as a ditch-digger and on the railroad to earn money for flying lessons. After two years at the university, Grant left school to begin his flying career.

When young McConachie signed a contract to fly air transport in the Chungking-Yangtze River area of China, his mother intervened. She persuaded his Uncle Harry McConachie to lend Grant the money to buy his own plane and the youthful flier agreed to remain in Canada.

By flying into the northern regions of Canada carrying cargoes of fish and furs, the twenty-two year old flier was able to repay his uncle's loan within a year. He soon became a familiar figure to the traders on the Canadian frontier. He rose from chief pilot to president of Independent Airways, Ltd. in 1931. During this time he was a provisional pilot officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force and served as a lieutenant with the Forty-ninth Battery in the Canadian military service from 1928 to 1937.

In 1934 he became president and general manager of United Air Transport, Ltd. During the next seven years he was president of Yukon Southern Air Transport, Ltd., Ginger Cootes Airways and Cariboo Airways and other small independent airlines. After a plane crash in which he was injured (he was nursed back to health by Margaret MacLean whom he later married), he curtailed some of his bush pilot activities and concentrated on supervising the airlines.

McConachie was particularly vocal in urging local authorities to develop landing fields. In 1937 he was able to obtain a franchise for a regular mail service from Edmonton to Whitehorse, capital of the Yukon territory. With the outbreak of World War II, McConachie saw his route to Whitehorse used as the framework of the famous "Northwest Staging Route," the start of the aerial bridge for U.S. planes to the U.S.S.R. From 1939 to 1941 he was in charge of the Portage Air Observers School, Ltd., in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

In 1942 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company amalgamated a group of small independent airlines to form the Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd. G. W. Grant McConachie was appointed general manager in charge of the western lines. After four years he was named assistant to the president and in 1947 was appointed as president.

The first big decision McConachie made as president of CPA was to move the headquarters of the airline to Vancouver, British Columbia. After the move was completed in 1949, CPA opened its first overseas route, spanning the South Pacific. During that year the Orient run was established with landing points in the Aleutian Islands en route to Tokyo and Hong Kong. During the Korean conflict Canadian Pacific Air Lines played an important part in Canada's contribution to the United Nations air lift to Korea.

The year 1953 marked the inauguration of CPA's service between Vancouver, Mexico City and Lima, Peru. This was linked with the North Pacific route to provide a one-carrier flight from Hong Kong to South America. The route was extended in 1956 to Buenos Aires, Argentina and then to Santiago, Chile.

Taking what was thought of in some circles as a "million dollar gamble" in 1955, McConachie added another major flight to CPA's schedule. This was the much-heralded transpolar flight over the North Pole from Vancouver to Amsterdam, Holland. Canadian Pacific Airlines, thus became the second airline to fly commercial planes over the Arctic Circle route. (Scandinavian Airlines System was the first.) The service has since proved itself to be so successful that the number of flights per week has been increased threefold. CPA engineers have been studying the possibilities of a flight which would cross portions of the South Polar ice cap on the Antarctic Continent from Argentina to Australia and New Zealand.

G. W. GRANT MCCONACHIE

In addition to serving over fifty Canadian communities, CPA operates service to Tokyo; Hong Kong; Sydney, Australia; Auckland, New Zealand; the Fiji Islands; Honolulu, Hawaii; Lisbon, Portugal; Madrid, Spain; Mexico City, Mexico; Lima, Peru and Amsterdam, Holland. With these routes CPA planes fly over the International Date Line, the Equator and the Arctic Circle. Its service to the Orient makes it possible for Asians to fly between Latin America and Japan without landing in the United States, enabling them to do away with visa procedures required under U.S. immigration laws. The airline serves a Far Eastern cuisine and employs hostesses of Oriental descent. Likewise, Australian citizens can fly from their homeland to Canada without changing from sterling to dollar currency, since they do not stop in the United States.

Today Canadian Pacific Air Lines operates over 34,000 miles of international air routes. However, its biggest problem is in its domestic business. Trans-Canada Air Lines, a government-owned and operated company, has a monopoly on east-west Canadian air routes. CPA has filed with the Air Transport Board of Canada for permission to operate cross-country routes in limited competition with Trans-Canada Air Lines. As reported in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* (July 1, 1958) British air consultant Stephen Wheatcroft, retained by Canada's Transport Minister, estimated that Canada could not economically support two full transcontinental services before 1966.

The latest innovation by CPA is the addition of a fleet of turbo-prop Bristol Britannia airliners which carry 100 passengers at a cruising speed of 400 miles an hour. Its new hangar,

MCCONACHIE, G. W. GRANT—*Cont.*

exclusively for jet planes, is the first of its kind on the North American continent. These planes have cut the flying time on CPA's long intercontinental trips considerably.

G. W. Grant McConachie was married to Margaret MacLean, a former nurse, on July 6, 1935. The couple has two sons, Donald Grant and William Stewart. They make their home in Vancouver. McConachie is six feet two inches tall, has receding sandy hair and freckles. He is described as a big, ruddy and energetic man. His hobbies are tennis, golf, and swimming.

He is a member of the Montreal and Vancouver trade boards, the Air Industry and Transport Association and the Canadian Geographic Society. His clubs are the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht and the Conquistadores del Cielo. He is a Presbyterian. In 1945 G. W. Grant McConachie was awarded the McKee Trans-Canada Trophy for "long and outstanding service in the field of Canadian Aviation."

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MACDONALD, BETTY Mar. 26, 1908-Feb. 7, 1958 Author of *The Egg and I* (1945), among other books. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 F 8 '58

MCDONALD, EUGENE F., JR. Mar. 11, 1890-May 15, 1958 Radio corporation executive; founder and president of the Zenith Radio Corporation (1923-1958). See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 My 16 '58

MCGREGOR, J. HARRY Sept. 30, 1896-
U.S. Representative from Ohio

Address: b. House Office Bldg, Washington 25, D.C.; h. West Lafayette, Ohio

Bulletin: J. Harry McGregor died on October 7, 1958.

The ranking Republican member of the House Public Works Committee is J. Harry McGregor, Representative from Ohio's Seventeenth District since 1940. He is the author of many bills, especially on roads and buildings, and was one of the key figures in drafting and pushing the gigantic Federal highway program of 1956, which calls for a system of super-highways criss-crossing the continental United States. Before being elected to Congress, he served five years in the Ohio State Legislature and was a lumber and road contractor.

J. Harry McGregor was born on September 30, 1896 to George and Elizabeth (Minnis) McGregor on a farm near Unionport, Ohio. The family soon moved to West Lafayette, Ohio, where his father became a contractor, He attended public schools and was graduated from West Lafayette High School. He went to West Lafayette College for the 1915-16 school year, then transferred to Oberlin College in Ohio for the 1916-17 year. His education was interrupted during World War I, in which he served as a sergeant in the Field Artillery.

After the war, McGregor worked as a lumber and road contractor until he entered politics. He served on the West Lafayette school board from 1931 to 1939 and was the board's president for three years. He also served as president of the Board of Trade for eight years, trustee of the West Lafayette Methodist Church for ten years, and president of the church board for five years.

McGregor began his political career in 1935 when he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives from Coshocton county. He served three consecutive terms in the Ohio House. From 1937 to 1939 he held the positions of assistant floor leader, minority whip, and secretary of the finance committee. During the 1939-40 session he was majority floor leader and speaker pro tem. In a special election on February 27, 1940 McGregor was elected to the Seventy-sixth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William A. Ashbrook, a Democrat.

McGregor's approach to public works spending is one of restraint. During House debate on an appropriation bill on June 27, 1951, he stated: "I am definitely opposed to any expenditures, either civilian or military, that are not necessary." When raising the Federal debt was under consideration, he said: "If you will check my record, you will find that I have voted against billions and billions of dollars of expenditures and you will also find I have not voted for appropriations or expenditures of money that would total, over our receipts, in excess of our present debt limitation" (*Congressional Digest,* October, 1953).

During World War II he opposed a House-passed $900,000,000-flood control authorization bill. He called the measure "pork barrel" and "sought in vain to ban expenditures on any project not already started" at that time (New York *Times,* June 21, 1945). In the 1947 bill to build new post offices and other Federal buildings, he fought to limit projects to those in the emergency class. In the Administration's 1951 program to disperse key Federal agencies to eight sites in Maryland and Virginia, he urged a smaller and less costly dispersal program. During House debate in 1957 on a bill to give Senators money to buy office furniture, he said: "The policy of blank check authorizations should be stopped so that we may give the taxpayers some relief" (New York *Times,* June 28, 1957).

Because of his long experience in road building and on House road committees, and the Public Works Committee, the Ohio Congressman was able to do much of the work on the Federal highway bills. He was in favor of keeping the two-cent Federal tax on gasoline, he told a National Conference on Highway Financing, "if they will apply it to road construction and quit sending it to foreign countries" (Washington *Post,* December 12, 1953). In 1954 he introduced a bill which called for outlays of $864,500,000 a year to help states build roads. He worked for approval of the highway bill of 1956 in committee and in the House, where it was passed and later became law.

When the highway bill of 1958 was presented in the House, President Eisenhower objected to its provision for financing the project from current cash and to the stipulation that the states should pay for one-third of its cost. He preferred a fifty-fifty arrangement. McGregor, according to Drew Pearson (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* April 23, 1958), "who has been a battler for better highways, gave in to the President's personal plea and tried to sidetrack the bill. In the end, the Democrats pushed through their bill and the President reluctantly signed it." McGregor also fought the clause in the 1958 highway bill which offers any state a one-half of one per cent bonus in Federal funds if it will agree to regulate billboard advertising according to Federal standards (New York *World Telegram and Sun,* April 4, 1958).

In other Congressional measures on public works and domestic spending, McGregor voted in favor of cutting reclamation funds by $10,000,000 (May 1951) and reducing Tennessee Valley Authority funds by $14,000,000 (March 1952). He voted against boosting public power funds (April 1953) and Federal aid to education (July 1956). He was for the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (May 1954), the Colorado River project (March 1956), and the Niagara power program (August 1957).

In 1952 McGregor stated: "The problem confronting us is whether or not we can afford to continue to send money to foreign countries without jeopardizing our own economic and military position" (*Congressional Digest,* October 1953). He voted against the Greek-Turkish aid bill (May 1947), extension of the Marshall plan (April 1949), the mutual security bill (June 1952), and the 1958 mutual security authorization (May). He voted "yea" on cutting economic aid for Europe $615,000,000 (May).

On defense measures he voted for extending Universal Military Training in April 1951, but he voted in favor of shelving U.M.T. in March 1952. He voted against strengthening military reserve forces in July 1955 but he favored the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine (January 1957) and the defense reorganization bill of 1958 (June).

An opponent of trade with Communist-controlled countries, he introduced a resolution to end trade with such countries in May 1950. On reciprocal trade, according to the *Congressional Quarterly* (May 16, 1958), he has voted for increased restriction or against less restriction on the President's authority in tariff matters on five out of six key reciprocal trade bills since 1945. He voted against extending reciprocal trade for five years in the June 1958 Trade Agreements Extension Act.

Wide World

J. HARRY MCGREGOR

In 1956 the A.F.L.-C.I.O. listed him as voting "wrong" seventeen times and "right" only once on labor legislation since 1947 (*Congressional Quarterly,* September 28, 1956). He voted in favor of overriding the Taft-Hartley veto (June 1947), and in favor of the Smith amendment calling for the use of the Taft-Hartley Act in the 1952 steel strike (June 1952). He voted against the Federal employees wage raise act (August 1957) and for the postal-rate-pay increase (May 1958). He was paired for the Agricultural Act of 1949 (July), voted for continuing the 90 per cent parity in 1952 (June), the flexible price supports of 1954 (July), and the compromise Agricultural Act of 1956 (May).

On other domestic issues in House roll calls, McGregor voted for the offshore oil bill of April 1953 and was paired for the natural gas act exemption of July 1955. He voted for voluntary versus compulsory Federal fair employment practice bill (February 1950). He supported the Powell amendment to the Federal education bill (July 1956) and the civil rights bills of 1956 (July) and 1957 (June).

In July 1958 McGregor voted for an amendment providing that no subversive activities law already passed by Congress shall be construed as nullifying state antisubversive laws.

In his party affairs, McGregor is a member of the Republican Policy Committee and has been Republican minority whip of the East Central states and whip of the Ohio Republican Congressional delegates. He is a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Consistory, Knights Templar, and Shrine; American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Elks, Moose, United Commercial Travelers, Rotary, Farm Bureau, and Grange. His church is the Methodist.

J. Harry McGregor married Twila Cox on May 29, 1918. His wife died on December 22, 1957. He has three children: Constance (Mrs.

MCGREGOR, J. HARRY—*Continued*

Monroe Horst), Bette Jane (Mrs. Warde Butler), and Harry Laird McGregor. He is slight in stature, standing five feet six inches tall and weighing 161 pounds. He has blue eyes and white hair.

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MACHOLD, EARLE J(OHN) (măk-hōld′) Nov. 27, 1903- Utilities executive; lawyer
Address: b. Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., 300 Erie Blvd. W., Syracuse 2, N.Y.; h. 106 Wendell Terrace, Syracuse, N.Y.

Bounded on its Canadian border by the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers and the Ontario and Erie lakes, New York state claims electrical power among its major resources. As the chief supplier of electricity to upstate New York, a diversified industrial and farming area, the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation is counted as one of the larger utilities systems of the United States. Earle J. Machold has been president and director of Niagara Mohawk since 1942 (until 1950 it was known as the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation). For many years previously as a partner of a New York City law firm he was a counsel to the corporation.

George Maniatis

EARLE J. MACHOLD

In the private-versus-public power issue Machold has long been an advocate of private power development in upper New York state. To meet, however, the needs of industrial expansion his company, while enlarging its own facilities, has become a leading purchaser of the electrical power produced by the New York State Power Authority's St. Lawrence River generating plant and its projected Niagara River development.

Earle John Machold was born in Ellisburg, in the upstate New York county of Jefferson, on November 27, 1903 to Henry Edmund and Jane (Ward) Machold, who had two other children, Ward John (deceased) and Doris Ward. His grandfather had emigrated from Germany to settle in Amsterdam, New York. Earle's father was successively a farmer, law clerk, banker, and a utilities executive.

Completing his college preparatory training at Union Academy in Belleville, New York, Earle Machold entered Syracuse University and in 1927 received his LL.B. degree. The following year, upon his admission to the bar, he began law practice with Charles A. Phelps in Watertown, New York. In the latter part of 1929 he joined the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell in New York City. In 1930 he became associated with LeBoeuf & Winston, the name of which was changed four years later to LeBoeuf, Winston, Machold & Lamb and then in 1937 to LeBoeuf, Machold & Lamb.

This law firm provided counsel for the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation and its associated companies. On September 24, 1942, following the death of Alfred H. Schoellkopf, Machold was elected president and director of Niagara Hudson. When the principal subsidiary companies of the utilities system were consolidated in January 1950 into a single operating company—the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation—he became president and director of the new company.

Greatly expanded since World War II to answer increasing industrial demands, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation has well over 1,000,000 electric customers and almost half as many gas customers in a 22,000-square-mile area of upstate New York, from the Niagara frontier to the Hudson River and on the north to the Canadian border. Some of the principal cities that it serves are Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Watertown, Albany, Troy, and Schenectady. It also supplies electricity to more than 60,000 farms.

Most of the power requirements of the Niagara Mohawk system are produced by its own generating stations: seven steam-electric stations, including those at Huntley, Albany and Oswego, and eighty-five hydroelectric stations. Both types of plants are expected to have a combined total 3,563,700-kilowatt capacity by the end of 1959. Under a contract signed by Machold in March 1957, Niagara Mohawk agreed to purchase 115,000 kilowatts of power scheduled to be available by 1959 through generation at the New York State Power Authority's St. Lawrence River project in Massena.

A rock slide in the Niagara Gorge in June 1956 destroyed two-thirds of Niagara Mohawk's large Schoellkopf hydroelectric plant at Lewiston. Although the company was able to supply power to its customers from its reserves and through purchases from other utilities systems (particularly Canada's Ontario Hydro Electric

Power Commission), the loss of most of the plant's 371,000-kilowatt capacity presented an emergency which demanded that compromises be made in the long-disputed Niagara power issue.

When approving a treaty with Canada in 1950 for international development of the Niagara River for power purposes, the U.S. Congress had reserved for itself the right to decide whether power would be developed publicly or privately on the U.S. side of the river. A chief spokesman for development by private enterprise, Machold testified in May 1953 at a joint session of the Senate and House public works committees, urging that legislation be passed to allow five upstate New York utilities companies to begin work on a $400,000,000 power project.

Machold also presented a statement in June 1954 to the task force on water resources and power of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government in which he warned that if the Federal Government should undertake development of the Niagara River power project, "socialization of the electric industry in this country just [could] not be stopped" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 16, 1954).

The U.S. Congress ended a seven-year stalemate in August 1957 by passing a bill authorizing the New York State Power Authority, under Robert Moses, to build a $600,000,000 power project at Niagara. The bill provided that of the estimated 1,800,000 kilowatts produced by the new development, 445,000 kilowatts would be allocated to the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation to compensate for its loss of power in the Schoellkopf plant disaster. Niagara Mohawk agreed to surrender its rights to the use of the Niagara River water which it held under a license due to expire in 1971. Construction of New York's Niagara plant, begun in the spring of 1958, is expected to be completed in 1962.

Meanwhile, as Machold stated in May 1958, Niagara Mohawk proceeded on schedule with its own three-year $300,000,000 expansion program. He expressed his belief that the current "slowdown" in the economy would be "short-lived," adding that in the region served by his company "all the long-range factors point to growth in industry, business and agriculture, and growth in the number of people and homes" (New York *World-Telegram & Sun,* May 6, 1958).

Niagara's first quarterly report for 1958 showed that the corporation's net income was $10,411,087 compared with $9,001,464 for the like three-month period of 1957, and that for a twelve-month period ending March 31, 1958 net income was $27,839,650 as against $27,630,470 for the previous comparable period.

In other business affiliations Machold serves as a director of the Marine Midland Corporation and the Glens Falls insurance Company. He is a member of the business advisory council of the New York State Department of Commerce, a board member of the National Industrial Conference Board, director of Edison Electric Institute, and a member of the Utilities Publication Committee. He belongs to the American, New York state, and Onondaga county bar associations.

His club memberships have included those in the Broad Street Club (New York City), the Century Club (Syracuse), and the Black River Valley Club (Watertown). In his home city of Syracuse he is a member of the board of trustees of Syracuse University and of the board of visitors of the university's School of Law, and a director of the Syracuse Boys' Club. He is also a director of Pebble Hill School at DeWitt, New York. In June 1947 he was named to the executive committee of the Empire State Foundation of Independent Liberal Arts Colleges. He is a Methodist and a Republican.

Earle J. Machold married Alice Coonley on June 9, 1928 and has two children, Anne Coonley and John Ward Machold. He enjoys farming and fishing and also collects Currier and Ives' prints.

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MCKELLAR, K(ENNETH) D(OUGLAS)

Jan. 29, 1869-Oct. 25, 1957 Former U.S. Senator (Democrat) from Tennessee (1917-1953). See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 O 26 '57

MCKELWAY, B(ENJAMIN) M(OSBY)

(mă-kĕl′ wā) Oct. 2, 1895- Newspaper editor; press association president

Address: b. Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; Evening Star Newspaper Co., 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington 4, D.C.; h. 4920 Palisade Lane, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

The largest news-gathering agency in the world is the 110-year-old Associated Press, which provides news service for some 7,600 subscribers (both newspapers and broadcasting stations) in the United States and in seventy-five foreign countries. On October 8, 1957 the A.P. elected B. M. McKelway its president. He heads a staff of more than 7,500 in 150 offices and administers an annual budget of $32,000,000. He succeeded Robert McLean (see *C.B.,* November 1951) to the presidency of the nonprofit, cooperative news agency whose vast transmission facilities include 400,000 miles of wire through which come nearly 5,000,000 words every twenty-four hours. McKelway has been editor of the Washington (D.C.) *Evening Star* since 1946 and a member of its staff since 1921. He has been a director of the A.P. since 1949.

Benjamin Mosby McKelway was born to the Reverend Alexander Jeffrey McKelway, a Presbyterian minister of Scottish descent, and the former Lavinia Rutherford Smith, at Fayette-

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B. M. MCKELWAY

ville, North Carolina on October 2, 1895. His father was editor of the *Presbyterian Standard.* One of his uncles, St. Clair McKelway, was editor of the Brooklyn (New York) *Eagle.* He had three brothers: one is the magazine writer St. Clair McKelway; another, the Reverend Alexander Jeffrey McKelway, a chaplain in World War I. Mrs. Ruth McKelway Scithers is their sister.

From Charlotte, North Carolina, where he passed most of his first twelve years, Ben McKelway moved with his family to Washington, D.C. and was a member of the football team at Western High School, from which he was graduated in 1913. He also attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg and the University of Virginia's School of Agriculture in Charlottesville, with the intention of becoming a farmer. In 1916, however, he "heard the call of the . . . city room" and joined the Washington *Times* as a reporter. He pursued further studies at George Washington University in the nation's capital, but did not take a degree.

Joining the Army in 1917 for World War I service and commissioned a second lieutenant, McKelway "went through the St. Mihiel and Argonne fighting," and as a first lieutenant he was assigned as aide to Brigadier General L. M. Brett. He became an editorial writer and news editor on the New Britain (Connecticut) *Herald* in 1919 and after a year worked briefly for the old Washington *Herald.* In 1921 he went to the Washington *Evening Star.* This newspaper, established in 1852, had passed in 1867 to the control of Crosby W. Noyes and had continued an "even-tenored and prosperous way" under his sons Frank Brett Noyes (president of the Associated Press from 1900 to 1928) and Theodore William Noyes, who became the *Star*'s editor in 1908. The *Star,* which also published a Sunday morning edition, had a tradition of "fat local coverage, lots of names, no cheesecake" (*Newsweek,* November 18, 1946), and in this tradition McKelway worked, first as a reporter and then as city editor, news editor, and managing editor. Appointed associate editor in 1942, he made a flying trip to the Far East in early 1946, interviewed the Emperor Hirohito of Japan, visited Korea, and was the guest of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking.

Theodore W. Noyes died in July 1946, and on October 29 of the same year B. M. McKelway was named to succeed him as editor of the *Star.* The second in circulation among Washington newspapers (its 1956 weekday circulation was 254,033; Sunday, 289,763) and among the first five journals of the country in extent of advertising matter, it catered largely to the city's permanent population and avoided definite alignment in political campaigns. McKelway contemplated no deviation from policy. ("We can't get away with much," *Newsweek,* November 18, 1946, quoted him as saying. "The paper is a Washington institution, and protests are very serious if there is any element of change.")

Early in 1948 McKelway was named head of an eight-member "press censorship subcommittee" created at the request of Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal to work out recommendations for a plan for voluntary safeguarding of "vital defense secrets" (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 12, 1948); and later in the year he served also on a three-member citizens committee named by Secretary of State George C. Marshall "to study whether persons have entered the country in connection with the United Nations . . . whose presence is inconsistent with national security." This committee found "no basis" for such charges.

After serving as vice-president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1948-49, McKelway in April 1949 succeeded Erwin D. Canham of the *Christian Science Monitor* as president for a one-year term. He instituted an "inquiry into reports that fifty-one Illinois daily and weekly newspapermen were on the state payroll in 1943-49" (*Christian Science Monitor,* May 23, 1949). The society's fifteen-member board of directors unanimously found "substantial evidence," deplored "this practice . . . as an improper use of public funds" and condemned as unethical "the acceptance of such funds by newspapermen" (New York *Times,* July 28, 1949).

Founded in 1848 by six New York newspapers, the Associated Press was originally incorporated in Illinois but became a corporation of New York in 1900, at which time Frank Brett Noyes of the Washington *Star* was elected president. Noyes served until 1928; he was succeeded by Robert McLean, publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin.* McKelway was elected to a three-year term as a director in April 1949 and re-elected in 1952 and 1955. He was elected first vice-president in April 1957. When Robert McLean resigned on October 8, 1957, McKelway was elected the Associated Press's third president since 1900.

A.P. news and wirephotos are received simultaneously by more than 7,600 subscribers: 1,750 newspapers and 2,000 radio and television stations in the United States, and 3,850 newspapers and broadcasting stations in seventy-five foreign countries. "It is wholly independent, and operates without subsidy, interference or influence by any government. All revenue obtained is spent for gathering and distributing news and expanding its services. It has no stockholders, distributes no profits. Each member pays his fair share of the day-to-day expense in carrying reports of the world's news events. Its board of directors [now] consists of eighteen newspaper publishers elected for three-year terms."

McKelway was named to a Sigma Delta Chi national journalism fraternity fellowship award in January 1951 and in March of that year was appointed one of the judges for Nieman Fellowship applications. He is also a director of the Washington Board of Trade, a member of the advisory committee of the American Press Institute, and a trustee of George Washington University, Mary Baldwin College, the District of Columbia Public Library, and the National Geographic Society. McKelway was appointed by President Eisenhower in May 1955 to a three-year term as a member of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. He was chairman of the advisory board of the American Press Institute in June 1956, and in April 1957 was elected to the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. He is a director of the Evening Star Newspaper Company and vice-president of the Evening Star Broadcasting Company.

He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and of the Cosmos, National Press, Gridiron, Alfalfa and Chevy Chase clubs. His church is the Presbyterian. Married since September 14, 1920 to the former Margaret Joanna Prentiss, he has three sons, Benjamin Mosby, Jr., William Prentiss and John McGregor. McKelway is "pipe-smoking, soft-spoken, unruffled," according to James M. Butler (*Editor and Publisher,* April 30, 1949). He stands at six feet, weighs about 185 pounds, and has blue eyes and blond hair. Sailing is his favorite recreation.

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MACMAHON, ARTHUR W(HITTIER)

May 29, 1890- University professor; political scientist

Address: b. c/o Columbia University, New York 27; h. Glengary Rd., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

A $100,000,000-building-expansion program for Columbia University, increased salaries for professors, and higher scholastic standards were recommended in January 1958 by the Committee on the Educational Future of Columbia University, whose executive director was Dr. Arthur W. Macmahon. The group, composed of six faculty members, conducted its investigation for two years.

ARTHUR W. MACMAHON

Dr. Macmahon, who is a specialist in the relationship of government to economics, conduct of foreign affairs, and political theory, has been teaching at Columbia for four and a half decades and has held the Eaton Professorship in Public Administration since 1945. He wrote several books, including *Administration in Foreign Affairs* (1953), and was president of the American Political Science Association in 1947. For three years commencing in 1947 he was a member of the Loyalty Review Board, U.S. Civil Service Commission.

(In June 1958 Macmahon retired as an active faculty member and was named professor emeritus.)

One of two sons, Arthur Whittier Macmahon was born to Benjamin and Abbie (Duke) Macmahon on May 29, 1890, in Brooklyn, New York. The elder Macmahon, a graduate of Trinity College in Dublin, had become a member of a firm of linen importers and wholesalers founded by Abbie Duke's father in 1857. Arthur Macmahon's brother joined the business many years later. The boys were reared in Rutherford, New Jersey on what had been a Dutch colonial farm on the outskirts of town. At Rutherford High School, Arthur's extracurricular activities were in debating and literary pursuits.

Following graduation in 1907, he matriculated at Columbia College, his major subjects being philosophy, history, and German. Macmahon was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Sigma Rho honorary debating society, was valedictorian of his class, and received the B.A. degree in 1912 with high honors. He was awarded the M.A. degree in history in 1913 and ten years

MACMAHON, ARTHUR W.—*Continued*

later the Ph.D. degree in public law and jurisprudence, after submitting a thesis entitled *The Statutory Sources of New York City Government* (1923).

Of his choice of a career, Macmahon has said, "Temperament and self-analysis destined me for academic life. The table conversation at home pointed my interest to public affairs; Charles A. Beard, particularly, settled that interest in political science." Upon his graduation from college, Macmahon became an instructor in government at Columbia College. His work was interrupted by World War I; in 1917-19 he served as a staff member, and eventually an assistant section chief of the field division in the Council of National Defense, before he returned to the campus.

After 1919 he supervised undergraduate work in political science at Columbia College, holding the rank of instructor until 1923, when he was advanced to an assistant professorship. Transferred to the university faculty in 1927, Macmahon was an associate professor for the next three years and then a professor. By this time he was engaged exclusively in graduate instruction of candidates for M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. In 1945 he succeeded to the Eaton Professorship in Public Administration. Macmahon has been an associate member of the teaching staff at Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. (1926-27) and a visiting professor at several prominent universities.

For the U.S. Department of State, Macmahon prepared a *Memorandum on the Postwar International Information Program of the United States* (1945), which was praised for containing the recommendation that the Government information service be confined largely to "facilitative and supplementary" functions that assist private agencies (New York *Herald Tribune*, January 7, 1946). The document offered several suggestions for public information activities by the State Department, including libraries at the larger missions. On the basis of the study the Department formulated its plans for a peacetime international information agency. The memorandum was the culmination of Macmahon's work as consultant on administration for the Department from 1943 to 1945. Previously, he had served as a staff member of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Committee on Administrative Management in 1936 and as editor of the New York City Charter Revision Commission from 1921 to 1923.

From 1947 to 1950 Professor Macmahon was on the Loyalty Review Board of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. In 1949 this board cleared William W. Remington of disloyalty charges; Macmahon had voluntarily disqualified himself from sitting in the case on the basis that the accused was a former student of his at Columbia. Two years later, during Remington's perjury trial, Macmahon was summoned to testify as to his knowledge of the defendant's statements regarding Communism while at Columbia. (At this time Remington was convicted of giving perjured testimony before a grand jury.) Questioned about his attitude towards Communists, Macmahon stated that they are "very dangerous" and that he "always had a strong distaste amounting almost to physical nausea to persons who slavishly entrust their minds to a party like the Communists" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 6, 1951).

Some years later Macmahon was appointed executive director of a faculty committee of six charged with examining the educational future of Columbia University. Following two years of study, the committee submitted its report in January 1958. It expressed concern over the institution's future ability to retain an able staff and to recruit a student body of the finest caliber. Among its recommendations were the payment of the highest median salary to full professors in the United States, the creation of a coeducational liberal arts college oriented to science and engineering, the transformation of the School of General Studies into an adult liberal arts college with rigorous admission standards and the discontinuance of its extension division, and a 10 per cent discount in rentals for faculty members at Columbia-owned apartment houses. The committee was assisted by grants from the Carnegie Corporation totaling $165,000.

Throughout his long career as an educator, Dr. Macmahon has written a number of books in his special fields. He collaborated with John D. Millett on *Federal Administrators* (Columbia University Press, 1939), which was subtitled "a biographical approach to the problem of departmental management." This was followed by *Autonomous Public Enterprise—The German Railways* (Academy of Political Science, 1940), written with W. R. Dittman. Working again with Millett (and Gladys Ogden), Macmahon produced *The Administration of Federal Work Relief* (WPA, 1941).

In *Administration in Foreign Affairs* (University of Alabama Press, 1953), Dr. Macmahon reviewed U.S. foreign policy in an era when, for the first time, the "American people are asked to have a sustained interest in situations which they can influence, perhaps decisively, but never fully control." Two years later he edited *Federalism Mature and Emergent* (Doubleday). He has also contributed many articles to professional journals and to the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* (Macmillan, 1930-35), and has been an editor of the *Political Science Quarterly.*

Among the professional societies that Macmahon joined early in his academic career was the American Political Science Association. He became a vice-president of the organization in 1941 and president in 1947. He is also a member of the Society of Public Administration and he served as a member of the schools and universities branch of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report.

Arthur W. Macmahon was married on August 14, 1929 to Edna Cers, now a professor of economics at Vassar College. Their children are Gail and Alan. He has no political affiliations. Macmahon says that he is "Methodist in background, with the outlook pretty much that of a Unitarian." His club is the Cosmos in

Washington, D.C. The educator has brown eyes and gray hair, is six feet tall, and weighs 175 pounds. Hiking, camping, gardening, and tinkering are his recreations.

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MCNEIL, WILFRED J(AMES) Feb. 21, 1901- U.S. Government official

Address: b. Department of Defense, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4000 Cathedral Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

In the Pentagon, where short tenure in top-level posts is the rule, Wilfred J. McNeil stands out as an exception. He has been in charge of the fiscal operations of the Department of Defense since its creation in 1947, first as a special assistant to the Secretary of Defense and since September 1949 as an Assistant Secretary of Defense and comptroller. He is the only high-level administrator in the Pentagon who has served with all six Secretaries of Defense. He has been credited with unifying the budgeting of the various services and streamlining military spending.

Before entering Government service, McNeil had varied experience in banking, automobile merchandising, and newspaper circulation with the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune* and as an executive of the Washington *Post*. He served in the U.S. Navy during both world wars, enlisting as a yeoman in World War I and rising to rear admiral in the U.S. Naval Reserve at the end of World War II.

Wilfred James McNeil was born in Boone, Iowa on February 21, 1901 to William H. and Alice Rae (Pittman) McNeil. His father was a locomotive engineer on the North-Western Railway System. Young Wilfred attended the public schools of Searsboro and Grinnell, Iowa. In 1918 he enlisted in the U.S. Navy. The following year he was discharged and took a civilian job in the Navy disbursing office in Norfolk, Virginia.

Returning to Iowa in 1920, he worked as a cashier in the Bank of Searsboro. Two years later he moved to Brandon, Colorado, where he bought the First State Bank and became its president. He sold the bank in 1926 and then was an automobile distributor for Nash motors with headquarters in Ames, Iowa, and in 1930 became agency manager for the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune* circulation department in Fort Dodge, Iowa. McNeil accepted a position as a country division manager for the Washington *Post* in 1934. He worked in Hagerstown, Maryland until 1938 when he was made country and city circulation manager of the newspaper.

At the outbreak of World War II he re-entered the Navy as a lieutenant commander and served as a disbursing officer in the Navy Department in Washington. In 1944 James V. Forrestal, then Secretary of the Navy, appointed McNeil fiscal director of the Navy Department, a post he retained for two years after his release from active duty in 1945. At that time Forrestal described this position as the "top civilian administrative career post in the Navy" (*Collier's*, January 22, 1954).

Wide World

WILFRED J. MCNEIL

When Forrestal became the first Secretary of Defense, in 1947, he named McNeil his special assistant in charge of fiscal operations. On August 27, 1949 President Truman named Wilfred J. McNeil as Assistant Secretary of Defense and also comptroller. Although the title was new, McNeil's job remained essentially the same as it had been as special assistant to the Secretary. He is responsible for all budget, accounting, reporting, auditing, and fiscal activities of what has been called the biggest business in the world, supervising the multibillion dollar budgets appropriated to the department each year. He must account for the money spent for a variety of items and he distributes the money among the three services within the limits set by Congress and the President. He also regulates the flow of money so that Defense Department spending does not disrupt the national economy.

When McNeil assumed the direction of the Pentagon's fiscal affairs in 1947, there was a multiplicity of accounting and budgeting systems which often divorced fiscal and management responsibility. Convinced that he could save the taxpayer much money, McNeil unified the accounting and procurement systems of the services and under his supervision two major innovations were introduced: the "performance" budget and the "industrial fund." These were approved by Congress in 1949 as amendments to the National Security Act.

The performance budget replaced the horizontal budgeting system, in which the funds for maintaining a naval air station, for example, came from a variety of bureaus. In consequence, neither the commander of the naval air station nor the bureaus financing its operation could be held responsible for the cost of running the station. The performance budget, on the other hand, brings all the naval air stations under the management of the bureau of aeronautics. The bureau receives an appropriation and the chief of the bureau is directly responsible for funds used in maintaining naval air stations (*Business Week,* April 19, 1952).

The industrial fund is a system whereby arsenals, navy yards and other service activities are turned, in effect, into Government-owned corporations with the Defense Department holding the stock. The department provides working capital for these military businesses which furnish all three armed forces with common services.

This system, by introducing a customer-buyer relationship, has afforded savings in both money and personnel. Under the old system, when a Pentagon commander, for example, wanted printing done, he was not charged because cost of printing was taken care of by an appropriation made to the Pentagon's printing office. Under McNeil's system, however, the commander who becomes a customer must pay for the printing with money from his own appropriation, and so he plans much more carefully. There are about fifty Department of Defense corporations.

Although he had to deal with an expanding military budget during the Korean War, McNeil's task since the truce in 1953 has been to adjust the demands of the various services to the budgetary limits set by the President and Congress. This has become increasingly difficult in view of inflationary price increases on military equipment. For example, the estimated cost of developing ballistic missiles is more than double the $2,000,000,000 spent developing the atomic bomb (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* September 26, 1957). His trimming of services budgets has at times subjected him to charges of partiality for one or the other services.

Critics and admirers alike, however, agree in their praise of McNeil's competence. A Senate Appropriations subcommittee on defense in 1957, departing from custom, incorporated praise for McNeil in its report and stated that it "believes the nation is fortunate in having as the Assistant Secretary of Defense a man of the caliber of W. J. McNeil" (New York *Times,* June 7, 1957).

On December 6, 1919 McNeil was married to Olga Harris. They have three children, Wilfred James, Edwin E., and Olga Patricia (Mrs. Ronald Deane). McNeil is a Republican. He has white hair, a slender build, ready smile, and casual manner. Occasionally he goes fishing or tinkers with automobiles, but his chief hobby is his work.

McNeil finds figures fascinating. "If you have the bent to relate them to something definite, then they're wonderful," he has said. "Figures can be as instructive as a narrative or a novel." He has consistently avoided publicity; he maintains that "if you remain anonymous, you can get things accomplished." The Washington *Post* gave Wilfred J. McNeil a scroll in recognition of his "outstanding achievements in the public interest" (Washington *Post,* September 22, 1949).

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MCNICHOLS, STEPHEN L. R. Mar. 7, 1914- Governor of Colorado

Address: b. State Capitol, Denver, Colo.; h. 17 Crestmoor Dr., Denver, Colo.

As Governor of Colorado since January 1957, Democrat Stephen L. R. McNichols has been working to streamline and remodel the state's governmental machinery, reform the welfare and correction institutions, improve conditions of migrant laborers, and to accelerate the development of Colorado's mineral resources. The state's coal and oil shale deposits, McNichols asserts, are potentially among the largest in the world. In the summer of 1958 he obtained $1,500,000 from the General Assembly to fight a serious grasshopper invasion of crops.

McNichols is one of the youngest Governors to serve in Colorado, and he is the first Catholic elected to that position. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been an FBI agent, assistant district attorney for Denver, and deputy assistant in the U.S. Department of Justice. He has never lost an election, having been twice elected to the Colorado state senate and once to the lieutenant governorship.

Stephen L. R. McNichols was born in Denver on March 7, 1914, one of the four children of William H. and Cassie F. (Warner) McNichols. He is of Irish descent. His father was deputy state auditor, deputy secretary of state, a member of the state land board, secretary of the state senate, and auditor of the city of Denver. According to McNichols, his father was a "city institution" by the time he retired in 1955.

Young McNichols attended public schools and Regis College in Denver. He worked after school as a chauffeur and during summers as a farm hand or as a highway maintenance man. After receiving the Ph.B. degree from Regis in 1936, he studied law with the assistance of a scholarship at Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., earning the LL.D. degree in 1939. He was admitted to the Washington, D.C. bar in 1939 and became a field agent for the FBI, working chiefly in the Baltimore and Boston offices. In 1940 he returned to Colorado and was admitted to the Colorado bar. He served as deputy district attorney in Denver in 1941.

In February 1942 McNichols enlisted in the Navy and was assigned to the Officers Training School in New London, Connecticut. After receiving his commission, he spent a year on amphibious maneuvers with the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. In 1943 he participated in the Allied invasion of North Africa as a cargo officer. He also took part in nine other invasions including that of Sicily, Makin Island, Tarawa, Eniwetok, and the Marshall Islands. Since his job was to find the best place for invasion landings, McNichols commanded the lead boat in each operation.

From these experiences he helped to write the book, *Ship to Shore Movements,* which, according to Charles Oxton in *Catholic World* (June 1957), "has become the 'bible' for amphibious invasions all over the world." McNichols was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, a Navy unit citation and commendation, and was discharged as a lieutenant commander in 1946.

In the postwar years McNichols was a special assistant to the Attorney General in the Department of Justice until 1948. He then became a partner in the law firm of McNichols, Dunn & Nevans and specialized in mining law. In 1948 he entered politics, campaigning for a seat in the state senate. He won his first four-year term as state senator in a landslide victory. In 1952 he ran for a second term, again winning by a substantial margin.

The New York *Herald Tribune* (April 8, 1956) stated that as a state senator, McNichols "became best known for his activities as chairman of the long-range highway committee, which drafted a highway program for Colorado." It was presented to the legislature four times before it passed. Thus, Colorado was prepared with blueprints and matching funds when the Federal government later authorized $33 billion for an interstate highway construction program under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. McNichols also served on the crime and school committees of the state senate. He introduced bills for the establishment of a modern parole department and for further regulating public utilities.

Winning his third consecutive political race in 1954, he was elected lieutenant governor on the same ticket with Governor Edwin C. Johnson. As lieutenant governor, he presided over the state senate. In the fall of 1955 Governor Johnson suffered a heart attack, and McNichols assumed the functions as chief executive of the state until the Governor recuperated.

In 1956 McNichols entered the gubernatorial contest. Although there was a small and unofficial attempt to bring his religious affiliation into the political campaign, he won by 331,283 votes to 313,950 for his Republican opponent, Donald G. Brotzman. (Eisenhower carried the state in the Presidential election.) The Democrats also obtained a majority in the state legislature.

One of Governor McNichols' first concerns was to improve the lot of migrant workers traveling through Colorado. In April 1957 McNichols issued orders to the Colorado Highway Patrol and other law-enforcement agencies that overcrowding and other inhumane conditions commonly prevalent in the transport of laborers were to be eliminated. This order directly bypassed the General Assembly which had refused to enact laws concerning housing or transportation of migrant workers.

Wide World

STEPHEN L. R. MCNICHOLS

Recognizing the benefits to be derived from exploiting the state's vast mineral wealth, McNichols won approval from the General Assembly for the creation of an administrative department to study and supervise Colorado's resources development. Careful planning will prevent "a vast industrial zone of smoking factories, gigantic dump heaps, and drab houses crowded into narrow streets," he maintained (*Christian Science Monitor,* July 16, 1957). His slogan is "No Industrial Slums!"

At the Governors' Conference in Williamsburg, Virginia in June 1957, McNichols took a stand in favor of Federal aid to education, noting that his state would not be able to handle the problem of providing enough classrooms and of giving teachers pay increases. According to the New York *Times* (November 8, 1956), McNichols also "favors the extension of Social Security and other welfare programs."

Another innovation which McNichols encouraged and which was enacted is the lengthening of the gubernatorial term from two to four years. McNichols believes that the governor will now have sufficient time to enact his programs rather than serving as a ceremonial chief executive for a two-year period (New York *Post,* March 20, 1958). He is running for re-election in November 1958.

Stephen L. R. McNichols was married to the former Marjory Roberta Hart on June 27, 1942. Their five children are Stephen L. R., Jr., Robert M., William H., Mary Elizabeth, and Marjory Roberta McNichols. McNichols is a tall, slender man. For relaxation he plays golf, poker, hunts and fishes. He has said that he regards politics as his hobby as well as his profession.

In April 1958 McNichols was appointed a member of the national Democratic Advisory Council. He is a member of the American Bar

MCNICHOLS, STEPHEN L. R.—*Cont.*
Association, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is an Elk, Moose, and Knight of Columbus. He is a director of the Mid-Continent Uranium Corporation and the White Canyon Mining Company.

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MAENNER, T(HEODORE) H(ENRY) Mar. 3, 1891-Jan. 17, 1958 Nebraska Republican National Committeeman; former president of National Association of Real Estate Boards (1949). See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1949.

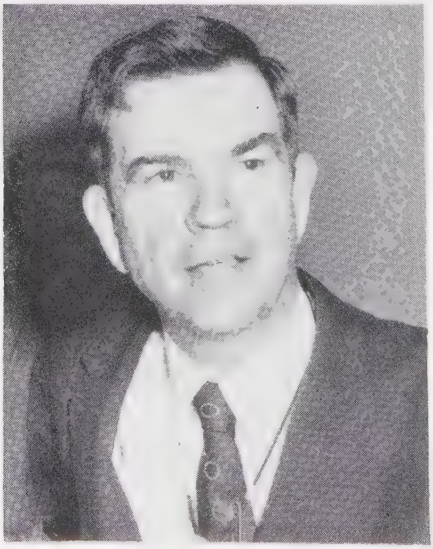
Obituary

N Y Times p87 Ja 19 '58

MAHON, GEORGE (HERMAN) (mā'hŏn) Sept. 22, 1900- U.S. Representative from Texas; farmer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. Lubbock, Texas; 3700 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

New U.S. defense-spending programs necessitated by the technological race between the West and the U.S.S.R. are of particular interest to U.S. Representative George Mahon of Texas, who has been a member of the House Appropriations Committee since 1939. In the Eighty-fifth Congress he is the second Democrat in rank on that committee and the chairman of its military appropriations subcommittee. A member of the House of Representatives since 1935, he has long been a strong advocate of air power along with judicious economies in the defense establishment. Mahon was the principal author of the defense appropriations measure passed in 1957, and in October of that year he was named to head an Appropriations Committee inquiry into the status of American guided missile development.



Wide World

GEORGE MAHON

One in a family of four boys and three girls, George Herman Mahon was born on September 22, 1900 to John Kirkpatrick Mahon, a cotton farmer of Scottish extraction, and the former Lola Willis Brown, in the village of Mahon, near Homer in the Claiborne parish of Louisiana. The family moved to Loraine, Mitchell county, Texas when young George was eight, and there he attended a rural school and the Loraine High School, where he was prominent in basketball and public speaking. During his senior year he "acquired a teacher's certificate and rode a bicycle fourteen miles a day to conduct classes at a grammar school" (New York *Times*, May 22, 1957). He was graduated in 1918.

At Simmons (now Hardin-Simmons) University in Abilene, he "took time out one year to bolster his exchequer as superintendent of schools in Williamson county." Influenced by his parents in the choice of a profession, upon receiving his B.A. degree in 1923 he went on to the Law School of the University of Texas in Austin, where he was granted his LL.B. in 1925. After a summer of further study at the University of Minnesota and admission to the Texas bar, he began law practice at Colorado (now Colorado City), the administrative seat of Mitchell county. He was elected county attorney in the following year; then in 1927 he received an appointment as district attorney of the 32d Judicial District of Texas, and he continued in this office through election without opposition in 1928, 1930 and 1932.

A candidate at the 1934 primaries for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Representative from the newly formed Nineteenth Texas District (comprising twenty-five predominantly agricultural counties in the west of the state), he won the nomination by a majority of 16,000. He was unopposed at the November polls and has encountered "little or no opposition" at subsequent biennial elections.

Mahon was seated in the Seventy-fourth Congress in 1935 and four years later attained assignment to the important Appropriations Committee. As a member of its military subcommittee he increasingly "won the respect of all for his fairness, hard work, balance and thorough knowledge" (John G. Norris, Washington *Post*, May 11, 1952).

His voting record during the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administrations reveals support of White House foreign, defense and agricultural policies. Of Mahon's "literate, infrequent" speeches the first to attract wide attention was that delivered in the House on February 13, 1945, urging a public education campaign to inform all Americans (including Congressmen) about the Dumbarton Oaks international security program. A year later Mahon was named chairman of an Appropriations subcommittee to "keep under close and constant scrutiny the activities of Government corporations," and in June 1947 he successfully sponsored an amendment restoring to the defense appropriations bill some $40,000,000 for new aircraft.

During the Seventy-ninth Congress the Texas legislator voted for overriding President Truman's veto of the Case strike control bill (June 1946) and in the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress supported both the Taft-Hartley labor bill (June 1947) and the Mundt-Nixon subversive activities control bill (May 1948). He also favored retention by the states of title to tidelands oil (April 1948). He backed the Administration on Greek-Turkish aid (May 1947) and a $6 billion appropriation for the Foreign Economic Corporation (March 1948). In the Eighty-first Congress he voted for exempting natural gas from Federal regulation (August 1949) and against the "voluntary compliance" F.E.P.C. bill (February 1950).

As chairman of the military appropriations subcommittee, Mahon concurred in the spring of 1949 in a $15.9 billion defense budget which, in his words, "put the emphasis on air power." He expressed his belief the following October that the Defense Department's cancellation of a 65,000-ton supercarrier had "properly restricted" the Navy's role. In May 1950 he co-sponsored in the House an addition of $383,125,000 to the omnibus defense appropriations bill, most of this sum being earmarked for aircraft procurement. While favoring a strong defense, Mahon believed in curtailing expenditures by "careful, selective trimming away of fat" and in the fall of 1951 asked every member of the House to visit military installations in his district and report whether they were operating on "a fairly common-sense and economical basis" (Washington *Post*, May 11, 1952).

The ranking Democrat on the military appropriations subcommittee in the Republican-organized Eighty-third Congress, Mahon was prominent in May 1953 in opposition to a proposed $3.2 billion reduction in airplane procurement. Resuming his subcommittee chairmanship in the next Congress, he fought unsuccessfully in April 1955 an "atomic age" shipbuilding program for the Navy, maintaining that it was designed to put pressure on Appropriations Committee chairman Clarence Cannon of Missouri, who opposed supercarriers as vulnerable to atomic air attack. In a committee report of May 1956 he endorsed a military budget of $33.6 billion, almost half of which was earmarked for the Air Force. Appearing on the television program *Face the Nation* in the same month, Mahon charged that the Pentagon was "not facing up to" necessary decisions in regard to interservice rivalries.

On roll calls in the Eighty-third Congress Mahon favored increasing airline subsidies (March 1954), but not the St. Lawrence Seaway project (May). In the 1955 session of the Eighty-fourth Congress he opposed raising the pay of Congressmen to $25,000 (February), a minimum wage of $1 and the Eisenhower highway construction bill (July), but favored restoration of rigid farm price supports (May) and extension of social security coverage (July). In 1956 voting Mahon called "nay" on the Colorado River reclamation project (March), the Powell amendment to the education bill (July), and the civil rights bill (July).

Currently a member of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures as well as the Appropriations Committee, Mahon continued in the Eighty-fifth Congress as chairman of the military appropriations subcommittee, and was the "floor manager and principal author" of a $33.5 billion armed services appropriation bill passed by the House at the end of May 1957. This bill reduced the Eisenhower budget by about $2.5 billion. A month earlier (April 27) Mahon had urged the President to initiate a drive for "real unification" of the armed forces, citing "inordinate jealousy and rivalry" as reasons for soaring defense costs. The Appropriations Committee named Mahon on October 26 to head a "full-scale investigation of the missile and satellite programs with emphasis on charges of rivalry," and he began hearings in the following month, with the new Defense Secretary, Neil M. McElroy, as an early witness behind closed doors.

In key voting on nonmilitary matters in 1957 Mahon supported the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine (January), the jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill (June) and permanent status for the Small Business Administration (June). He opposed the civil rights bill itself (June).

Representative Mahon was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by Waynesville College, Pennsylvania in 1951. A Methodist formerly active as a lay leader, he still occasionally teaches Bible classes. He is also a Freemason and a Lion. "In Texas," stated the New York *Times* (May 22, 1957), "he runs three farms and makes a point of picking at least 100 pounds of cotton a year with his own hands 'so I won't forget that living on a farm is a very strenuous life.' He also tries to walk at least three miles a day." The newspaper adds that he "plays golf on Saturdays, usually in the low eighties," is "frugal in his personal affairs." Mahon is six feet two inches tall, weighs 176 pounds, and has brown eyes and dark-brown hair. Mrs. Mahon, a teacher before her marriage on December 21, 1923, is the former Helen Stevenson of Loraine; the Mahons have one daughter, Daphne (Mrs. Duncan Holt), and two grandchildren.

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MALAMUD, BERNARD 1914- Author

Address: b. c/o Russell and Volkening, 522 Fifth Ave., New York 36

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Dec. 1958.

In his three books published over a period of six years Bernard Malamud has been primarily concerned with the development of personality, with personality fulfilling itself. Most of

BERNARD MALAMUD

his characters are Jews (". . . because I know them. But more important, I write about them because the Jews are absolutely the very *stuff* of drama") and the setting is usually Brooklyn, where he was born in 1914, the son of Max and Bertha Fidelman Malamud, and where he has spent most of his life. His mother, who died young, came from a theatrical family. His father was a storekeeper, "a good man" to whom he owes a lot, as readers of *The Assistant* might guess.

Readers will also recognize the influence of his Brooklyn childhood in his work. "My parents worked late and I was allowed to stay out and wander in the neighborhood. We skated, sledded, climbed trees, and played running games," he said. "We gypped the 'El' and rode to Coney Island—the ocean, especially at night, moved me. . . . But we were good boys. All we wanted was a little honest fun. . . . There was adventure and a sense that one was a boy. One got to know people all over the neighborhood. This is important."

Malamud began writing while attending Erasmus High School in Brooklyn where his compositions were published in the school magazine. He received his B.A. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1936 and his M.A. in English from Columbia University in 1942. During the Depression he worked in factories, and later for the U.S. government. Since 1949 he has combined writing with teaching. He is an assistant professor of English at Oregon State College, Corvallis, where he lives with his wife, the former Ann de Chaira, and two children, Paul and Janna.

His credo as a writer was given him by one of his college professors, Theodor Goodman: "Either you go in honest or you sink." And he has tried to stick to that ever since.

Critics have compared Malamud's work with that of some writers he admires: Dostoevsky, Chekhov, Joyce, and Sherwood Anderson. Harvey Swados says he "is one writer in a thousand" and that "from now on anyone who pretends to speak seriously, either here or abroad, of the American literary scene, will have to come to grips with his vision of the inner reality of American life" (*Western Review,* Winter 1958).

Herbert Gold considers Malamud's writings "lyric marvels . . . , the headlong architectural daring of a great novelist. . . . His unrelenting pity for straining souls reminds us of Dostoevsky—if we can imagine Dostoevsky tempered by Chagall's lyric nostalgia for a lost Jewish past" (*Nation,* April 20, 1957).

His first book, *The Natural* (Harcourt, 1952), "an unusual and highly amusing, but not wholly successful, allegorical novel about a baseball hero," received reluctant praise. But his other two books brought a chorus of affirmation given to few writers of the past decade.

His second book, *The Assistant* (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 1957), is about a poverty-stricken Jewish family in New York City. One of its themes, that one good turn deserves another and that a man is responsible for the life he saves, runs through his collection of short stories, *The Magic Barrel* (Farrar, 1958), which Richard Sullivan says gains its charm from "the profound concern shown in every story for people, for human existence, for what might even be called the holiness of life. . . . Every one of them is a small, highly individualized work of art" (Chicago *Sunday Tribune*). For *The Assistant* he won the Rosenthal Award of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the Daroff Memorial Award. Both books were chosen by the Readers' Subscription Club.

"The purpose of the writer," Malamud believes, "is to keep civilization from destroying itself. But without preachment. Artists cannot be ministers. As soon as they attempt it, they destroy their artistry." "To me writing must be true; it must have emotional depth; it must be imaginative. It must enflame, destroy, change the reader."

At Yaddo, New York in August 1958 he began work on a novel about a New Yorker who goes out West to begin a new spiritual life. It will be the story of a Jewish teacher in a non-Jewish milieu. And it will show still another "influence," he says—Stendhal.

In a recent interview Bernard Malamud indicated what may be the major weakness of American fiction: "the writers' lack of honesty toward their material—their preoccupation with the bizarre aspects of man, accounting for the steady list of ballyhooed bestsellers. . ."

Malamud told Joseph Wershba who interviewed him for the New York *Post Magazine* (September 14, 1958): "The suffering of the Jews is a distinct thing for me. I believe that not enough has been made of the tragedy of the destruction of 6,000,000 Jews. I felt the same in 1936 when the Yellow River flooded and six to ten million Chinese were drowned. Not enough has been made of such tragedies. Somebody has to cry—even if it's just a writer, twenty years later."

"Our fiction is loaded with sickness, homosexuality, fragmented man, 'other-directed' man," he said. "It should be filled with love and beauty and hope. We are underselling Man. And American fiction is at its weakest when we go in for journalistic case studies instead of rich personality development."

Bernard Malamud has brown hair and brown eyes. His height is five feet eight inches and his weight 160 pounds. He is a member of P.E.N. and the A.A.U.P. For recreation he lists reading and music, walking, and travel. In 1956 he received a *Partisan Review* fellowship in fiction, a Rockefeller grant enabling him and his family to spend a year in Italy.

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MARSHALL, ROSAMOND (VAN DER ZEE) Oct. 17, 1902-Nov. 13, 1957 American author; wrote *None But the Brave, Kitty,* and other historical novels. See *Current Biography* (Aug.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p30 N 26 '57

MARTEL, SIR GIFFARD LE QUESNE Oct. 10, 1889-Sept. 3, 1958 Lieutenant General British Army; "originator of the light tank," commander Royal Armored Corps World War II. See *Current Biography* (July) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 S 4 '58

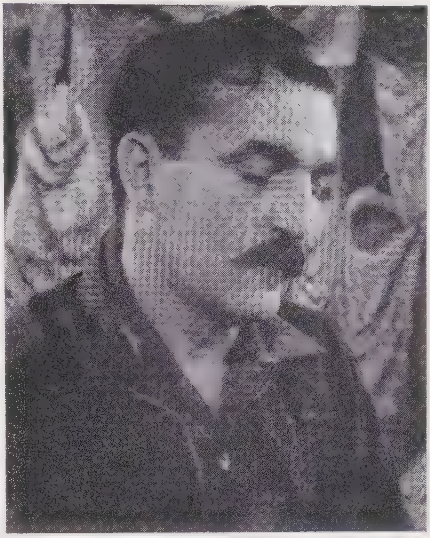
MARTIN, FLETCHER Apr. 29, 1904- Artist

Address: b. c/o Associated American Artists Galleries, 711 5th Ave., New York 22; h. R.F.D. 1, Woodstock, N.Y.

Although best known for his realistic paintings of cowboys and prize fighters, the American artist Fletcher Martin in recent years has turned to a more decorative and abstract style. After his first solo exhibition in New York in 1940 he enjoyed "rapid and sensational success." In 1943-44 he covered the North African and Normandy campaigns as artist war correspondent for *Life* magazine. He has taught painting at several universities and is now an instructor for the Famous Artists Painting Course in Westport, Connecticut.

Among the new acquisitions purchased by the Whitney Museum of American Art for showing from May 8 through June 23, 1957 was Fletcher Martin's painting *Cherry Twice*. An exhibition of his gouaches and water colors was held at the John Heller Gallery in New York City in October 1957.

William Saroyan in his article, "Fletcher Martin" (*Arts Digest,* November 1, 1954) wrote: "Not every drawing he has ever made, nor every painting he has painted, is a miracle, but enough of them are miracles for me to feel grateful to him."



FLETCHER MARTIN

Fletcher Martin was born in Palisade, Colorado on April 29, 1904, one of the seven children of Clinton Howard and Josephine (Reed) Martin. His father bought "floundering" weekly newspapers in Colorado, Idaho, and Washington, developed them and sold them. Fletcher began drawing at an early age. When twelve he qualified as a journeyman printer. His formal education ended at the age of fifteen, when he quit the Clarkston (Washington) High School.

He worked as a harvest hand, fruit picker and lumberman. But jobs grew scarce because of the economic depression that followed World War I, and after subsisting on soup kitchen food and sleeping in all-night movie houses, he decided to join the U.S. Navy in 1922. He earned a signalman's rating and gained a reputation as a boxer in the Pacific Fleet. He continued to sketch, usually drawing pretty girls for his shipmates.

Near the end of his term of enlistment, Martin in 1925 married Cecile Booth. They had one son, Robin. After Martin's discharge from the Navy in 1926, he found employment in a printing shop in Los Angeles. In his spare time he watched artists ("from sign painters on up") and made frequent visits to local art galleries.

By 1931 he had made such progress that he won a full-time scholarship at the Stickney Memorial School of Art in Pasadena. He could not take advantage of this except to attend occasional art lectures. In 1932 he met the Mexican muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros and watched him paint a fresco for a Los Angeles art gallery. Later Martin assisted him on a mural in a film director's home.

Martin's woodcuts were exhibited in a Los Angeles gallery in 1931. In 1934 a one-man exhibition of his easel paintings was held at the Fine Arts Gallery in San Diego. At the

MARTIN, FLETCHER—*Continued*

Los Angeles Museum in 1935, Martin's *Rural Family* received the first museum award and the $500 Van Rensselaer Wilbur Prize.

Contracts with the WPA Federal Art Project enabled Martin to quit his print shop job in 1935. He won the Treasury Department's section of fine arts $4,900 competition award in 1937 for a large mural in San Pedro's Federal Building, and in 1939 he executed a fresco in the Post Office at Lamesa, Texas. His mural design, *Mine Tragedy,* for the Kellogg (Idaho) Post Office, was one of the winners in a national competition in 1940.

In New York, the Museum of Modern Art purchased his *Trouble in Frisco* (1938), a porthole view of a fight between a striking longshoreman and a strikebreaker, and in November 1940 he had a highly successful one-man show at the Midtown Galleries. His canvases ranged in subject matter from the rodeo, race track, baseball field, and saloon to boxing in the Navy.

According to *Art Digest* (November 15, 1940), the general impression of the exhibition was of "a surging, vital, often crude and lusty, America as interpreted by an artist sensitive to all her overtones of life." Robert M. Coates (*New Yorker,* November 23) found Martin "bold and resourceful, with a good sense of design and an even stronger flair for the dramatic," but added that his work suffered from "too much striving for strength." This exhibit was followed in June 1941 by one of Martin's drawings and lithographs at the Midtown Galleries.

Early in 1943 Martin was commissioned by *Life* magazine as one of its war artist-correspondents and was sent to the North African front. He filled his notebooks with "spot sketches," and on his return to the United States completed a series of oil paintings which were reproduced in the December 27, 1943 issue of *Life.* His picture *G.I. Angel* was reproduced in color on the cover.

Some of the paintings and drawings in Martin's third solo exhibition at the Midtown Galleries in December 1943 were based on the material gathered in North Africa. Reviewing the show for *Art Digest* (January 1, 1944), Peyton Boswell, Jr., wrote: "That Martin is an observant, skilled war reporter . . . may be seen in such canvases as *Skirmish of the Stone Walls,* convincing in its authentic depiction of hand-to-hand combat . . . the most unforgettable of Martin's war paintings is the faceless figure of grief, *Next of Kin.*" In 1944 *Life* sent Martin to the European Theatre of Operations to cover the invasion of Normandy. In 1945 *Life* commissioned him to paint pictures of film stars Charles Laughton, Sylvia Sidney, and Yvonne de Carlo.

During 1945 he made a series of drawings and paintings of New York City for the Ohrbach Collection; in 1946, paintings of the rivers of Missouri for the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Collection; and in 1947, paintings of the coal mines of Pennsylvania for the Gimbel-Pennsylvania Art Collection. In 1950 the Abbott Laboratories commissioned him and three other artists to paint a documentary record of health conditions in Alaska and on thirteen United States Indian reservations. Martin has also illustrated advertisements and books—among them, Bret Harte's *Tales of the Gold Rush* (1944) and Nordoff and Hall's *Mutiny on the Bounty* (1947)—and designed Christmas cards.

A new phase in Martin's artistic evolution was evident in the sixteen oils that made up his show at the Associated American Artists Galleries in 1948. The *Sun* reviewer commented: "He used to be clear, cold, and almost photographic in his story-telling but now he . . . goes in for symbolism, pure painting, and even the abstract. The color is good . . . the compositions boldly conceived, and the decoration unmistakable." To Howard Devree (*New York Times,* October 31, 1948) it seemed that Martin's development from "the episodic and the illustrative to bigger conceptions" revealed "a new maturity." Among the paintings that revealed this "switch to near-abstract design" were *Victory, The Undefeated, Far Off City,* and *Quarry at Night.* His next New York exhibition was held at Associated American Artists in March 1952.

Among numerous prizes awarded to Martin were the Lippincott Prize for his *Dancer Dressing* in the Pennsylvania Academy 1947 annual; the $1,200 Altman Prize at the National Academy of Design in 1949 for his *Cherry Twice*; and the Thomas B. Clarke Prize of $400 at the National Academy for his *Figure with Fish Kite* in 1954.

Some of Martin's time has been devoted to teaching. In 1940 he was artist-in-residence at the State University of Iowa and in 1941 he succeeded Thomas Hart Benton as chairman of the department of painting and graphic arts at the Kansas City Art Institute. He accepted a visiting professorship of art at the University of Florida in November 1949 and remained there until June 1952. Then, from 1952 to 1953, he taught at the Albany (New York) Institute of History and Art. He has also taught at Mills College (Oakland, California), Claremont (California) College, and at Castle Hill Art Center (Ipswich, Massachusetts), and at the Famous Artists Painting Course in Westport, Connecticut.

Martin has had some twenty one-man shows throughout the United States. He has participated in many major national exhibitions and in group shows seen in Europe and South America. Examples of his work are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Modern Art, Library of Congress, Addison Gallery of America Art (Andover, Massachusetts), and other galleries, as well as in the collections of the Encyclopædia Britannica, International Business Machines Corporation, State University of Iowa, and Brandeis University.

He holds membership in Artists Equity Association, American Association of University Professors, and the American Association of Museums. In politics he is a Democrat. After being divorced from his first wife, Martin in 1935 married Henriette Lichtenstein. This marriage was later dissolved, and on August 7, 1941 he married Maxine June Harris. His present wife is Helen Donovon, whom he married on

February 21, 1946. They have two children—Donovon and Clint. Fletcher Martin, who has red-brown curly hair and wears drooping red mustachios, stands six feet two inches tall, and weighs 185 pounds. Ticket stubs to prize fights are on the walls of his Woodstock studio-home, along with a pair of boxing gloves and a reproduction of a Matisse.

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MARX, ELIZABETH LISL WEIL *See* Weil, Lisl

MASINA, GIULIETTA (mȧ-sē′nȧ jo͞o′lyĕt-*ȧ*) Mar. 22, 1925 (?)- Italian actress
Address: h. Via Archimede 141 A, Rome, Italy

Italian neo-realistic films, depending upon mood and theme rather than plot and emphasizing depths and levels of experience rather than action, demand of their performers an unusual degree of dramatic skill. One of the reasons for the international success of several of Italy's current motion pictures is Giulietta Masina, wife of screen writer-director Federico Fellini (see *C.B.,* June 1957).

By the time that Giulietta Masina became widely known to U.S. audiences in 1956, as Gelsomina in *La Strada,* she had several times won the Silver Ribbon (Italy's equivalent of the American Oscar, which was awarded to *La Strada* in 1957), and she was being described in the U.S. press as one of the world's great movie pantomimists and as popular a star in her own country as Anna Magnani. Vernon Young extolled her "fabulous performance" in the *Hudson Review* (autumn, 1956), and Harvey Swados wrote of her as "a true comic genius" in *Yale French Studies* (1956). In all, she has played in more than twenty-five motion pictures, only a few of which have been seen in the United States, and on the stage she has acted in eight plays, including some by Eugene O'Neill, William Saroyan, and Shakespeare.

Giulietta Masina, whose given name was Giulia Anna, was born in Bologna, Italy to Gaetano Masina, a violinist, and Angela Flavia (Pasqualini) Masina. Some sources give her birthdate as March 22, 1925; according to *Chi è?*, it is February 22, 1921. She has a brother and two sisters, one of whom, Mariolina, is a singer. Educated in Rome, Giulietta specialized in Christian archeology at the University of Rome, and for a time she taught Latin and Italian at the Massimo Gymnasium of Rome.

In her teens, however, she had begun her apprenticeship in acting by taking part in school plays, and at the University of Rome she also appeared in student dramatic productions. In 1939 she made her professional debut at the Teatro dei Gruppi in *Felice Viaggio* (Thornton Wilder's *Happy Traveler*). She was becoming recognized as a radio actress when she met Federico Fellini, who greatly influenced her career through his recognition of her abilities as a motion picture actress.

GIULIETTA MASINA

Fellini in the summer of 1943 was a twenty-three-year-old writer of radio scripts who, while looking for someone to play a character in a "soap opera" serial, noticed a picture of Giulietta Masina in an Italian entertainment magazine. She accepted the role that he offered, and soon afterward, on October 30, 1943, his proposal of marriage.

Turning his attention to writing for motion pictures, Fellini contributed to such outstanding successes as *Open City* and *Paisan.* He was co-author in 1947 of the screen play in which Giulietta Masina was introduced to U.S. moviegoers—*Senza Pietà* (Without Pity), released in New York in March 1950. The critic for the New York *Times* (March 16, 1950) thought that "this yarn, dealing with the tragic hounding by black marketeers and the U.S. Army of an American Negro G.I. and the Italian girl with whom he is in love, vacillates between crude melodrama and some improbable situations." Both the New York *Times* and New York *Herald Tribune* reviewers, however, mentioned Miss Masina's performance as Marcella.

Lo Sceicco Bianco (The White Sheik), a comedy featuring Giulietta Masina in the role of Cabiria, was produced in Italy in 1948. By the time that it reached New York, in April 1956, both Miss Masina and its writer-director, Fellini, had achieved so much acclaim for more recent films that U.S. critics seemed reluctant to express fully their disappointment in the picture. Since Miss Masina's "pantomimic gifts" have since been regarded as allied to those of Charlie Chaplin and Harry Langdon, it may be pointed out that some critics found the comedy

MASINA, GIULIETTA—*Continued*

of *Lo Sceicco Bianco* reminiscent in manner of American early silent films. Also noteworthy is that the character played by Giulietta Masina was a germ of the fully conceived part that she created some years later in *Le Notti di Cabiria.*

In an article for the New York *Herald Tribune* (July 15, 1956) Fellini told of the long period of planning that preceded the filming of *La Strada,* of which he was co-scenarist and director. One of his characters was a half-wit girl bought by an itinerant strong man to serve as his "slavey" and as a clown in his act. While mentally casting the picture, Fellini wrote, he began to realize that "the actress who could put across the comic-tragic interpretation called for was pretty close to home. In fact, she was right in my own home: my wife Giulietta."

Although produced in 1951, *La Strada* was not shown in the United States until the summer of 1956. Meanwhile, it had won top honors in Europe, including the Grand Prize of the Venice International Film Festival in 1954. In the United States, *La Strada,* which also starred Anthony Quinn and Richard Basehart, won the New York Film Critics award and the Oscar of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the best 1956 foreign-language picture. Giulietta Masina received the award of best actress of the year at the Italian Film Festival in San Francisco in September 1956.

Newsweek (December 9, 1957) noted that *La Strada* "looks like the most popular foreign film ever shown in the United States" and attributed its success largely to Miss Masina. "The central fact about Miss Masina," *Newsweek* stated, "which rather touchingly explains her phenomenal popularity these days is that, in her person and in the role she plays, she represents to most moviegoers, in a distraught time, what one critic has called 'the triumph of modesty, of goodness, and a desire to live decently.' "

When *La Strada* was first presented in New York, critics disagreed considerably in their estimate of Giulietta Masina's acting. Many were of the same opinion as Alton Cook (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* July 17, 1956), who wrote: "With her mobile features and eloquent eyes, this girl has a wide range of expression, flicking instantly and forcefully from mood to mood—laughter, pathos, sorrow, love. She should join Fellini on his new pedestal as one of the foremost current Italian film figures."

On the other hand, William K. Zinsser observed in the New York *Herald Tribune* (July 17, 1956) that Giulietta Masina "has an unusual face but only two expressions. One is wistful, the other happy, and they also become very tiresome." The following year, however, Zinsser enthusiastically praised the Italian star in his review of *Le Notti di Cabiria* (The Nights of Cabiria) released in the United States in the fall of 1957: "Miss Masina gives a remarkable performance . . . capturing shades of pain and happiness rarely approached on the screen" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 29, 1957). Similarly, Richard L. Coe, who had not cared for *La Strada,* wrote of *Cabiria,* "Only Miss Masina's expressive genius makes me accept a character of whom I've long since wearied. Miss Masina's style is pure silent screen joy. Her expressive face, plain and unvarnished, with great dark eyes piercing from pasty skin, records the most fascinating humors" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* November 20, 1957).

Like *La Strada, Cabiria* was produced by Dino De Laurentiis and directed and coauthored by Fellini. The *Saturday Review* (November 9, 1957), which carried a picture of Miss Masina on its cover, in discussing the film as a whole praised Fellini and his wife for transforming "a subject that is so often merely sordid into a film that glows with the affirmation of life." For her role as Cabiria, Giulietta Masina received the award of the best actress of the year 1957 at the Festival of Cannes.

Among the other films in which Giulietta Masina has been featured or starred are *Luci della Varietà* (1947), *Europa '51* (1951), *Ai Margini della Metropoli* (1952), and *Il Bidone* (1953). The more recent *Fortunella* (1956) is expected to be shown in the United States fairly soon.

During a visit to the United States in the spring of 1957, Miss Masina saw her first American circus, at Madison Square in New York City. The Italian star, who in her art "is patently linked with the great clowns of repute" (V. Young, *Hudson Review,* autumn, 1956), said at the time, "I would like to be a clown, but maintain my sex with a skirt. I know there have been women clowns, but always with pants, not skirts. I must wear a skirt. I would like to have a circus act and play Gelsomina [her role in *La Strada*]. There would be two clowns with me, one bad and the other very gentle" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 14, 1957).

According to *Newsweek* (December 9, 1957), "Miss Masina receives more fan mail than any other actress in Italy these days, but it is not the standard sort—'not just lonely boys,' [she says], 'people write me when they've never written fan letters before — doctors, businessmen, lawyers—they don't ask for photographs, they don't want anything but advice . . . maybe I should have been a psychiatrist.' "

Giulietta Masina has a round face, brown eyes, and blond hair. Slightly built, she weighs 110 pounds and is five feet two inches tall. Her faith is the Roman Catholic. When asked about her favorite recreations she listed driving around in her car; listening to music; and reading mystery stories and Italian, French, and English classics.

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Life 41:48 Ag 6 '56
Chi è? (1957)

MATSUDAIRA, KOTO (mä-tsōō-dī rä)
Feb. 5, 1903- Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations

Address: b. Office of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, 460 Park Ave., New York 22; h. 19 Hilltop Road, Bronxville, N.Y.

As the Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations since April 1957 Koto Matsudaira has clearly expressed the increasing importance of Japan's role as a mediator in international affairs. During the Middle Eastern crisis of July 1958, Ambassador Matsudaira captured the attention of the world as he sought to avoid further conflict in the Middle East. He has also been among the most vociferous of those at the U.N. seeking a ban on testing nuclear weapons.

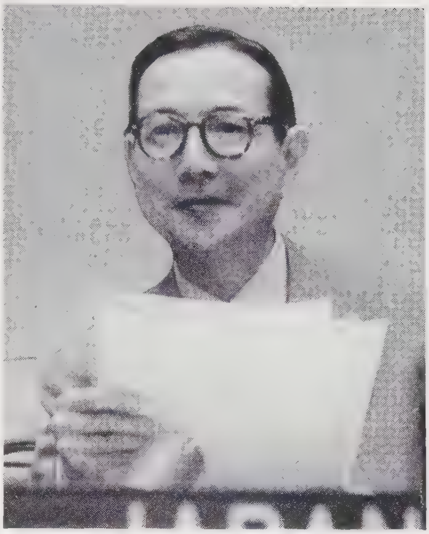
A career diplomat, Koto Matsudaira has been in the Japanese Foreign Service since 1926. One of his earliest diplomatic posts was as a delegate to the League of Nations. He has served in Japan's embassies in Washington, D.C., Moscow and Ottawa, Canada. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to the United Nations, Matsudaira was Ambassador to Canada.

Koto Matsudaira was born on February 5, 1903 in Tokyo, Japan to Tamiko and Ichisaburo Matsudaira. His father was in the shipping business. Young Koto attended the First High School in Tokyo and then studied at the College of Law of Tokyo Imperial University in Tokyo. In 1926 he entered the Foreign Service and a year later was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University. Continuing his study of law, Koto went to Paris, France to attend the Faculté de Droit of the Université de Paris. He was awarded the Doctor of Laws degree from the latter university in 1931, and in the same year earned the *diplome* from the École Libre des Sciences Politiques.

The first important assignment young Matsudaira received in the Foreign Service was as a member of Japan's delegation to the General Assembly of the League of Nations in 1932. Two years later he was assigned to the second section of the treaties bureau and in 1938 he became the chief of this section of the treaties bureau. His next post was that of secretary of his country's Embassy in Washington, D.C. in 1941. Matsudaira served in this capacity until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

Returning to Tokyo at the outbreak of World War II, Matsudaira was named chief of the first section of the treaties bureau of the Foreign Ministry. In 1944 he was sent to Moscow as first secretary of the Japanese Embassy. His task there was to help keep the U.S.S.R. out of the war being fought in the Pacific. The Soviet Union declared war on Japan very close to the end of World War II. When the Japanese Embassy re-opened in Moscow at the war's end Koto Matsudaira became its counsellor.

In 1947 Matsudaira was called back to Japan to become director of the political research and study bureau of the Foreign Ministry. Three years later he resigned from his post to run for election to the Japanese Diet. He was defeated, however, and re-entered the Foreign Service. His next position was that of special assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this capacity Matsudaira was chief negotiator of the United Nations Forces Status Agreement in 1952. The next year he worked on the protocol on the amendment of Article XVII of the Japan-U.S. Administrative Agreement (criminal jurisdiction).


United Nations
KOTO MATSUDAIRA

Chosen for the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Canada, Matsudaira presented his credentials in Ottawa, Canada in 1954. While serving as Ambassador, he signed an agreement on commerce between Japan and Canada which "accords mutually unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in matters with respect to customs and foreign exchange" (*Japan Annual, 1955*). The Ambassador also served as Japan's representative to the sixth Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan in Ottawa in 1954.

After Japan was admitted as a member in the United Nations in December 1956, Koto Matsudaira became a delegate to the Eleventh General Assembly of the U.N. On April 13, 1957 he was named as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Nations. He succeeded Toshikazu Kase (See *C.B.*, April 1957) in this post. He presented his credentials to U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold on May 13, 1957.

The Ambassador appeared as a guest on the DuMont television network's *Night Beat* program on June 7, 1958. He was questioned on the subject of the trial of U.S. Army Specialist Third Class William S. Girard (for the alleged shooting of a Japanese woman). The following day, the Japanese U.N. delegation released a statement saying that the Ambassador had been misquoted, that he had not said that he thought that Japan's jurisdiction in the matter should

MATSUDAIRA, KOTO—*Continued*

have been waived, but that "the problem of whether jurisdiction should be waived is a matter in the hands of the Japanese tribunal, in accordance with the provisions of the revised protocol over foreign military forces in Japan" (New York *Times*, June 9, 1957).

Over the protests of the Soviet Union, Japan won a seat on the Security Council of the United Nations in October 1957. Ambassador Matsudaira pledged that the people of Japan would contribute their utmost "to the maintenance of international peace and justice in accordance with the great cause and the principles of the charter of the United Nations" (New York *Times*, October 2, 1957). The Ambassador indicated he would press for enlargement of the Security Council along geographical lines and for an agreement between East and West over suspension of nuclear weapons tests.

Following the landing of U.S. troops in Lebanon at the request of President Camille N. Chamoun of that nation in July 1958, the Security Council quickly began debating the legality of the action by the United States. Ambassador Matsudaira told the council (as reported in the New York *Times*, July 18, 1958) that it was "inappropriate and regrettable that the United States had intervened while the Security Council was still considering the situation." He urged that the U.N. act to make withdrawal of U.S. forces possible within a short time. On July 19 the Japanese delegation circulated a proposal to members of the Security Council asking that the council place more men and authority in the hands of the Secretary General to watch the situation in the Middle East. Specifically, it asked for continuance of the work of the U.N. observer group in Lebanon and for assurances to the Lebanese Government that its territorial integrity would be maintained. This plan, Matsudaira felt, would enable the U.S. troops to withdraw from Lebanon and reassure the Lebanese that action would be taken in case of interference by any other nation in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The resolution put forth by Japan won the approval of the United States, but was bitterly attacked by the Soviet Union.

The Japanese resolution was finally rejected because of pressure from the Soviet Union. At an emergency session of the General Assembly, a similar Arab-sponsored resolution was passed providing for Secretary General Hammarskjold "to make such practical arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan . . . so as to facilitate the early withdrawal of foreign troops from the two countries" (New York *Times*, August 31, 1958).

Among the Ambassador's numerous hobbies are classical music, European and Oriental art and architecture, and history. He is especially interested in 18th and 19th century diplomatic history and in the Medieval period. He has published one book, *Le Droit Conventional International du Japon* (Libraire du Recueil Sirey, 1931). Ambassador Matsudaira and his wife, Aiko, have one daughter, Tokiko, who attends the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Albany, New York. In 1951 the Ambassador sent his daughter to live in the United States with an American family "as an apostle of international friendship." He stands five feet ten inches and weighs 143 pounds. He has brown eyes and black hair. The New York *Herald Tribune* (August 13, 1958) reported that Koto Matsudaira "has a burning passion for peace and international accord."

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Obituary

N Y Times p29 O 30 '57

MEADOWS, AUDREY 1922(?)- Actress; singer

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A comedienne with a flair for ad libbing, Audrey Meadows has become known to television viewers of such programs as *The Jackie Gleason Show* and the *Bob and Ray Show*. Miss Meadows began her career as a coloratura soprano with light opera companies and later, influenced by her sister, Jayne Meadows, to become an actress, appeared with the road company of *High Button Shoes* and in the Broadway musical *Top Banana*.

For her role on *The Jackie Gleason Show* she received the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences 1954 "Emmy" Award as the best supporting actress in a regular series and the Sylvania award in the same year for her "outstanding contribution to creative television technique." In 1958 Miss Meadows has been seen as a guest star on many TV shows and a series of filmed sketches with Gleason and Art Carney called *The Honeymooners*.

Audrey Meadows, whose real name is Audrey Cotter, was born about 1922 in Wuchang, China, where her father, the Reverend Francis James Meadows Cotter, was an Episcopal missionary. She is of Scotch, Irish and English ancestry. Her sister Jayne, star of several TV panel shows, is two years older. They have two older brothers, Frank and Edward, both lawyers.

When Audrey was five, her father returned to the United States to serve at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Cathedral at Providence, Rhode Island. In 1935 he became rector of Christ Church, Sharon, Connecticut, a position he still holds. As a child Audrey was timid and withdrawn on account of a badly scarred leg, which resulted from an accident and of which she was extremely self-conscious. She attended

Miss Hill's School, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where she trained to become an opera singer and took some courses in dramatics. She made her debut on the concert stage at the age of sixteen at New York's Carnegie Hall.

She planned to enter Smith College but Jayne, who wanted to go to New York City to get a job on the stage, talked her out of it. Each day the girls drove in a florist's truck to New York and made the rounds of the casting offices. After auditioning for many jobs, Audrey was hired by Al Evans, a conductor in New Jersey at $35 a week.

With the ability to hit E above high C, Audrey Cotter, as a coloratura soprano, sang at the Paper Mill Playhouse, Millburn, New Jersey, was guest soloist with the Gordon String Quartet, and sang with civic light opera companies in Detroit, Chicago, Louisville, and other cities. In a lower register, she sang in night clubs and then joined a World War II USO company of Mike Todd's *Mexican Hayride.* She was in three plane crashes while touring the South Pacific and never got a scratch, but she contracted malaria and was ill for two years.

At this time Audrey Cotter changed her name to Audrey Meadows. Her sister, who was acting in films, took the name of Jayne Meadows. By sheer audacity Audrey Meadows obtained a role in the road company of the musical *High Button Shoes.* The producer asked her whether she could whistle through her teeth—which she could not. She practiced a bit and was given the job.

When she returned from tour, Miss Meadows played all the feminine roles in the sketches on the *Bob and Ray Show* on NBC-TV from November 1951 to May 1952. In October Bob Elliott and Ray Goulding (see *C.B.,* October 1957) changed their show's name to *Embassy Club* and Audrey continued with them. With the return of the *Bob and Ray Show* in April 1953, to run through September, she was again their leading lady. Sometimes Audrey made eight costume changes without leaving the small stage, simply putting on all the outfits and getting down below camera view to remove them as required. Once she stood on her head and sang an operatic aria.

Meanwhile she heard that Phil Silvers was seeking a substitute for the feminine lead in the musical *Top Banana.* After being hired, Miss Meadows appeared in the show for fifteen weeks. In 1952, when she was hopping from the *Bob and Ray Show* early in the evening to sing and dance in *Top Banana* later on, Miss Meadows learned that Jackie Gleason was conducting a search for someone to play Alice Kramden, the wise-cracking, sarcastic, harassed wife of Ralph, the bus driver. Gleason turned her down because she looked too young and pretty. The actress went home, removed her make-up, let her hair hang uncombed, put on an old house dress, had herself photographed, and sent the pictures to the comedian. He hired her immediately, without having her read for the part.

She appeared first in 1952 in the occasional skits called "The Honeymooners," which were part of the original sixty-minute Gleason program. *Look* magazine (May 5, 1953) commented that Miss Meadows as "the put-upon young wife," makes "the skits which really have no content at all, more than amusing." The magazine added that "five minutes a week of Miss Meadows seems inadequate." Then, as the escapades of the know-it-all bus driver and sparring spouse soared in popularity, Audrey Meadows' appearances increased, as did her salary. In the fall of 1955 the Gleason show's format was changed and Miss Meadows, Art Carney and Gleason appeared in a half-hour filmed television program, *Jackie Gleason in the Honeymooners.*

AUDREY MEADOWS

John Crosby (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* October 5, 1955) reported that Miss Meadows considered Gleason "out of his wits" to switch from live to filmed TV. "An audience can change your timing" of a joke, Crosby quoted Miss Meadows. He added his opinion that *The Honeymooners,* "one of the best written and acted shows on television, is the kind that needs an audience and doesn't seem like the same show without one." For the 1956-57 season, Gleason went back to a live show, virtually abandoning "The Honeymooners." Miss Meadows for the first time portrayed a more glamorous character, that of Gleason's gay society girl friend in the "Reggie Van Gleason" sketches. *The Jackie Gleason Show* on CBS competed with the *Perry Como Show* (NBC) for a year and on comparative ratings lost and the show was dropped in June 1957.

During the course of the show, Miss Meadows' talent for ad libbing was praised highly. Gleason said "Her unfailing instinct for comedy makes her an invaluable asset on my show." *TV and Radio Magazine* (January 20, 1957) reported that "here is no ordinary talent; Audrey is as sharp as they come, a pro with the punchline." Among the panel shows on which Miss Meadows has appeared are *What's in a Word?,* *Name's the Same, I'll Buy That, Take A Guess,* and *I've Got A Secret.* With her sister, she did recordings for RCA-Victor Records in 1955 and 1956.

Audrey Meadows was married on May 26, 1956 to Randolph D. Rouse, a Washington, D.C. builder who also raises horses. The actress is five feet six inches tall, weighs 125 pounds, and has red hair and brown eyes. She enjoys cooking, water skiing, swimming, golf, tennis, badminton, reading, and during vacations is an avid souvenir hunter.

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International Television Almanac, 1957
Wood, Carlyle TV Personalities vol II (1956)

MEADOWS, JAYNE 1920 (?)- Actress

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A regular panel member of the weekly quiz show *I've Got A Secret* on the CBS television network for the past six years, Jayne Meadows has distinguished herself in all four media—stage, screen, radio, and television. She made her Broadway debut at twenty-two, acted in several plays and movies, and was seen first on TV on January 1, 1952 on the program *Danger.* Since then she has appeared on the *Pulitzer Prize Playhouse, Hallmark Hall of Fame, The Chesterfield Show,* and *Herb Shriner Time,* among others.

JAYNE MEADOWS

Jayne Meadows' real name is Jane Cotter; she was born in Wuchang, China, about 1920, daughter of the Reverend and Mrs. Francis James Meadows Cotter. Her father and her mother were missionaries in China for fourteen years, and Jayne lived there until she was seven. In addition to her sister, Audrey, also a television actress, she has two brothers, Frank and Edward, both lawyers. Two years of her childhood were spent in France and England. She recalls that her paternal grandmother, whose name she later chose as her professional name, would sit for hours telling the two girls stories, and directing them in little plays.

After the family returned to the United States, the Cotters lived successively in Providence, Rhode Island, Sewickley, Pennsylvania, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Sharon, Connecticut. Her ambition to become an actress was first manifested when in childhood her brother invited her to accompany him to a party given for members of a visiting stock company. In *Radio and TV Mirror* (November 1953) Chris Kane told how Jane, having decked herself out with black-red lipstick, dark pancake make-up and long, amber earrings, ensconced herself in a chaise lounge. The stock company director asked, "Who's the little girl playing the actress?", and he offered her a part as an extra. When she arrived at rehearsal, she discovered that all of her young friends had also been offered jobs. But when the play's run was over, she was kept in the company.

Jane attended St. Margaret's School in Waterbury, Connecticut, where she took part in dramatic and choral activities and added "y" to her first name. "I was fed up with being just plain Jane," she explained (*Cosmopolitan,* March 1954). Although both Jayne and her sister attended private schools, they had none of the expensive clothes and other luxuries possessed by their classmates.

When she finished school, Jayne decided to try her luck on Broadway. Her first Broadway part was in the Guthrie McClintic production, *Spring Again.* She had met a girl in the Rehearsal Club in New York City who introduced her to an agent who sent her to McClintic, and he hired her without a reading for the play which opened early in January 1942. This appearance was followed by roles in the Broadway comedies *Another Love Story* (1943) and *Kiss Them for Me* (1945). The latter received mixed notices and *Theatre Arts* (May 1945) commented that the role of Gwynneth, played by Jayne Cotter, is "awkward in both concept and execution."

After *Kiss Them for Me* closed, she went to Hollywood where she became known as Jayne Meadows. Her first movie was *Undercurrent* (1946), and she was also seen in *Lady in the Lake* (1947), *Song of the Thin Man* (1947), *The Luck of the Irish* (1948), and the Dr. Kildare series.

Her most distinguished film performance, as a possessive, shrewish foster sister in *Enchantment* (1949), won her the *Cosmopolitan* magazine Movie Citation of the month in January, 1949. Louella Parsons observed that she had played the part "with compelling finesse," and that the award was being given "for her beauty and incisive portrayal." In *David and Bathsheba,* which was released in 1951, Jayne portrayed David's first wife.

Coming to New York City in connection with publicity for the movie, Jayne appeared as a guest on various TV programs, which resulted in her performance on the TV program, *Danger.* She soon appeared on other programs such as *Kraft Theatre,* on which she played a dramatic role in "The Old Maid."

Since the première of *I've Got a Secret* in 1952, Jayne Meadows has been a panelist on the program. When the show observed its fourth birthday in June 1956, *Variety* (June 20, 1956) commented that the program "has taken on the aspect of a hardy perennial among the quizzers." *I've Got a Secret* presents each week several guests (some of them famous), whose unusual secrets four panel members try to guess. Noted for its horseplay, the program also subjects the panelists to a variety of gags and stunts.

On radio Miss Meadows was heard on *Leave it to the Girls, Hollywood Star Preview, Screen Guild's Players* and *Grand Central Station.* When Sidney Kingsley was casting his Broadway show *Lunatics and Lovers* in October 1954, it was announced that Jayne Meadows would have the leading feminine role, but early in November she was stricken with pneumonia, and was forced to relinquish the part.

Following her marriage to Steve Allen (see *C.B.,* July 1951) in 1954, Jayne Meadows appeared with her husband in the play "Flamingo" on *Danger.* In the following year the couple worked together on a series called "The Psychiatrist" on Allen's regular program, *Tonight,* on the NBC network. Columnist Harriet Van Horne in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (May 4, 1955) noted that she "greatly admired the Allens for their desire to aid the cause of mental health," but "had an uncomfortable feeling that this isn't the way to do it." Faye Emerson, on the other hand, in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (May 25, 1955) said she hoped "they soon find a permanent time slot for this interesting new series."

Miss Meadows portrayed a fashion magazine editor in "The Drop of a Hat" on *Studio One* on May 7, 1956 and also performed on *General Motor's Motorama* in that year. She took a month's leave of absence from *I've Got A Secret* in July to appear in a summer tour of *Tea and Sympathy.* In addition to acting, Jayne Meadows has recorded duets with her sister for RCA-Victor Records: "Hot Potato Mambo" and "Japanese Rumba" in 1955 and "Dear Ralph" and "Dungaree Dan and Chino Sue" in 1956.

Jayne Meadows was married to Milton Krims, a screen writer, and they were later divorced. On July 31, 1954 she became the wife of Steve Allen; they are the parents of a son, William Christopher. The actress is five feet seven inches tall, weighs 135 pounds, has red hair and dark-brown eyes. Her hobbies are sewing, knitting, interior decorating, and collecting earrings. She has designed and made most of her own clothes since she was a child.

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Radio and TV Mirror 40:48 N '53 pors
TV Guide 1:10 Ag 28 '53
Wood, Carlyle TV Personalities vol II (1956)

MEDARIS, JOHN B(RUCE) May 12, 1902- U.S. Army officer

Address: b. Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Since the establishment on February 1, 1956 of the U.S. Army Ballistic Missile Agency, the Army's guided missile development program has been under the command of Major General John B. Medaris. He was assistant chief of the Ordnance Corps at the time of his present appointment. The agency, which has developed a number of short- and medium-range weapons including the Redstone, the Sergeant, and the Nike, succeeded on October 22, 1957 in launching the Jupiter C at Cape Canaveral, Florida. This gave the United States its first successful intermediate-range ballistic missile. In the following month Medaris was ordered to direct the launching of an earth satellite by use of a four-stage rocket, a version of the Jupiter C. Such a rocket became the first U.S. earth satellite, called Explorer I, to be successfully launched, on January 31, 1958; other Explorers followed on March 26 and July 26.

(In March 1958 General Medaris was named commander of the Army Ordnance Missile Command, which includes the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, whose new head is Brigadier General John A. Barclay, and California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, administered by William H. Pickering.)

John Bruce Medaris was born in Milford, Ohio, May 12, 1902, the son of William and Jessie (LeSourd) Medaris. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps for World War I service. In this connection a revealing story is told. At practice on a rifle range he "scored eight bull's eyes in a row" and was informed by his sergeant that he "could spend the war in the states" as an instructor. "I kicked four shots right over the hill," Medaris recalls, "and was sent to France" (*Newsweek,* December 19, 1955).

Discharged in 1919, he enrolled for the study of mechanical engineering at Ohio State University in Columbus, where as a member of the senior ROTC unit and a cadet captain, he was invited to compete in special examinations for a commission in the Regular Army. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry in August 1921 and advanced to first lieutenant in November. Medaris served with the 29th and 33d infantry regiments until 1926 when he was transferred to the Ordnance Corps.

After resigning from the Regular Army in October 1927, Medaris spent ten years in merchandising and business management at Cincinnati, Ohio. In February 1929 he was com-

U. S. Army

MAJ. GEN. JOHN B. MEDARIS

missioned a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Reserve. Promoted to captain May 1930, he served as unit instructor for ordnance in the Cincinnati military district. He was recalled to active duty in July 1939 and promoted to major in August 1940. He was executive officer for the Cincinnati ordnance district until assuming executive duties with the contract distribution section of the office of the Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, in Washington, D.C.

As a lieutenant colonel, Medaris served overseas through the World War II Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, first as a battalion commander and then as ordnance officer. He was advanced to full colonel on July 6, 1943 and was later sent to England, where he planned and executed the ordnance portion of the First Army's invasion of Normandy, remaining as ordnance officer for the First Army's campaign in Europe. This included organization and operation of 20,000-troop field army ordnance service. After the end of the European war, Colonel Medaris served successively as ordnance officer, Fifth Service Command, and as ordnance officer, Army Ground Forces.

Having served for about three years beginning in 1949 as chief of the first U.S. Army mission to Argentina, Medaris returned in June 1952 for assignment as executive and assistant chief of the ammunition branch, industrial division of ordnance. In this position he initiated Operation Ready, which maintains plants for manufacturing armaments, rather than stockpiling war instruments which are subject to obsolescence (*Collier's*, May 27, 1955).

Becoming chief of the ammunition branch in May 1953 and promoted to brigadier general in July, Medaris was named industrial division chief of the New York ordnance district in November. Subsequently, as chief of industrial division in the office of the Chief of Army Ordnance, he supervised all production and procurement of standard ordnance material of fourteen ordnance districts, three procurement centers and eight manufacturing arsenals.

Promoted to the rank of temporary major general in September 1955, Medaris was serving as assistant chief of the Ordnance Corps when in February 1956 he was sent to Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. His assignment was to expedite the development and production of intermediate-range guided missiles as a stepping stone to the perfection of an intercontinental ballisitc missile (ICBM). At the arsenal a group of 120 former German scientists headed by Dr. Wernher von Braun (see *C.B.,* January 1952) had brought to the point of production the Redstone, a ground-fired bombardment missile with a range of 200 miles, capable of carrying an atomic warhead, and showing promise of attaining the intermediate-range class of 1500 miles.

Late in February Medaris described the firing of a Redstone as the "first test mission to gather data" for the intermediate-range missile, which was named Jupiter and upon which work proceeded apace. The Air Force, meanwhile, was working on a similar weapon, the Thor, and in the fall of 1956 Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson ruled that the intermediate-range missile, like the ICBM, would be operated by the Air Force. The Jupiter would, however, remain a development project of the Army at least through the fiscal year (Hanson W. Baldwin, New York *Times,* March 17, 1957).

Following the order limiting the Army to operational use of missiles with a range of 200 miles (and the subsequent court-martial of Colonel John C. Nickerson, Jr., for calling attention to interservice rivalries and the superiority of the Army's Jupiter over the Air Force's Thor), the Defense Secretary appointed a three-man commission in August 1957. This commission comprised General Medaris, Air Force General Bernard A. Schriever (See *C.B.,* October 1957), and Wilson's special missiles adviser, William M. Holaday, to render "at the earliest practicable date" a choice between the Jupiter and the Thor, or a decision to combine the best features of both. Later it was determined that the Air Force would supervise production of both missiles.

A Jupiter "C" missile at Cape Canaveral, Florida on October 22, 1957, "flew its prescribed course and impacted in the pre-elected target area." Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker called the Jupiter the "most advanced guided missile yet produced in the free world" (New York *Times,* October 31, 1957).

Other Army missiles include the Honest John, the Sergeant, Little John, the Corporal, the Lacrosse (for use as atomic artillery), the antitank Dart, and the antiaircraft Hawk. In May 1957 it had been announced that the agency headed by Medaris was working on an antimissile missile designed to seek out enemy missiles in the sky and destroy them.

Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy, who succeeded Wilson, ordered Medaris on November 8 to proceed with "preparations for launching a scientific satellite by use of a modified Jupiter C test vehicle."

"The ballistic missile," General Medaris commented, "is a highly efficient engine, once free of the atmosphere. It is available without regard to weather. With the accuracies of automatic guidance now clearly foreseeable, it becomes a superb delivery system for those resources upon which the absolute subjection and control of an enemy in war must depend. That includes the acquisition of information, the concentration of manpower and shorter range weapons for local control, and the reinforcement of such forces with men, materials, and long-range selective firepower" (*American Mercury,* November 1957).

Medaris was married to Gwendolys Hunter on May 19, 1920 and they have a daughter, Marilyn C. (Mrs. Eugene Stillings). The couple were divorced in 1930. Virginia Rose Smith became his second wife on August 29, 1931. Their children are Marta Virginia and John Bruce Medaris, Jr.

The many honors awarded to Medaris include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, and French Legion of Honor. On October 30, 1957 he received an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit in recognition of "dynamic leadership . . . directly responsible for the eminently successful Jupiter missile program." He is a past president of the Cincinnati chapter of the Reserve Officers Association and an honorary member of the Scabbard and Blade society at the University of Cincinnati. General John B. Medaris wears a clipped, graying mustache and carries a silver-headed swagger stick (San Francisco *Chronicle,* May 18, 1957).

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MENSHIKOV, MIKHAIL A(LEKSEEVICH) (myăn'ĭ-shĭ-kôf) Nov. 21, 1902- Soviet Ambassador to the United States

Address: Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1706 18th St., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Since February 6, 1958 when Mikhail A. Menshikov stepped from a Soviet jet air liner at Baltimore's Friendship Airport, as his country's new Ambassador to the United States, he has been making what appears to be a calculated effort to dispel with personal warmth the cold war atmosphere. His informal demeanor in Washington, D.C. made some friends, but despite his charm diplomatic observers noted that he had indicated no basic change in the Soviet policy toward the United States.

Wide World

MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV

A specialist in international trade, Menshikov became Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade in 1950. He was a deputy director-general of UNRRA in Washington, D.C. from 1944 to 1946. As Soviet Ambassador to India from 1953 to 1957, he negotiated two economic agreements with that country. He is a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the U.S.S.R.

Mikhail Alekseevich Menshikov was born in the village of Posevkino, Voronezh region on November 21, 1902, the son of a peasant who later became a railway worker. In 1929 he was graduated from the Plekhanov Institute of People's Economy in Moscow, having written his thesis on world trade. While attending school Menshikov had a part-time job.

From 1930 to 1936 Menshikov was in London as one of the directors of Arkos, Ltd., a Soviet foreign trade organization. In November 1936, when he was the director of the U.S.S.R. Association of Exportkhleb (an organization for trade in food products), he made his first visit to the United States. He negotiated contracts in New York for the sale of Soviet products. Assigned to the U.S.S.R. Association of Exportles, an organization for trade in timber products, Menshikov served as chairman from 1937 to 1943. In November 1943 he again visited the United States as a member of the Soviet delegation to the UNRRA conference, held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. During World War II he also directed the unloading of Allied convoys at Murmansk and Archangel.

Herbert H. Lehman, director-general of UNRRA, named him as one of three deputy director-generals to serve in Washington in January 1944. There he was director of the bureau of areas, which later became the bureau of services, supervised the division of welfare, health, and displaced persons, and organized territorial branches of UNRRA. In 1945 he headed the UNRRA delegation which negotiated an aid agreement with Poland.

Returning to Moscow in June 1946, Menshikov was named Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade. Under his direction, the first trade

MENSHIKOV, MIKHAIL A.—*Continued*

agreement between the Soviet Union and Egypt, for the exchange of grain and cotton, was negotiated in 1948. In September of that year, he was appointed First Deputy Minister, and six months later he succeeded Anastas I. Mikoyan as Minister of Foreign Trade.

Soviet foreign trade, however, continued to be very much under the direction of Mikoyan, who with Menshikov signed, in June 1950, a five-year trade agreement with Finland. In November 1951, Pavel N. Kumykin succeeded Menshikov as Minister of Foreign Trade, and the latter was transferred to the committee under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers charged with questions pertaining to economic cooperation with other countries.

In August 1953 Menshikov was appointed Ambassador to India, as successor to Ivan A. Benediktov. As soon as he arrived he presented Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru with a check for flood relief (the equivalent of $63,000) from the Soviet Red Cross. Within a month he had signed a five-year agreement to increase trade between the two countries. Menshikov headed the Soviet delegation to the conference of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held in Ceylon, in 1954. There he declared his country was "very interested in helping Asian countries with aid and trade" and invited the representatives to visit the Soviet Union at its expense.

A year later, in 1955, Menshikov signed another major economic agreement with India, under which the Soviet Union agreed to build a 1,000,000-ton-capacity steel plant at Bhilai, in Madhya Pradesh. When Prime Minister Nehru visited the Soviet Union in June, Menshikov took part in the Moscow talks. And he accompanied Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist party, on a tour of India in December. Menshikov also took steps to extend Soviet diplomatic relations in Asia to Ceylon and Nepal. After February 1957, he served concurrently as Ambassador to both India and Nepal.

During Menshikov's four years in India the volume of trade with the Soviet Union remained small but became politically important. There began a steady exchange of Soviet and Indian technical missions. Soviet loans and technical assistance were extended to a number of key industries—steel, coal, diamond mining, oil, heavy machinery and pharmaceuticals. This development was disturbing to the West, and to Britain in particular, which is an important investor in India. Because foreign trade in the Soviet Union is a government monopoly that country can afford to offer special conditions and terms in the hope of gaining political influence.

In December 1957 the Soviet Union announced it was sending Menshikov to Washington as Ambassador to the United States, replacing Georgi N. Zaroubin (see *C.B.,* April 1953). The appointment came at a time of intensive diplomatic maneuvering, with the Soviet Union actively campaigning for a heads of government conference between East and West, and the United States under increasing pressure from its Allies to again attempt negotiations on outstanding differences with the Soviet Union.

When Menshikov arrived in the United States he announced at the airport that he had come "as an ambassador of peace, friendship, and cooperation." The next day he presented his credentials to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and they had a fourteen-minute talk. "We didn't settle the disarmament question," Dulles said as they emerged. "Not yet, anyway," Menshikov added with a smile. Four days later Menshikov had a half-hour meeting with President Eisenhower. Afterwards he said he and the President had "expressed the same view—that relations between our countries should be improved and they will be improved."

Within the next few weeks Menshikov had talked with various U.S. officials, attended a succession of cocktail parties, submitted to unprecedented give-and-take-interviews with newsmen, appeared on television and radio programs, and proposed that the United States and Soviet Union sign a formal treaty of "friendship and cooperation." In his talks with Americans, Menshikov particularly emphasizes trade; he has said: "Economic relations between countries are basic. If economic relations improve, then other kinds of relations will also improve" (New York *Times Magazine,* March 9, 1958). Later the Ambassador visited various American cities.

There was an immediately favorable, if cautious, reaction from the U.S. press. *Time* (March 17, 1958) called him "one of the ablest, perhaps the ablest, of the Kremlin diplomats, a man dedicated to the proposition that no infiltration works quite as well as amiable respectability." The New York *Times* noted that his activities "look like a determined goodwill offensive." He told newsmen, "Call me Mike."

Tall, well-dressed, and urbane, Menshikov is easily mistaken for a Westerner. Despite his years in England and India, he speaks American rather than British English, and with an accent. His gray-blond hair is combed straight back; he has twinkling blue-gray eyes, a ruddy complexion, broad shoulders, and a ready laugh. Some think his only social drawback is a tendency to become overexuberant.

Mikhail A. Menshikov and his wife, Yevgenia Nikolayevna Menshikov, have three sons, Stanislav, Genadii, and Misha, and a daughter, Natasha, and two grandchildren. Stanislav has a master's degree in economics, is a journalist, and lectures at a Moscow institute. Menshikov's avocations as a younger man were principally athletic: fencing, riding, rowing, and tennis. He still skis and enjoys traveling, the theatre, opera, ballet, and music; his taste runs to the classical. Described as a hard worker, he is very exacting both of himself and those who work with him.

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MERCK, GEORGE W(ILHELM) Mar. 29, 1894-Nov. 9, 1957 Chairman of the board of Merck & Company, chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing firm of Rahway, New Jersey. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 N 10 '57

MIKHAĬLOV, NIKOLAĬ A(LEKSANDROVICH) Oct. 11, 1906- Soviet Minister of Culture

Address: b. U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The most powerful patron of arts in the world is a former steelworker named Nikolaĭ A. Mikhaĭlov, who since 1955 has been Minister of Culture of the Soviet Union. Under his control are all the major theatres, exhibition halls, museums, art galleries, motion picture studios, radio and television stations, publishing houses, and bookstores. All writers, artists, and musicians in the U.S.S.R. are under his jurisdiction. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party from 1939 to 1953.

The outstanding feature of his administration as Minister of Culture has been the expansion of Soviet cultural contacts with non-Communist countries. Agreements for cultural exchange were reached with a number of Western countries.

Nikolaĭ Aleksandrovich Mikhaĭlov was born on October 11, 1906 in Moscow. He began work as a young man in a metallurgical plant of Moscow's Hammer and Sickle works, while continuing his education in the plant's school. In 1930 he became a member of the Communist party, and in 1932 was elected secretary of the party organization in the school.

He rose rapidly as a journalist, becoming successively editor of the plant's newspaper *Martenovka* (Open Hearth), director of the party's sector press in the Proletariat ward, and editor of the plant's newspaper in the Dynamo electrical industry plant in Moscow. In 1937 he became an editor of *Pravda* (Truth), the Communist party's national newspaper, and executive editor of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* (Komsomol Truth), national newspaper of the organization of Communist youth.

Mikhaĭlov was named first secretary of the central committee of the Komsomol in 1938 and in the same year was elected a deputy of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. The following year, at the Eighteenth Congress of the party, he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

In 1945 Mikhaĭlov led a Soviet delegation to a world youth conference in London which helped to organize the World Federation of Democratic Youth, of which he became vice-chairman. By 1949 he had become a member of the party Central Committee's key organizational bureau.

Sovphoto

NIKOLAĬ A. MIKHAĬLOV

At the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist party, in 1952, he reported that Komsomol had grown since 1939 from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000 members, and more than 4,000,000 of its members had been graduated to the Communist party. In the same period, he reported, the Young Pioneer Organization (for children up to age fourteen) had increased its membership from 11,000,000 to 19,000,000.

Re-elected to the Central Committee, Mikhaĭlov was named a member of its Presidium and one of its secretaries. In January 1953 he delivered the principal address at the Bolshoi Theatre memorial meeting on the anniversary of Lenin's death. Mikhaĭlov spoke just eight days after the arrest of a group of Jewish doctors accused of conspiring with American-Zionist intelligence to assassinate Soviet leaders, and he called on the Communist party to mercilessly eliminate all "degenerates and double-dealers."

After the death of Joseph Stalin in March 1953, Mikhaĭlov was dropped from the Presidium and secretariat of the Central Committee, and the committee itself. He was named to succeed Nikita S. Khrushchev as first secretary of the party's Moscow regional committee. A month later it was announced that the doctor's plot had been a fabrication, and those responsible for it had been arrested. In December 1953 Mikhaĭlov was one of three judges who sent Lavrenti P. Beria, former Minister of Internal Affairs, and his associates to death for conspiracy against the Soviet state. Mikhaĭlov was named Ambassador to Poland in March 1954.

In the government reorganization that followed Nikolaĭ A. Bulganin's inauguration as Soviet Premier, in February 1955, Mikhaĭlov was named Minister of Culture on March 21. The ministry had been created after the death of Stalin from a merger of the Ministry of Cinematography, the Committee for Art Affairs, the Radio Broadcasting Committee, and

MIKHAĬLOV, NIKOLAĬ A.—*Continued*

the Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing, and Bookselling.

The ministry headed by Mikhaĭlov is a Union Republic ministry, operating on the national level and through separate ministries of culture in each of the Soviet republics. It employs 900,000 persons, publishes a billion books a year, operates 503 theatres with year-round companies, and directs 405 schools for creative artists.

A cultural exchange program with the United States was initiated in September 1955 with the granting of a U.S. visa to Emil G. Gilels (see *C.B.*, October 1956), leading Soviet concert pianist. In December he reported to the Supreme Soviet that during the year 2300 foreign delegations had visited the Soviet Union and 700 Russian groups had traveled abroad.

As Minister of Culture Mikhaĭlov has been assigned to important foreign missions. He led the Soviet delegation to the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Helsinki, Finland in August 1955. There he was elected to the organization's executive committee — the first representative of a Communist country to be selected to serve on that body. He accompanied Bulganin and Khrushchev on a tour of India in November 1955 and a visit to Britain in April 1956. With Klimentiĭ Voroshilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, he made a six-day official visit to Finland in August. Mikhaĭlov also visited Denmark and Sweden to arrange cultural exchanges.

In his own country in February 1956, Mikhaĭlov noted a sharp drop in theatre attendance and called for "more creative depth, creative boldness, and daring" in the theatre. The same note was sounded at the Twentieth Congress of the Communist party in February 1956, which affirmed Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalinism and called for more creativity by Soviet artists. This was followed by the "rehabilitation" of a number of writers, producers, and composers who had been criticized into silence during the Stalin regime. At the same time artists were warned against interpreting the call for "bold innovation" as "a conciliatory attitude toward bourgeois art."

Several of Mikhaĭlov's statements indicated that some Soviet artists may have gone too far in exploiting the post-Stalin relaxation. Late in 1957 he spoke out at a Moscow conference of intellectuals against "attempts to defame without grounds the state apparatus and to doubt the usefulness of its activity." In 1958 his ministry opened a campaign, accompanied by public exposure, against disorderly conduct, immorality, snobbery, and conceit among the "creative intelligentsia."

Particularly distasteful to Mikhaĭlov, although it is very popular in the Soviet Union, is jazz. At a conference of composers early in 1956 he denounced jazz as contrary to "Socialist realism." In May 1957 he walked out of a concert by a visiting Italian orchestra when it played a jazz version of an old Russian melody. He had the editors of a music magazine replaced for publishing a "rude and unworthy" article by the director of a Soviet jazz orchestra.

The American comedian Bob Hope, who conferred with Mikhaĭlov in Moscow early in 1958, described him in an article for *Look* magazine (June 10, 1958) as "a youngish, attractive man" with a lively sense of humor, and a shrewd bargainer on financial matters. Howard Taubman, correspondent of the New York *Times*, interviewed Mikhaĭlov in the summer of 1958 and described him (June 30, 1958) as "a compact, energetic man with curly, brown hair, shrewd pale eyes, and a soft voice."

In addition to being in the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Mikhaĭlov is a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic and a deputy of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers Deputies. He has been awarded two orders of Lenin, the Order of the Fatherland War, first class, and various medals.

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MILLER, GILBERT (HERON) July 3, 1884- Theatrical producer

Address: b. 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. 550 Park Ave., New York 21

In a span of over forty years, producer Gilbert Miller has validated the claim that he is the most confirmed international showman in the theatre. He has presented on the Broadway and London stage, as both producer and director, over 200 plays, among them such successes as *Victoria Regina, Journey's End, The Late Christopher Bean, The Cocktail Party, Gigi* and *Witness for the Prosecution.* After Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra* and Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra,* starring Sir Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh, had scored a hit in England in 1951, Miller imported the "Two on the Nile" to New York City, where they were the top shows of 1952. In the 1957-58 Broadway season he is co-producer of *The Rope Dancers,* starring Siobhan McKenna and Art Carney.

Gilbert Heron Miller was born in New York City on July 3, 1884 to Henry Miller, noted actor-manager, and Bijou Heron, an actress whose real name was Helene (Stoepel) Miller. His grandmother, Matilda Heron, starred in an English adaptation of *Camille,* which she made from the Dumas story. He has a sister, Agnes Heron Miller, now Mrs. B. I. Loomis. His brother, Henry Miller, Jr., died in 1927. At the age of twelve Gilbert went to Europe with his grandmother and attended Catholic schools in Germany, Spain, England, and France. He learned to read and speak fluently Italian, French, Spanish, German, and Hungarian. Returning to the United States when he was nineteen, Miller worked briefly in a bank, and then joined the U.S. Marine Corps and was stationed in Haiti for two years.

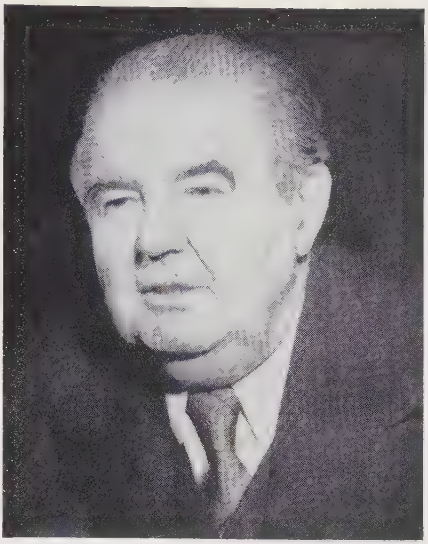
His first work in the theatre was as an actor in *Julie Bon-Bon* at the Waldorf Theatre (now the Strand) in London in 1906. This was followed by small roles in *Olympe* and in *Zira,* the latter one of his father's productions. His father did not encourage him to become an actor; so young Gilbert began to concentrate on the executive side of the profession. He was company manager for his father's touring production of William Vaughan Moody's *The Great Divide* in 1907. Between 1910 and 1915 he managed all of Henry Miller's theatrical productions. He "soloed" as a producer with *Daddy Long-Legs* at the Duke of York's Theatre in London in 1916; it ran for 514 performances.

Before he produced *The Czarina* on Broadway in 1922, which starred Doris Keane, Miller had presented sixteen plays in London. "In the past three decades," wrote Richard Maney, "Miller has given ample proof that he thinks stars are worth their dust. Katharine Cornell, Ina Claire, Elsie Ferguson, Ethel Barrymore, Jeanne Eagels, Helen Hays, Gertrude Lawrence, Pauline Lord, Ruth Gordon and Mrs. Pat Campbell, on the distaff side, have all responded to his direction, as have Otis Skinner, Holbrook Blinn, Leslie Howard, Herbert Marshall, and Edmund Gwenn. It is to Miller, too, that we are indebted for introductions to such notable English stars as Basil Rathbone, Charles Laughton, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Robert Morley and Alec Guinness."

During World War I Miller was a first lieutenant in U.S. Army Intelligence. His first postwar production was a musical version of Booth Tarkington's *Monsieur Beaucaire,* on Broadway in 1919. An important war play produced by Miller was *Journey's End,* by R. C. Sherriff. Although it showed the grim reality of war Broadway and London audiences flocked to it ten years after the Armistice. Other successful New York productions were *The Petrified Forest, The Constant Wife, There's Always Juliet, Harriet, Ladies in Retirement,* and *The Play's the Thing.*

In 1921 Miller succeeded Alf Hayman as vice-president of Charles Frohman, Inc., a post he held until 1932. He managed the St. James's and Savoy theatres in London, and was an executive of Famous-Players Lasky Corporation. Some of his notable theatrical successes during the 1920's were *Blood and Sand,* starring Otis Skinner, and *Declassée,* starring Ethel Barrymore and Ruth Chatterton. Among the plays by Ferenc Molnar which he imported for New York productions were *The Swan,* starring Eva LeGallienne, *The Play's the Thing,* and *The Good Fairy.*

"I have been particularly fortunate in transplanting French plays to Broadway," wrote Miller in the Boston *Post* (October 29, 1950). "Don't think that I am becoming preoccupied . . . with plays of alien origin. There's nothing that would elate me more than to lay hands on a good, virile American play, one that would eloquently reflect the trying times in which we live, the hopes we nourish, and the fears that torture us." Among French plays which he brought to New York were: *The Captive,* from Edouard Bourdet's *La Prisonnière*; several by Jacques Deval—*Tovarich* and *Her Cardboard Lover—French Without Tears; Ring Around the Moon* by Jean Anouilh (translated by Christopher Fry); *Gigi* by Colette; and *Prenez Garde à la Peinture* by René Fauchois, adapted by Sidney Howard as *The Late Christopher Bean.* Miller has also sponsored on the Strand numerous plays produced by other managers in New York. These include *Strange Interlude, The Women, Boy Meets Girl, Pride and Prejudice, Reunion in Vienna, Men in White, The Happy Time, The Voice of the Turtle,* and *Dear Ruth.*


Eileen Darby

GILBERT MILLER

Although he lost a considerable part of his fortune in the Wall Street crash of 1929, Miller had four hits on Broadway that season, including *Journey's End.* A few years later, according to Tex McCrary and Jinx Falkenburg (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 21, 1951), "he produced a string of flops—but he cleaned up in foreign exchange. Caught off base in 1935 . . ., he happily hedged out of it with Laurence Housman's *Victoria Regina,* starring Helen Hayes, for a long run . . . and a gross of more than $2,500,000." On its tour of forty-three cities in the United States it broke many box office records. *Victoria Regina* has always been Miller's favorite among all his productions.

In the Broadway season of 1952 Miller was credited with discovering a new star—Audrey Hepburn—a Belgian-born, English-educated girl whom he found, after a global hunt, to play the title role in *Gigi,* adapted by Anita Loos from Colette's novel. "The Miller trademark," noted *Look* (February 12, 1952), "is top stars, superb acting and good taste."

Miller's production of Agatha Christie's murder play *Witness for the Prosecution* was a sensational hit in London's West End in 1953 and in New York in 1954-56, where, starring Francis L. Sullivan and featuring Patricia Jessel, it ran for 645 performances. Four plays were produced by Miller during the past two years: *The Reluctant Debutante* by William

MILLER, GILBERT—*Continued*

Douglas Home, *Under Milk Wood* by Dylan Thomas, *The Rope Dancers* by Morton Wishengrad, and *The Sleeping Prince* by Terence Rattigan.

Ward Morehouse in his article, "Portrait of a Producer: Gilbert Miller," in *Theatre Arts* (July 1956) described him as a "volatile," and "oversized" man who has "enormous energy, physical and intellectual." He is a linguist, raconteur, a gourmet, an art collector, a crack shot, and pilots his own plane. He now weighs 200 pounds, having lost thirty pounds by careful dieting. According to Art Buchwald, Miller is "host to Europe's greatest names, guest of European royalty, a gourmet of highest rank, personal friend of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, second oldest active theatre producer in New York."

With his wife, the former Kathryn King Bache (daughter of the noted banker and art collector Jules Bache), whom he married on July 16, 1927, Gilbert Miller lives in a twelve-room apartment on Park Avenue in New York City. Its walls are adorned with paintings by Renoir, Dufy, Goya, and other noted artists.

Miller also has a country home in Drundgewick Manor, Sussex, England and a house in Hill Street, London. He owns the Henry Miller Theatre in New York and the St. James's and Lyric theatres in London. He spends six months in the United States and six months abroad. He is one of the few producers today who use their own money in producing plays. Henry Sherek has been his partner in numerous London productions.

Gilbert Miller is a partner with Leland Hayward in the operation of Southwest Airways. He is an officer of the French Legion of Honor, chairman of the Mary MacArthur Memorial Fund for the Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, chairman of the committee for the Clarence Derwent Awards (which presents $500 annually to the actor and actress giving the best nonfeatured performance on Broadway). His clubs include the Green Room, Buck's, Players, and Travellers. His religion is Catholic. He is first vice-president of the Actors Fund of America, and is on the board of directors of ANTA (American National Theatre and Academy). For ANTA he produced its first closed circuit television program, on March 28, 1955, seen in thirty-one cities as a benefit.

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Who's Who in America, 1956-57
Who's Who in the Theatre (1957)

MILLIKIN, EUGENE D(ONALD) Feb. 12, 1891-July 26, 1958; Former U.S. Senator from Colorado; Republican; served fifteen years in the U.S. Senate; finance committee member; expert on revenue and taxation; retired in 1956. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p61 Jl 27 '58

MOISEEV, IGOR′ *See* Moiseyev, Igor

MOISEYEV, IGOR (ALEXANDROVICH) (moï-ĭ-sȧ′yev) Jan. 1906- Russian choreographer

Address: b. c/o Tchaikovsky Theatre, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

April 14, 1958 was the date of the American debut of the Moiseyev Dance Company from Moscow, brought to the United States for eight weeks under the new American-Soviet cultural exchange plan. The performance of this folk-dance troupe, with more than 160 dances in its repertory, elicited enthusiastic reviews. "Igor Moiseyev, founder, director and choreographer of the group, has done a beautiful job," observed John Martin in the New York *Times* (April 15, 1958). "He has kept the fresh creativeness of the folk impulse constantly alive, but he has transformed it into terms of the theatre with the most sensitive selectivity and the strongest instinct for showmanship."

The Russian folk dancers, under the management of Sol Hurok, were seen by over 450,000 spectators in the United States and Canada. The total gross receipts for the sixty-nine performances given in New York and on the road passed the $1,600,000 mark (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 28, 1958). The troupe was also seen by thousands of viewers of the Ed Sullivan television program on June 29, 1958 on the Columbia Broadcasting System network, and by visitors to the Brussels World's Fair.

Igor Alexandrovich Moiseyev, the man responsible for the troupe's existence and success, was born in Kiev, Russia in January 1906, the son of a Russian lawyer and a French-Moldavian seamstress. When Moiseyev was a small child, the family moved to Paris, lived there until the boy was seven, and then returned to Russia.

Moiseyev's first encounter with the theatre was when he used to accompany his mother to the Theatre du Châtelet, Paris, where she helped with the sewing of costumes. He showed an early talent for dancing and his parents placed him at the Bolshoi Theatre's School of Choreography in Moscow. He was graduated at the age of eighteen in 1924 and became a leading dancer with the Bolshoi's famous ballet. He appeared as Raoul in *Theolinde,* as Joseph in *Joseph the Beautiful,* as Mato in *Salammbo,* as the Phoenix in *The Red Poppy* and in many other solo parts.

In this theatre he also began his career as a choreographer, staging important ballets. They included *Salammbo* (1932) with music by Arends, and *Three Fat Men* (1935), with music by Victor Oransky. The last production was referred to by the *Dancing Times* (February 1955) as "delightful for its sparkling humor and freshness of the *mis-en-scenes.*" During that period, he stressed the principle of storytelling in a ballet by means of dance movements and pantomime. According to the Russian critics, his creations were distinguished by dazzling theatrical form and a great choreographic inventiveness.

In 1936 Moiseyev was appointed *maitre de ballet* of the Bolshoi Theatre, a position he held for three years. In the same year the Soviet government asked him to organize a folk dance festival. Moiseyev was by then known for his great interest in Russian folk art and folk dancing. He liked to travel to distant regions and become familiar with the local folk tales, costumes, and regional festivals.

There are about 3000 regional dances in the Soviet Union: the Russian or Slavonic (which includes Ukrainian and White Russian); the Caucasian; the Central Asian; and the Baltic. Rather than imitate the actual dances of different regional groups, Moiseyev wanted his productions to preserve their most vital and typical elements. "We started to create new choreographic works based on folk music and folk themes, which, though alive, had not yet been expressed in dance," he said.

The folk dance festival, which took place in 1937, was an outstanding success. Afterwards Moiseyev assembled a permanent group of about thirty dancers and he established a school of dancing in conjunction with the ballet school of the Bolshoi Theatre.

After World War II the company toured Europe. "While touring abroad," he remarked, "we like to meet people active in the field of art and performers of the folk dances of these countries. Besides exchanging creative ideas and opinions . . . we often teach each other how to dance our respective national dances. As a result, our repertoire now includes a whole program of foreign dances, which is being received by Soviet audiences with the greatest enthusiasm." (This was particularly startling at the last performance of the company in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, on May 3, 1958, when by way of an encore, thirty-two dancers lined up for a Virginia Reel, while the orchestra struck up *Turkey in the straw.*)

By the time the company went to France and England in 1955, it had grown to eighty dancers. In April 1958 Sol Hurok brought the Moiseyev Dance Company, now 100 strong, to the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. All performances were sell-outs, and dance critics were unanimous in their praise.

"They are not just efficient folk dancers," noted the New York *Post* (April 15, 1958). "They are thoroughly ballet trained. Their rhythm and grace are the equal of any, while their elevation and leg work are superior."

Some reviewers paid direct homage to Moiseyev. "Not merely the incredible vitality and bravura of their movement, but their artistic discipline bespoke splendid training and intelligent direction," wrote Robert Sabin in *Musical America* (May 1958). A strict disciplinarian, called "Czar Igor Alexandrovich" by his pupils, Moiseyev works his troupe very hard.

Following the close of the successful three-week season at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, the company went on a coast-to-coast tour, playing to "standing-room-only" audiences. They returned to New York in June to give eight more performances, before leaving for the Brussels World's Fair.

IGOR MOISEYEV

Among the favorite numbers in Moiseyev's repertory are: *Zhok,* a Moldavian suite, chosen by him as a tribute to his Moldavian grandparents; *Partisans,* a dance sequence about the struggle against the Nazis; *Bul'ba* (Potatoes), depicting harvest; *Soccer,* a friendly satire on the game, and *Two Boys in a Fight,* a remarkable wrestling match between two midgets, who turn out to be just one dancer.

Moiseyev, a slender, fairly tall man, likes to refer to himself as a "one-fourth Frenchman." He speaks excellent French. He is married to Tamara Zeifert, a soloist with the company. His daughter, Olga, fifteen, attends the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

Moiseyev holds three Stalin Prizes (1942, 1947, 1952), the title of National Artist of the Soviet Union, and the Order of Lenin (1958).

Although Igor Moiseyev's chief achievement is the creation and development of his company, he is also known for his staging of many ballets in operatic productions. Since 1954 he has been working on *Spartacus,* to the music of Aram Khatchaturian and its recent premiere at the Bolshoi Theatre was very well received. He is also active as the permanent director of the State Folk Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Union which now bears his name.

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Bol'shai͡a Sovetskai͡a Ėnt͡siklopedii͡a
Soria, Georges. Le ballet Moisseiev

MOLLENHOFF, CLARK R(AYMOND)

Apr. 16, 1921- Journalist

Addrsss: b: 852 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 5704 32d St, N.W., Washington, D.C.

"For his lengthy inquiry into labor union racketeering, thereby assisting Congressional investigations," Clark R. Mollenhoff was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for national reporting during

Des Moines Register and Tribune

CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF

1957. He is a reporter on the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune,* the Minneapolis *Star* and *Tribune,* and *Look* magazine. He had previously won the Heywood Broun Award (1955) for outstanding reporting and for his coverage of the ouster of Wolf Ladejinsky from the Department of Agriculture, which led to Ladejinsky's security clearance. Mollenhoff also won the Raymond Clapper Memorial Award (1956) for his investigation of and coverage of security cases.

Mollenhoff, reporter since 1950 in the Washington bureau of the Cowles publications, was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University from 1949 to 1950. He worked as a county courthouse reporter for the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune* from 1946 to 1949. Prior to his U.S. Navy service in World II, he was a police and municipal court reporter from 1941 to 1944.

Born on April 16, 1921 in Burnside, Iowa, Clark Raymond Mollenhoff is one of the five children of Margaret Pearl (Clark) and Raymond Eldon Mollenhoff, a salesman for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Clark attended high schools in Lohrville and Webster City and the St. Cecilia Academy in Algona—all in Iowa. He was active in sports, music, and dramatics and wrote for the schools' publications. His high school teacher of journalism, Ethel Swanson, who had also taught MacKinlay Kantor, helped to influence him in the choice of his lifework.

He graduated from high school in 1938 and entered Webster City Junior College, where he had many extracurricular interests. Completing junior college in 1941, he enrolled at Drake University Law School in Des Moines, Iowa. While attending law school, he worked for the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune* as a police and municipal court reporter.

At Drake University he was 1943 co-captain of the football team, and was a star varsity player; he also played on the varsity baseball team. In his senior year he was editor of the college yearbook. He was selected for inclusion in *Who's Who; The Official Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges* and was named to Helmet and Spurs, Drake men's honor society. He also was assistant publicity director for the 1944 Drake Relays, a carnival held at the Drake Stadium annually and consisting of track relays and other sports events.

Mollenhoff received an LL.B. degree from Drake University in January 1944 and in June of the same year entered the U.S. Navy. First he attended the naval officers candidates school in Plattsburg, New York and later the first amphibious training base at San Diego, California. From December 1944 to April 1946 he served as a boat group officer on APA 139 in the Pacific.

Discharged from the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, j.g., in 1946, Mollenhoff returned to the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune.* He covered county politics and did investigations in the city, county, and state government that resulted in prosecution of many officials and a shake-up of government.

In 1949 he was granted a Nieman Fellowship for one year of study at Harvard University. His ability as "a questioner endowed with unusual imperturbability and aggressiveness" was already evident at that time. *Newsweek* (January 17, 1955) reports that at a meeting of the Nieman fellows he asked a New York *Times* editor why the *Times'* "lead" sentences were so long and involved.

After the completion of his studies at Harvard, Mollenhoff joined the staff of the Cowles publications in Washington in October 1950. Since then he has been investigating issues of national importance. He has always been opposed to secrecy on the part of Government officials. He and Richard Wilson in their article "What really corrupts Washington" (*Reader's Digest,* September 1952) advocated "a complete overhaul of the way the Government does business, making its records and its actions open to the public."

When Wolf I. Ladejinsky was dismissed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture from his post as agricultural attaché in Tokyo in December 1954, Mollenhoff received national attention for his persistent search for the reasons behind the action. According to *Newsweek* (January 17, 1955), Mollenhoff persuaded U.S. Representative Walter H. Judd (Republican of Minnesota) to go on record in Ladejinsky's defense, and then "broke one of the major Washington stories of the year" on December 18, 1954. He followed up with an almost daily series of exclusives on the case.

Milan Smith, executive assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, had tried to convince Mollenhoff of the validity of the Department's action in dismissing Ladejinsky for security reasons, substantiating it by a letter written by George N. Vitt, a White Russian émigré, supporting Ladejinsky's ouster. Mollenhoff found the letter "strongly anti-Semitic" and wrote "an explosive story" about it. Finally, Ladejinsky was cleared by the Department of Agriculture and was hired as a land-reform expert by the Foreign Operations Administration in January 1955. (He later resigned and became economic adviser to President Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam.)

For his coverage of the Ladejinsky story, Mollenhoff received the American Newspaper Guild's 1955 Heywood Broun Award on February 14, 1956.

Another issue of national importance which Mollenhoff has been investigating for five years is alleged racketeering in labor unions. For having initiated a Congressional investigation of labor unions in 1957 he was credited publicly by Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, chairman of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field. With Thomas B Morgan, editor of *Look,* Mollenhoff presented in *Look* (August 6, 1957) a chronicle of events leading to the "downfall" of Dave Beck as general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America. The story was published under the title "The Dizzy Descent of Dave Beck." (Beck was sentenced to a jail term of up to fifteen years by Superior Court Judge George H. Revelle in Seattle, Washington on February 20, 1958 for stealing $1,900 from his union, and his son, Dave Beck, Jr., was fined $2,000 for pocketing union funds.)

A story on another labor leader, James R. Hoffa, who succeeded Dave Beck as president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, written by Mollenhoff and David Zingg, was published in *Look* on May 13, 1958.

In May 1958 Mollenhoff was awarded the 1957 Pulitzer Prize for national reporting. Sigma Delta Chi (professional journalism society) gave him its public service award in 1958, having already honored him for Washington correspondence in 1953 and 1955. In addition, he received the 1958 Sylvania public service award for his work as commentator on the DuMont television broadcast of hearings of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field.

Mollenhoff is a member of the national subcommittee on freedom of information, American Bar Association; national committee on freedom of information, Sigma Delta Chi; and board of governors of the National Press Club. He also belongs to the Society of Nieman Fellows. He received the Drake University Distinguished Alumni Award in 1956. He has no political affiliation and is of the Catholic faith.

Clark R. Mollenhoff married Georgia Giles Osmundson on October 13, 1939. They have three children, Gjore Jean, Jacqueline Sue, and Clark Raymond. His recreational activities include dancing, touch football, and basketball. Mollenhoff is six feet four inches tall, weighs 235 pounds, and has blue eyes and brown hair.

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Newsweek 45:57 Ja 17 '55

MORIN, RELMAN (GEORGE) Sept. 11, 1907- Journalist; author

Address: b. c/o The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. 131 E. 66h St., New York 21

Twice a Pulitzer Prizewinner in journalism —most recently in May 1958 for his reporting of the Little Rock school integration crisis of September 1957—and in 1951 for his coverage of the Korean War, Relman ("Pat") Morin has been with the Associated Press since 1934. He was chief of the A.P.'s bureau in Tokyo, Japan from 1937 through 1940 and subsequently of the Paris and Washington bureaus.

Following the Pearl Harbor attack he was arrested by the Japanese secret police in Indo-China, who charged him with espionage. (His experiences and impressions are related in his book, *Circuit of Conquest,* Knopf, 1943). Repatriated in the summer of 1942, Morin was a war correspondent in Africa, Europe, and Asia. He became chief of the A.P. bureau at Paris in 1945, chief of the Washington bureau in 1947 and general executive at A.P. headquarters in New York City in 1949. Since his return from Korea in 1951 he "has been on a roving assignment as a special writer . . . his assignment—the world."

Born to the late Upton Frederick Morin, a railroad engineer, and Wilhelmina Louise (Relman) Morin on September 11, 1907, Relman George Morin is a native of Freeport, Illinois. He was brought up in Los Angeles, California. He has one brother, Upton Frederick Morin. "My father was killed in a railroad accident when we were both small children," he informs *Current Biography.* "My mother learned bookkeeping and supported us." Later she married George Rodemeyer who helped to influence Relman in his life work.

At the Los Angeles high school from which he was graduated in 1925, Relman went out for

RELMAN MORIN

MORIN, RELMAN—*Continued*

football and track, and in his senior year was a school sports reporter for the Los Angeles *Times*. During his undergraduate years at Pomona College, Claremont, California, where he majored in English, he was the campus correspondent for the same paper, as well as a contributor to two college periodicals, editor of the Annual, and a member of the football, track and basketball teams. (To meet expenses he washed dishes at the Claremont Inn).

On graduation from Pomona, in 1929 with the B.A. degree, he writes, "ten of us were sent to China by persons connected with the college. Each had a field. Mine was to study newspapers in China and their social effect, if any." He attended both Lingnan University in Canton and Yenching University at Peking (now Peiping) as a special student, then in 1930 worked for the Shanghai *Evening Post* as a general reporter for a year and then became agent for a dancing school. He joined the now defunct Los Angeles *Record* in 1932, as a movie columnist.

Hired by the Associated Press in 1934, he worked out of Los Angeles on general assignments until sent to Japan in 1937 as chief of the A.P.'s Tokyo bureau. He was in Mongolia in 1939 when the Russians decisively defeated the Japanese in a border clash (see his report in *They Were There,* edited by Curt Reiss and published by Putnam in 1944). Back in Tokyo, he was arrested and interrogated following the suicide or murder of the Reuters correspondent James Cox in 1940, while under examination on charges of spying.

Believing that Japan would take advantage of World War II to extend her empire southward, Morin began in December 1940, a one-year roving assignment through the Netherlands East Indies, Singapore, Thailand and French Indo China. "On the day after Pearl Harbor," Morin tells us, "I was imprisoned by the Japanese in Saigon. During this period, the Kempeitai, a police organization similar to the Russian and German secret police, examined me on charges of espionage, growing out of the year's roving assignment. They were prepared to send me to Tokyo for trial. It would have been a formality of course.

"A pre-war friend, Colonel Jiro Saito, chief of the Japanese intelligence in Indo-China, evidently took some action on my behalf. I have never been able to discover what it was. In any case, my name was restored to the list of those to be repatriated during the summer of 1942." He adds: "For the sake of Colonel Saito's memory (he was killed in Leyte) I would like this episode recorded."

After returning to the United States on the exchange ship *Gripsholm* in September 1942, Morin wrote *Circuit of Conquest* (Knopf, 1943), an account of his 1937-41 impressions and experiences. It was called "one of the best books on the decline and fall of Western power in the Far East" (Orville Prescott, New York *Times*).

Later in World War II, as an accredited war correspondent with the rank of assimilated captain, Morin observed the landings at Anzio and Salerno, saw "the Hump" route between India and China, and witnessed "the tragic insubordination of Merrill's Marauders in Burma." He reported from London, Algiers, Cairo, New Delhi, Rome and Paris.

Morin was successively chief of the A.P.'s enlarged Paris bureau in 1945-47, of the Washington bureau in 1947-49, and general executive at the A.P. headquarters in New York City in 1949-50. In July 1950 he left for what was to have been a temporary assignment at Tokyo but developed into the coverage of the Korean War which won for him in May 1951 the Pulitzer Prize in the field of international affairs.

Morin reported on the 1952 Eisenhower-Stevenson presidential campaign. Early in 1953 he made a countryside tour to collect data for a much-praised series of six articles on the public versus private power controversy. In June 1953 he covered the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Also in 1953 he reported the execution of the spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. In 1956 he covered the second Eisenhower-Stevenson presidential campaign.

"Craftsmanship" in news reporting was the subject of Morin's contribution to the anthology *Newsmen Speak,* edited by E. D. Coblentz and published by the University of California Press in 1954. Also in 1954 Morin was the recipient of the George Polk Memorial Award made annually by the Overseas Press Club and Long Island University in recognition of "excellence in reporting requiring exceptional courage and enterprise abroad."

Morin's second George Polk Award — this time in the field of national reporting—was given in April 1958 for his "eyewitness account of the rioting at Central High School, Little Rock, Arkansas on September 23, 1957." On May 5, 1958, in recognition of the same "dramatic and incisive" report, he was announced as the winner of one of the two Pulitzer Journalism Prizes awarded in the field of national affairs. (The other went to Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune* for his "investigatory reporting" on labor racketeering).

Tennis, swimming and high-stakes bridge are listed as favorite recreations by Relman Morin, who answers to the nickname "Pat" but always uses his real name as a by-line. "I read Far Eastern history," he adds, "and collect odd facts about Oriental languages, but not seriously enough to count as anything more than a hobby. Same with archeology."

He is a member of the American Society of Archeologists, the Athletic Club (Los Angeles) the University and Dutch Treat Clubs in New York, the National Press Club (Washington) and Overseas Writers; and the Sigma Tau and Sigma Delta Chi fraternities. "Tall, rawboned and easygoing Morin" (*Newsweek*) stands at an even six feet, weighs about 170 pounds, and has green eyes and gray hair. He has one daughter, Mary Frances, by his marriage to

Florence Pine in 1936; this union was terminated ten years later by divorce, and on April 21, 1948 Morin married Dorothy Katherine (Wright) Liebes, the well-known textile designer (see *C.B.*, April 1948).

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MORRISON, MARGARET MACKIE *See* Cost, March

MORRISON, PEGGY *See* Cost, March

MURDOCH, (JEAN) IRIS July 15, 1919-
Author; educator

Address: b. St. Anne's College, Oxford University, Oxford, England; h. Cedar Lodge, Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, England

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Dec. 1958.

"Offbeat" is the adjective perhaps most frequently used to describe the work of Iris Murdoch, a young English philosopher-novelist. It suggests her variety and unpredictability, that seeming aimlessness of her fiction with its effect (as a reviewer in the *Manchester Guardian* described it) ". . . as if one were placed in front of a bowl of colored fish darting about and occasionally eating one another." But like most tags, "offbeat" is only partially adequate in describing its subject, for it fails to suggest equally the depth and the significance of Miss Murdoch's work. Whether she is roaming in the brittle farce-fantasy world of *The Flight from the Enchanter* or in the grindingly drab domestic world of *The Sandcastle,* or interpreting the philosophy of Jean-Paul Sartre, Miss Murdoch is in full control of her material and is a major figure among younger British writers.

Jean Iris Murdoch was born in Dublin, Ireland on July 15, 1919, the daughter of Wills John Hughes and Irene Alice Cooper (Richardson) Murdoch. She was educated in England—at the Froebel Educational Institute, London, Badminton School in Bristol, and at Somerville College, Oxford University, where she took her B.A. degree with first class honors in classical "Greats" in 1942. After graduating from college she worked for two years (1942-1944) as an assistant principal in the British Treasury. In 1944-1946 she was an administrative officer with UNRRA, working in London, Belgium, and Austria.

Miss Murdoch returned to academic life in 1947. She spent one year on a Sarah Smithson studentship in philosophy at Newnham College, Cambridge University. Since 1948 she has been at Oxford as a fellow of St. Anne's College and a tutor in philosophy.

IRIS MURDOCH

Miss Murdoch's first book was *Sartre, Romantic Rationalist* (Yale University Press, 1953), written for the Yale Studies in Modern European Literature and Art. A brief but tightly packed essay on the French existentialist philosopher, her book was based largely upon a study of his novels and his philosophical treatise *Being and Nothingness.* Among the many studies of Sartre that have appeared in recent years, hers was singled out as "the most objective and useful" by the critic Wallace Fowlie, writing in *Commonweal,* and the London *Times Literary Supplement* called it "a remarkably intelligent and penetrating introduction to and commentary upon Sartre."

The transition from philosophy to the kind of fiction that Miss Murdoch writes is not so abrupt as it may seem. For the questions of appearance and reality, freedom and responsibility, which the philosopher constantly explores, are at the root of her spirited and provocative novels. Her heroes and heroines seem engaged in constant flight; their world is a labyrinth, part comic, part nightmarish. The results for the reader are sometimes disturbing and exasperating, but always stimulating.

Jake Donaghue, the hero of her first novel *Under the Net* (Viking, 1954), has some harebrained and hair-raising adventures and meets an assortment of idiosyncratic characters. In all this breathless comic pace he gets nowhere fast. But his journey is delightful reading, thanks to the author's wit.

If *Under the Net* left Miss Murdoch's readers slightly puzzled, her second novel, *The Flight from the Enchanter* (Viking, 1956) baffled them at every turn. But it also charmed most of them. The enchanter in this story is the enigmatic Mischa Fox, an international financier. His "victims" are a wildly assorted but

MURDOCH, IRIS—*Continued*

sharply drawn group of characters ranging from a romantic young girl to a dedicated scholar. "A maddening book, a real piece of reviewer's bane. . . ." wrote Maurice Richardson in the *New Statesman and Nation.* He suggested that the author "is suffering from metaphysical affectations . . . and has been studying modern European influences and attitudes which do not travel across the Channel." But other reviewers felt that the book should be taken simply as a comic novel. "If its philosophical implications are deeper," the *Spectator* wrote, "there is no compulsion to plumb them. Allegory should be its own reward."

The Sandcastle (Viking, 1957) has come as something of a surprise to Iris Murdoch's readers, conditioned as they are to the brilliant, erratic pace of the two earlier novels. This is a quiet, rather slow-moving story of a middle-aged schoolmaster, submerged in a marriage of twenty years to a dull, shrewish woman. He falls in love with a young artist. The familiar triangle pattern is enlivened with Miss Murdoch's characteristic touches of wit and imagination (the schoolmaster's young daughter, for example, practices witchcraft), but her fantasy is subordinated to an essentially sober plot.

Some of Miss Murdoch's admirers were dismayed by this turn of things. James Gray in the *Saturday Review* wrote: "Urgent message from admirers in Wonderland to Iris Murdoch, self-exiled in Suburbia: Please come home! All is forgiven!"

Others, however, felt that in *The Sandcastle* she was moving ahead toward a deeper and more mature art. The wit remains and, for all its stylistic differences, John P. Sisk observed in *Commonweal,* "*The Sandcastle* is really quite close to *The Flight from the Enchanter,* especially in its concern with the isolation and mystery of each man's existence and his passionate need not only to feel real and to feel the reality of others but to love and feel loved."

Iris Murdoch married John Oliver Bayley in 1956. He is a fellow of New College, Oxford, and a tutor in English literature. In her recreation, as in some of her work, Miss Murdoch is staunchly offbeat — her favorite relaxation being jujitsu, at which she is reported to be an expert. She is a member of the Labour party.

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Sat R 38:22 My 7 '55
Who's Who, 1958

MURPHY, ROBERT D(ANIEL) Oct. 28, 1894- U.S. Government official; diplomat

Address: c/o Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1943.

"Affable, friendly, exceedingly shrewd" were words applied several years ago by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to his present Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Robert D. Murphy. He was sent as a diplomatic "trouble shooter" to Lebanon on July 16, 1958, where he acted as liaison officer with the leaders of the various movements. "We are working closely with President-elect Fouad Chehab of Lebanon," Murphy reported (New York *Times,* August 13, 1958). Murphy also held conferences on the Middle East situation with leaders in eight other countries: Jordan, Israel, Iraq, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Great Britain, and France.

Earlier in 1958 he had been assigned to mediation of the Franco-Tunisian crisis. In previous diplomatic activities, Murphy had done important work in preparation for the Allied landings in Morocco during World War II; in negotiation of the Italian armistice; as political adviser to the postwar U.S. military government in Germany; and in connection with the Yugoslav-Italian dispute regarding Trieste in 1954. Murphy also served as Ambassador to Belgium and Japan before becoming, in November 1953, the Deputy Under Secretary of State. Since 1956 he has held the rank of Career Ambassador.

Robert Daniel Murphy, of Irish and German ancestry, is the son of Francis Patrick Murphy, a steamfitter and railroad section hand, and Catherine Louise (Schmitz) Murphy. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on October 28, 1894 and brought up in that city. He left school in his teens and worked in an Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company plant to pay his way at the local Marquette Academy and later at Marquette University.

After one year as a clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington, D.C., he became a consular clerk at the American Legation at Bern, Switzerland. (A crushed foot had disqualified him for military service in World War I.)

Returning to the United States in 1919, Murphy worked as assistant chief of revenue agents in the Treasury Department at Washington. In the evenings he took law courses at George Washington University, where he received his LL.B. degree in 1920. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in the same year. The LL.M. degree was awarded to him by the university in 1928.

Attracted by the "lure of working abroad," in 1920 he declined a post in a Washington law firm to enter the consular service. His first assignment was as vice-consul at Zurich, Switzerland in 1921. Later that year he was transferred to Munich. Promoted to consul at Seville, Spain in 1925, Murphy returned in 1926 to the State Department in Washington, where he worked until 1930. He then began six years of service as United States consul at Paris.

"The biggest break in Murphy's career," Demaree Bess noted (*Saturday Evening Post,* June 26, 1954), "came in 1936, when William C. Bullitt arrived as Ambassador to France." Bullitt was impressed by Murphy's ability and had him transferred to the Embassy as first secretary. In 1939 Murphy became counselor of the Embassy. When German troops entered

Paris in June 1940, he met with the German commanding officer to safeguard American and French interests.

During July and August 1940 Murphy was chargé d'affaires at Vichy. He "transformed himself into a secret agent on . . . orders from President Roosevelt who sent instructions to Murphy to play a complicated cat-and-mouse game with Nazi agents which paved the way for Allied landings in North Africa" (*Saturday Evening Post,* June 26, 1954). Subsequently, using the *nom de guerre* of Lieutenant Colonel McGowan he was "on the inside of the complex negotiations" (*U.S. News & World Report,* September 24, 1954) with French General Henri Giraud and Admiral Jean Darlan. In November 1942 Murphy persuaded Darlan of the Vichy government to sign an armistice agreement. There was some criticism of this "Darlan deal," but Murphy was upheld by U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and in December 1942 was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Shortly after the Morocco landings, Murphy conducted negotiations for the entrance of French West Africa into the war in December 1942. He also served as the chief civil affairs officer on the staff of General Eisenhower, then commanding allied forces in North Africa.

Murphy participated in July and August 1943 in negotiations for an armistice in Italy. As a member of the Mediterranean Advisory Commission, with the rank of Ambassador, he was "criticized for dealing with rightists and ex-Fascists under the [Pietro] Badoglio regime" (*U.S. News & World Report*), but on the other hand was praised by Secretary of State Hull for having "led in urging the democratization of Italy" (New York *Times,* April 18, 1944).

Appointed in September 1944 to the post of U.S. political adviser for Germany, with the rank of Ambassador, Murphy continued as political adviser to the U.S. military government in Germany until 1949. "Through the Berlin airlift Murphy's Homburg was a symbol of friendship to the hard-pressed citizens."

In March 1949 Murphy became acting director of the State Department's newly-created Office of German and Austrian Affairs. In the following September he was named U.S. Ambassador to Belgium. He was the recipient of a State Department award "for distinguished service" in October. After nearly three years at Brussels he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Japan. In March 1953 he was made Assistant Under Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs and also political adviser to the U.N. Command in relation to the Korean armistice, concluded in July.

Designated as Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs in November 1953, Murphy in the following summer toured "sensitive spots" of western Europe. He played "a big role" in the settlement of the Yugoslav-Italian dispute over Trieste (New York *Times,* July 30, 1956). On April 9, 1956 Murphy was one of four diplomats elevated by the State Department to the newly-created rank of Career Ambassador, the Department's highest rating.

Department of State

ROBERT D. MURPHY

In February 1958 Murphy, together with Assistant Under Secretary Harold Beeley of the British Foreign Office, was assigned to help mediate differences between France and Tunisia which had reached an acute stage as the result of the bombing of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef, a Tunisian village, by French aircraft. The mediators evolved a six-point agreement which was acceptable to both President Habib ben Ali Bourguiba of Tunisia and Premier Félix Gaillard of France. (Gaillard resigned when the French National Assembly refused to accept the agreement which recognized Tunisian sovereignty over the base at Bizerte.)

However, further negotiations resulted in an agreement on June 17, providing for the withdrawal of all French troops in Tunisia to the Bizerte base and the promise of Tunisia to grant France the right to indefinite occupation of the base, in return for recognition of Tunisian sovereignty over the base, an accord largely based on Murphy and Beeley's previous work.

On July 16, 1958 President Eisenhower sent Murphy to Lebanon as his personal representative. The term of the pro-Western President Camille Chamoun was about to expire, a rebellion allegedly supported by infiltration of men and matériel from outside Lebanon had flared, and at the request of President Chamoun American Marines had been landed to safeguard the country's independence on July 15, 1958. Fouad Chehab was elected to the presidency of Lebanon on July 31, and Murphy returned to the United States in August. (All the U.S. Marines in Lebanon were withdrawn by the end of September.)

Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred on Murphy by Marquette University in 1943 and by Fordham and Long Island universities in 1954. Described as "hulking, slightly stoop-

MURPHY, ROBERT D.—*Continued*

shouldered," he stands at six feet four inches, weighs around 223 pounds, has a "receding" line of reddish hair, and is "a careful dresser."

He mentions golf and sailing as favorite sports. He also enjoys high stake poker. He is a Roman Catholic. Murphy was married to Mildred Claire Taylor on March 3, 1921, and they have two daughters, Rosemary, an actress, and Mildred Margaret, a reporter on the New York *Times*. An elder daughter, Catherine, died in 1957.

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NARAYAN, JAYA PRAKASH (nä-rä'y*ȧ*n jŭ'y*ȧ* pr*ȧ* käsh') Oct. 11, 1902- Indian religious and political leader

Address: c/o All-India Sarva Seva Sangh, P.O. Buniyadaganj Gaya, Patna, Bihar State, India

Successively a Marxist, India's Socialist party leader, anti-British revolutionary, political rebel and forthright anti-Communist, Jaya Prakash Narayan began to renounce politics in 1954 to become associated with Vinoba Bhave, leader of the land-gift (Bhoodan) movement in India. According to Vera Micheles Dean in *Yale Review* (December 1953), Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru treated Narayan as a younger brother, possibly grooming him as his successor. *Time* (May 3, 1954), the New York *Times* (August 5, 1956) and the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (August 24, 1954) also reported that many Indians regard Narayan's political future as bright.

Narayan has occupied responsible posts in the Indian National Congress party organization since 1931. In 1934 he founded and became president of the All-India Congress Socialist group and in 1946-47 he was a member of the working committee of the Congress (its chief executive body). From 1946 to 1952 he was president of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation representing some 1,000,000 workers, and also headed the Miners' and Defence Employees' Federation and the postal workers. In 1952 he played a prominent role in the merger of Socialist and Kisan Mazdoor Praja parties into the Praja-Socialist party. He now devotes all his energies to Bhoodan, the "quiet prosaic method of attaining self-sufficiency through an equitable distribution of land," urging those who have land to give some, for their souls' sake, to those who have none.

Jaya Prakash Narayan was born in a small village in the Saran district of Bihar state, India, on October 11, 1902 to a medium-high Hindu caste family. His father, according to *Magazine Digest* (April 1947), was a minor official in a British-Indian court. Young Narayan won a government scholarship and joined Gandhi's civil disobedience movement. Although thirsty for learning, he respected Gandhi's boycott of India's British-controlled universities.

In 1922 Narayan went to the United States to study. He worked his passage to California, got a job sorting fruit and began studying at the University of California at Berkeley. During eight years in the United States he studied political science and economics at five universities, among them those of California, Iowa and Wisconsin, earning his tuition as a fruit picker, a jam packer, a mechanic, a waiter, and salesman. It was during this period that young Narayan "drank deep at the fountain of Marxism." In 1929 he returned to India and became secretary to an Indian industrialist, but in less than a year, he met Pandit Nehru and quit his job to take charge of the labor research department of the Congress party.

Because of dissatisfaction with some of the Congress party policies, in 1934 he formed a socialist group within the party. He flirted for a time with the Communists who were elected with the support of his group to the All-India Congress Committee. It was then that he bitterly realized that the Communist party was not a free agent but a tool of Moscow. Eugene Lyons' book *Assignment in Utopia* and John Dewey's probe into the Moscow treason trials involving Trotsky (1936-38) made him seriously question if Marxism-Leninism were a safe guide to social revolution and to socialism.

In 1939 Narayan was imprisoned under the Defence of India Act. He led a thirty-one-day hunger strike against conditions in the prison, escaped by scaling a twenty-foot prison wall, fled into a tiger-infested jungle and became a national hero, but was betrayed, recaptured and subjected to gruelling interrogation. He readily admits that he organized and led the underground movement which harassed the British authorities from 1942 to 1945 with train wrecks, strikes, riots, and sabotage (*Magazine Digest*, April 1947). He spent a total of ten years in jails.

Freed in 1946, Narayan led his Socialist group out of the Indian National Congress in 1947 and formed an independent organization. He was instrumental in merging his Socialist party with the Kisan Mazdoor Praja party in 1952 into the Praja-Socialist party. The party's objective is the establishment of a democratic socialist society in India. He and his close-knit group of "intellectuals in action" organized study classes with the aim of instilling political consciousness in students and workers. He is said to have a particularly strong following among the younger Indians. He believes that politics can be divorced from religion and hopes to persuade Moslems and Hindus to govern together while they worship separately.

On July 14, 1951 Narayan decided to undertake a self-corrective fast of three weeks to atone for his failure to obtain strike pay for Indian mill-workers after a 1946 strike. At about this time he became interested in the Bhoodan (land-gift) movement of Vinoba Acharya Bhave (see *C.B.*, September 1953), who was one of the trusted disciples of Mahatma

Gandhi and had been selected for the individual *satyagraha* (civil disobedience) movement of 1941 specially by the Mahatma. Narayan plunged into the Bhoodan movement and within a week, nearly 7,000 acres of land were obtained from gifts announced at his meetings.

As reported in the *Christian Century* (February 29, 1956), Narayan spoke at the foundation-laying ceremony of a housing development in Vayalur, Madras, sponsored by the Bhoodan movement. During the past four and one-half years, he said, over 450,000 acres of some 900 villages have been donated for redistribution to landless people. As part of the program, whole villages have been given by the peasants for collective ownership and farming.

In 1956 Narayan pleaded strongly for a ban on the slaughter of cows. "The Hindu view regarding the cow," he said, "is not due to any superstitious blind faith, or what the anthropologists would call primitive taboo, but . . . it was through a process of gradual enfoldment of the human spirit and of human culture that our forefathers came to the great idea of *ahimsa* or nonkilling, applied not only to the human race but to the whole world of life" (New York *Times*, August 5, 1956).

Addressing a meeting of the Press Guild of India in Bombay on November 15, 1956, Narayan attacked the Congress party for jeopardizing India's moral stature in the world by applying double standards to aggression, according to who commits it and where. He had in mind the events in Hungary and felt ashamed of the Congress party's explanation that events in that country were of the nature of a civil strife.

In his book, *Toward Struggle* (Padma Publications, 1947), a collection of his speeches and articles, he declared: "I consider the Communists [in India] to be Quislings. They take their orders from a foreign country, and . . . they are therefore no real friends of India." In his trade-union work (he founded the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in 1946 and also headed a postal workers union) he sorrowfully observed how the Communists bored from within. He said: "I was once a Communist. I have watched the Soviet experiment with anguish. If you want to establish a totalitarian state in the name of Socialism, you might do so but I will not be a party . . ." (*Time,* May 3, 1954).

Toward the end of October 1957 Narayan decided to quit politics altogether and gave up even his inactive membership in the Praja-Socialist party. Nevertheless, because of the strength of the Bhoodan movement and Narayan's popularity, observers still consider him as a possible successor to Nehru.

In answer to criticism of Narayan in *Swarajya* (November 9, 1957) for his decision to quit politics, he stated that it was not the ugliness of politics which repelled him but rather the attraction of the "new politics" of *sarvodaya* which drew him (*Hindu,* November 1, 1957). He explained the word *sarvodaya,* which lies behind the land-gift movement. It was coined by Gandhi to denote the securing of the greatest good for the greatest number and could only be achieved in a nonviolent society (which also abjures inequality) based on mutual cooperation, with the only competition that of doing good to others. Narayan stated that if economic problems could be solved, all others could be solved. "We should share what we have, whether it is much or little," he declared. "Worship of poverty is just as bad as vulgar display of wealth" (*Christian Century,* February 29, 1956).

Wide World

JAYA PRAKASH NARAYAN

Jaya Prakash Narayan, who is sometimes called "J.P.," is six feet tall and has brown eyes, a gentle smile, and a soft voice. He is married to Shrimati Prabhavati Devi. He is the author of a pamphlet, *Jeevandan,* which expounds the philosophy of Bhoodan.

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NASH, WALTER Feb. 12, 1882- Prime Minister of New Zealand

Address: b. Parliament Bldgs., Wellington, N.Z.; h. 14 St. Albans Grove, Lower Hutt, N.Z.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

As the result of a general election held on November 30, 1957 the Parliamentary Labour party of New Zealand was returned to power after eight years in opposition, and its leader, Walter Nash, took office as Prime Minister two weeks later. In the new Cabinet he is also Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Maori Affairs. Other posts that he holds are Minister in charge of the Legislative Department, Minister in charge of the Audit Office and Minister in charge of the Department of Statistics. Since 1919 Nash, who moved to New Zealand from his native England in 1909, has served as an officer of the Labour party. He has long been known as a Socialist deriving his inspiration from the idealism of William Morris and also as an "astute economist."

In the office of Minister of Finance in the Labour Cabinets of Michael Joseph Savage and Peter Fraser (1935-1949) he steered through Parliament policy measures of fiscal reform, marketing regulation, social security, national health services and the like which, in his words, "brought profound changes in the financial and economic foundations" of New Zealand. A delegate to numerous labor, economic, and British Commonwealth conferences, Walter Nash was also the first Minister of New Zealand to the United States (1942-44), a member of the Pacific War Council, and an influential delegate at the Bretton Woods International Monetary Conference.

Walter Nash was born to Alfred Arthur and Amelia (Randle) Nash at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England on February 12, 1882, and passed his first fifteen years in his native Midlands town, where he attended the local St. John's Church School. He also studied law for three years before entering the bicycle-making industry in Birmingham. In 1907 he established his own business as a wholesale merchant in Birmingham.

Married in 1906, Nash migrated with his wife and the first of his children to New Zealand in 1909. There for the next several years he represented British publishing and manufacturing firms, and in time became active in the affairs of New Zealand's struggling Labour party, founded in 1900. Nash joined the National Executive of the Labour party in 1919, at which time the party held only eight of the eighty seats in New Zealand's House of Representatives. A year later he attended the second International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland and visited Canada and the United States.

During the ten years (1922-32) that Nash held the office of national secretary of the Labour party, the party's representation in Parliament rose to twenty-four. In 1927 he was a member of a government commission inquiring into the incidence of rating in rural areas and a member of a National Industrial Conference on relations between employers and employees. Nash was also a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations from its inception (1925) and was the New Zealand delegate to its conferences at Honolulu (1927) and at Banff, Canada (1933). As a member of the Wellington Harbour Board he attended a conference of Pacific Port Authorities at Toronto in 1933, and he also participated in the British Commonwealth Relations Conference held there in the same year.

Nash was first elected to his present seat in Parliament (as representative of the Hutt constituency near Wellington) at a by-election in 1929 (after two unsuccessful attempts to capture that seat) and for six years was an effective debater for the Labour Opposition. With the approach of the general election of November 1935, Nash was made president of the Labour party under the leadership of Michael Joseph Savage. He organized the party's campaign, and his pamphlet "Guaranteed Prices, Why and How" (written to publicize a platform of farm price supports) "undoubtedly helped turn the tide in a dozen predominantly farming constituencies" (Eric Estorick in the introduction to Nash's book *New Zealand: A Working Democracy,* 1943).

At the election Labour won an emphatic victory, and when Savage took office as Prime Minister on December 6, 1935, Labour had in the House of Representatives "the largest party representation any government had enjoyed for decades past." Nash was named Minister of Finance, Customs and Stamp Duties in the Savage Cabinet at that time, and Minister of Marketing in the following year. Between 1936 and 1939, therefore, he had "the privilege . . . to introduce and pilot through Parliament the policy measures which brought profound changes in the financial and economic foundations of the Dominion." The quoted words are those of Nash himself, who has cited as the "main measures" the Reserve Bank Amendment Act, the Primary Products Marketing Act, the Mortgagors and Lessees Rehabilitation Act, the State Advances Corporation Act, the Social Security Act, and the Rehabilitation Act. Nash added the new Ministry of Social Security to his portfolios in 1938.

Representing New Zealand at the Imperial Conference, Walter Nash visited London in 1937, and two years later, following a financial crisis and the imposition of currency controls, he returned to London to secure the extension of a British loan to New Zealand. He was appointed to his country's War Cabinet in 1939; and in 1940, after the death of Savage, he was named Deputy Prime Minister, while Peter Fraser became Prime Minister. In 1941, when Fraser was abroad, he served for six months as Acting Prime Minister.

Prior to 1941, when Walter Nash was designated the first New Zealand Minister to the United States, the Dominion had entrusted her foreign relations to Great Britain. He turned over the Finance Ministry to Fraser, and during about two and a half years at Washington, beginning in January 1942, served both as Minister to the United States and as a member of the Pacific War Council. Nash headed the New Zealand delegation to the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods in 1944 and in the same year presided over the International Labor Organization Conference in Philadelphia.

A Labour victory in 1943 had meanwhile prompted Prime Minister Fraser to "increase the tempo of socialization" at home and "to announce plans for . . . the nationalization of several industries" (New York *Times*, December 12, 1950). Nash was accordingly recalled to resume his portfolio as Minister of Finance and in 1945 led the New Zealand delegation at the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers. A year later, when he deputized for Fraser at the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, he was made a member of the Privy Council. Nash represented New Zealand on the United Nations Social and Economic Council in 1947 and in the same year headed the Dominion delegation to the conferences on trade and employment at Geneva and Havana.

When the conservative Nationalist Party in the election of November 30, 1949 won 46 seats in the House of Representatives to only 34 for Labour, Sidney G. Holland succeeded Fraser as Prime Minister. Fraser died in December 1950, and Nash, who replaced him as leader of the Opposition, headed the Labour campaign in the election of September 1951, when Holland "went to the country" for endorsement of his action in using troops to break a paralyzing waterfront strike. The issue caught Labour at a disadvantage, and the Holland government was returned to power for another three years with an increased majority. In the 1954 campaign Labour advocated making the state the sole authority for the issue of credit and currency, restriction of overseas borrowing, cheap money for housing, and increased social security benefits (*Political Handbook of the World*, 1957). The Nationalists were again returned to office in November, but Labour gained five seats in Parliament.

In September 1957, about two months before the next general election, Sidney Holland's health dictated his resignation as Prime Minister and leader of the Nationalists, and he was succeeded in both capacities by his deputy, Keith Jack Holyoake. Nash campaigned "tirelessly and effectively," advocating among other things a $280 rebate on income tax and criticizing the government's handling of the social security tax in relation to a "pay-as-you-go" income tax to take effect in 1958. Labour won a slight majority in Parliament at the November 30 election, and on December 11 Walter Nash took office as Prime Minister and also as Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Maori Affairs. In a post election statement Nash said that the incoming Labour government would stand by such overseas commitments as the Southeast Asia Collective Treaty and the Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty, but that his party wanted the major powers to agree to stop nuclear tests. Nash also favors seating Communist China in the United Nations.

Walter Nash and Lotty May Eaton were married on June 16, 1906. Their sons are Clement Walter, Leslie Richard, and James Archibald; and they have several grandchildren. The blue-eyed statesman is reserved in temperament, religious, and as a Socialist "firmly wedded to the concept of gradualism." Paul Tobenkin (New York *Herald Tribune*, December 16, 1957), has reported that "he was for a time the billiard champion of the New Zealand Parliament, and is deeply interested in one-act plays." Nash is "an avid reader"—particularly of Carlyle, Ruskin, Tolstoi, Dostoevski, and William Morris.

WALTER NASH

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NATHAN, GEORGE JEAN Feb. 14, 1882-Apr. 8, 1958 Drama critic; author; editor; helped H. L. Mencken found the *American Mercury*. See *Current Biography* (April) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Ap 8 '58

NEELY, MATTHEW M(ANSFIELD) Nov. 9, 1874-Jan. 18, 1958 Democrat from West Virginia in U.S. House of Representatives (1914-23, 1945-49) and in Senate (1923-29, 1931-41, 1949-58); Governor of West Virginia (1941-45). See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ja 19 '58

NERVI, PIER LUIGI (nĕr′vē pyĕr lo͞o-ē′jē) June 21, 1891- Engineer; architect

Address: Lungotevere Arnaldo da Brescia n. 9, Rome, Italy

Although he is primarily an engineer, Italian-born Pier Luigi Nervi has crossed the boundary line into the field of architecture, where his name is regarded with respect. For it was he who "let reinforced concrete out of the box" (*Architectural Forum,* November 1953), thereby liberating works in this material from their flat massive shapes. Nervi's own work is characterized by tilted arches, curved ceilings, and a feeling of space.

Creseente, Rome

PIER LUIGI NERVI

Aline B. Saarinen, art critic for the New York *Times,* noted on July 12, 1953, "What Nervi has done since the 1930's in stadia, exposition halls, airplane hangars and factories, is to find new ways to cover breathtakingly vast open spaces . . . has developed daring new means and out of ribbed, reticulated and corrugated systems of reinforced concrete vaultings have come new forms, marvelous new space shapes, wonderful patterns based on stress and tension, and buttressing supports that appear gracefully soaring." With architects Marcel Breuer and Bernard Zehrfuss he designed the famous UNESCO buildings in Paris, formally opened November 3, 1958

In 1947 he became professor of structural design on the faculty of architecture at the University of Rome, and since 1932 he has been co-director of the firm of Nervi and Bartoli in Rome. In April 1957 he was elected to honorary membership in the American Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters, and in October 1957 he was awarded the Frank P. Brown Medal by the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

Pier Luigi Nervi was born on June 21, 1891, to Antonio Nervi, a clerk, and Luisa (Bartoli) Nervi, in Sondrio, a small town in Lombardy, Italy. He and his two sisters were raised in Modena, where he attended the Ginnasio-Liceo Muratori and from which he was graduated in 1908. In 1913 he received the degree of civil engineer from the University of Bologna. For the next eleven years with the exception of the period from 1915 to 1919 when he served in the Italian armed forces (a lieutenant in the corps of engineers), Nervi worked as engineer and designer for the Società Costruzioni Cementizia at Bologna and Florence. From that time until 1932 he was designer and director of works in an engineering society in Rome. He then became director of works in the firm of Nervi and Bartoli, also in Rome.

For the past twenty years, Nervi's beautiful and daring structures have appeared not only in Italy, but all over the world. They are marked by a sweeping grandeur and lightness, and practicality, both from the points of view of function and of economy. He has combined the exactness of engineering with the aesthetic values of architecture. Nervi believes that engineering advances have allowed the architect to be freer and more experimental in his work, and that is why the engineer and the architect must work in close cooperation.

In an article for the *Architectural Record* (July 1956) Nervi wrote that he sees "the architecture of the future directed toward truth; that is, toward a more truthful style . . . this new 'style of truth' . . . is imposed by techniques of mechanics and large structures." He goes on to give warning against "fake structuralism"—where the structure is imposed and does not result from "the inner essence of the statical problem."

In his structures, Nervi uses a material which he himself developed and which he calls "ferro-cemento." It is composed of a number of layers of soft steel mesh impregnated and finished on both sides with cement mortar without formwork. It is stronger than the usual reinforced concrete and enables the builder to work more quickly and economically. "Concrete," Nervi has said, "is a living creature which can adapt itself to any form, any need, any stress." An Italian critic described his work as "poetry in concrete" (*Time,* November 11, 1957).

Among Nervi's works are a yacht garage with a showroom; hangars at Rome and Buenos Aires; a sports palace at Rome (1957); a stadium at Florence; a restaurant at Ostia, whose roof has a mushroom-like appearance and rests on one major column; a tobacco warehouse at Bologna; a dance hall with an elliptical ceiling; and a salt depot at Tortona that has a parabolic roof, which not only conserves space, but also follows the very curve taken by the heaps of salt as they are processed.

The most famous structures to which Nervi has brought his artistry and engineering genius are the Exhibition Hall in Valentino Park in Turin, the Pirelli office building in Milan, and the UNESCO buildings in Paris. The exhibition hall is of reinforced concrete and is a cylindrical arch construction. The roof is windowed to allow great quantities of light to enter, and it was made in sizable prefabricated sections which were hoisted into place. Different from his other works is the Pirelli tower in Milan. It is a tall, slim tower built on a wedge-shaped site, surrounded by smaller buildings, and it solves the problem of irregular streets and regular buildings.

Nervi's third great work, the UNESCO buildings at Paris, aroused much controversy. A French official quoted in the *Architectural Record* (December 1952) said that it "looks like a Notre Dame built of radiators." This structure had originally been planned for a site near Porte Maillot, approved by a U.N. committee consisting of Lucio Costa, Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier, Sven Markelius and Ernesto Rogers. The authors of the plan were Nervi as engineer and architects Breuer of the United States and Zehrfuss of France. However, since this area proved unsuitable, the French government offered the ground at Place Fontenoy in May 1953. Paris, a city always conscious of its appearance, wanted the new building to harmonize with its surroundings, and also to evoke the dawn of a new era (*L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui,* April, 1953).

The three-man committee submitted two designs which were rejected and a third which was finally accepted. It consists of three main elements grouped around an open piazza: a curving Y-shaped secretariat eight stories high, an assembly and conference building, and a one-story building to house the executive council. It is rich in engineering and architectural detail, having patterned surfaces, tapestry of colored glass and stone, and black and silver metal. *Architectural Forum* (June 1953) described the UNESCO design as "absolutely honest and undeniably poetic—an exquisitely refined fusion of the straightforward and the subtle."

Books by Nervi include *Arte o scienza del Costruire?* (Edizione della Bussola, Rome, 1945), *El Lenguaye Arquitectonico* (Ministry of Education, Argentina), *Costruire Correttamente* (Edizioni Hoepli, Milan, 1954) and *Structures* (F. W. Dodhe Corporation, New York). He has also contributed articles to *Quadrante, Casabella, L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui, Architectural Record* and many technical publications. He is a member of the Associazione Nazionale Ingegneri-Architetti Italiani and of the Congrès International d'Architectes Modernes.

In the spring of 1955 Nervi made his first trip to the United States. He gave lectures and held seminars at North Carolina's State School of Design, at Princeton University, and Columbia University. At a dinner given in his honor by the magazine *Architectural Record,* Nervi said he thought New York was fantastic, beautiful, magnificent, and was very much impressed by the Lever building. Frank Lloyd Wright was on hand to "disagree with Nervi entirely." In April 1957 Nervi was elected to honorary membership in the American Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters. Also in 1957 he was awarded an honorary fellowship in the American Institute of Architects. He has honorary degrees from the University of Buenos Aires (1950) and from University of Pennsylvania (1957). At a São Paulo exposition he was awarded first prize for a work done by a non-Brazilian.

Pier Luigi Nervi was married to Irene Calosi on April 27, 1924, and they have four sons, Antonio, Mario, Carlo, and Vittorio. Nervi's religion is Catholic. In appearance he is a slender man of medium height, with olive skin, gray eyes, and white hair.

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Chi è? (1957)

NESMEI͡ANOV, ALEKSANDR N(IKOLAEVICH) (nĕs-mā-yȧ'nŏv) 1899- Soviet chemist; president of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Address: b. Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Probably the most influential scientist in the Soviet Union is Aleksandr N. Nesmei͡anov, who since 1951 has been president of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. An outstanding research chemist who is still active in the laboratory, he has directed the academy during the years which brought forth the most dramatic achievements of Soviet science—its artificial earth satellites.

Aleksandr Nikolaevich Nesmei͡anov was born in 1899, the son of a school principal. In 1922 he was graduated from Moscow M. V. Lomonosov State University and began work there as a research assistant. The basic area of his investigation was the chemistry of compounds containing both carbon and metals, substances important in such diverse uses as insecticides, treatment of syphilis, and raising the octane rating of gasoline (New York *Times,* December 21, 1957).

In 1929 he suggested a method of synthesizing these compounds, which is known in the Soviet Union by his name. The following year, on his initiative, a laboratory of organic chemistry was organized in the Institute of Fertilizers and Insecticides. He managed this laboratory until 1934, when he began work at the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. In the same year there was organized, under his direction, a laboratory at the Moscow university for the study of components of carbon and metals.

Nesmei͡anov became a professor at Moscow university in 1934, and in the same year established a laboratory for the study of these metallic-organic compounds under the academy's Institute of Organic Chemistry. Five years later he became the director of this institute and was made a corresponding member of the academy.

With his co-workers, Nesmei͡anov carried out extensive research on the synthesis and breakdown of these compounds of carbon and metals, in the course of which they contributed to the theory of chemical structure. For this work he

Sovphoto

ALEKSANDR N. NESMEI͡ANOV

was awarded, in 1943, a Stalin Prize and became a full member of the academy. The following year he joined the Communist party.

In 1947 Nesmei͡anov was named chairman of a fifty-two-member committee on the award of the Stalin Prize in the fields of science and invention to encourage "overtaking or surpassing the achievements of science abroad." The next year, when he was named rector of Moscow university he became an active member of the World Council of Peace and the Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace. He also supervised the construction of the university's new campus on Lenin Hills, centered around a thirty-nine-story skyscraper, the tallest structure in Europe east of the Eiffel Tower.

On February 16, 1951, Nesmei͡anov was elected to a five-year term as president of the Academy of Sciences, succeeding the late physicist Sergei Vavilov. He is responsible for the direction of all scholarly work in every field from physics to philosophy. Although the academy has only about 150 full members and 250 corresponding (or associate) members, its authority is enormous. Directly under its control are about 200 research institutes, laboratories, observatories, museums, field stations, and assorted committees and commissions, with nearly 30,000 employees—about a third of them scientists (*Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia*).

The academy is directly subordinate to the Soviet government, and funds for its operation are included in the state budget. It provides the government with scientific experts, raises the qualifications of scientific workers, and encourages the most rational use of the natural, economic and cultural resources of the country.

During Stalin's regime Russian scientists were discouraged from studying the results of scientific research abroad. Nesmei͡anov however, carried out the new themes of the post-Stalin regime. "Internationalism," he declared, "is a specific of science." (An invitation to Columbia University's bicentennial celebration in 1954 had been ignored when it was sent out in 1950. But Nesmei͡anov belatedly acknowledged it in December 1953, and two Soviet scientists were sent to attend.)

To make material more readily available, Nesmei͡anov established under the academy in 1953 an All-Union Institute of Technical Information. At a cost of $12,500,000 a year it publishes about a half-million 100-word summaries of the research reported in 16,000 scientific publications from eighty-eight countries.

Late in 1953 Nesmei͡anov told the World Peace Council meeting in Vienna: "Science has now reached the point where the sending of a space ship to the moon and the creation of an artificial satellite of the earth are entirely feasible operations." The academy announced in September 1954 that it would award a gold medal each three years to the scientists contributing the most "outstanding research in space travel." In April 1955 the academy set up an Interdepartmental Commission on Interplanetary Communications headed by top-ranking scientists.

In June 1954 the U.S.S.R. opened the world's first industrial atomic power station and a year later entertained scientists from throughout the world at a Moscow Atoms-for-Peace Conference. At the conference Nesmei͡anov revealed that Soviet scientists were working to harness the fusion reaction of the hydrogen bomb for peaceful uses, and called for unified international efforts to achieve this goal. He established a conservation committee under the academy in 1955 to strengthen conservation of natural resources.

Under Stalin the Communist party had insisted on practical results to show for its vast investment in scientific research. Nesmei͡anov, however, held there should be greater latitude for basic research. In an article in *Pravda* in April 1956 he recommended simply outlining the most promising directions for research and permitting scientists freedom within those broad outlines. Later in 1956, at a general meeting of the academy, the re-election of Nesmei͡anov as president was made the occasion for strong dissents by Igor E. Tamm, a nuclear physicist, on the manner in which research was being guided (New York *Times,* January 15, 1957).

The Soviet Academy of Sciences played an active part in the research carried on during the International Geophysical Year from July 1957 to December 1958. Its program of Antarctic exploration was greater than that of any other nation, except for the United States. At the beginning of IGY, Nesmei͡anov announced that Soviet scientists "have created the rockets and all the instruments and equipment necessary to solve the problem of the artificial earth satellite." Russia's first satellite went aloft on October 4, 1957 (described in *Life,* October 21, 1957). A second Soviet satellite carrying a payload of 1120 pounds was launched on November 3, 1957.

Nesmei͡anov in an address to the Supreme Soviet, of which he is a deputy, said it would be "most harmful" to overestimate Soviet scientific achievements. For "great efforts" were still needed, he said, to overtake the United States in all branches of science. In December 1957 he announced that about $4.5 billion would be spent on scientific research in the following year, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year. In May 1958 the Soviet scientists launched their third satellite. Weighing 2925.53 pounds, it was virtually a flying laboratory.

When the United States launched a satellite in February 1958, Nesmei͡anov sent congratulations to the National Academy of Sciences in Washington. "We hope," he said, "that the cooperation of Soviet and United States sputniks flying around the world will enrich science with new discoveries and will strengthen the cooperation of the two countries in peaceful pursuits."

Aleksandr N. Nesmei͡anov is five feet six inches tall, heavy set, with deep-set, blue eyes. He is soft-spoken and conservatively dressed. Mme. Nesmei͡anov was once a student of his.

Nesmei͡anov earns $7500 a month, according to *Time* (June 2, 1958), as president of the academy, plus thousands more for teaching, lecturing, appearing on television, and writing books. Besides the Stalin Prize he has received three Orders of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, as well as a number of medals. Despite his heavy administrative responsibilities he has continued his professional work and publishes a research paper nearly every year.

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NIARCHOS, STAVROS (SPYROS) (nē'-är-kōs) July 3, 1909- Greek shipping executive; art collector

Address: b. Transoceanic Marine, Inc., 39 E. 51st St., New York 22; h. 25 Sutton Place, New York 22

The owner of the largest privately owned tanker fleet in the world, estimated at $350,000,000, Stavros Niarchos a native of Greece, is "one of the more arresting figures on the international horizon" (*Saturday Evening Post,* September 21, 1957). Although he has offices in many leading cities, including New York (where his firm is the Transoceanic Marine, Inc.), he prefers to conduct business from the luxury yacht *Creole,* leisurely sailing through the Mediterranean. His business acumen blends with a feeling for beauty: his tankers must be not only useful but also good-looking; his art collection was acquired less for investment than for aesthetic pleasure. "I want the paintings to bring me joy," Niarchos said after making the recent purchase of the Edward G. Robinson collection. He is the brother-in-law of competitive shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis—until recently the better known—and the son-in-law of Stavros Livanos, another important man in the shipping business.

STAVROS NIARCHOS

Stavros Spyros Niarchos was born in Athens, Greece on July 3, 1909, the son of Spyros and Eugenia (Coumantaros) Niarchos. His parents, natives of Sparta, were naturalized U.S. citizens, who returned to Greece only four months before their son was born. Young Niarchos grew up in Piraeus, the port adjoining Athens, and studied law at the University of Athens.

After his graduation with the LL.D. degree at the age of twenty, Niarchos began making a living at his uncles' flour-milling firm, which was purchasing grain brought from Argentina. In 1935 he persuaded his uncles that it would be cheaper to operate their own ships and convinced them that the bigger the ship, the bigger the possibility of profits, since a larger vessel can carry more grain with only a small increase in transportation cost.

Since it was during the depression, ships could be bought cheaply. Acting on his advice, the uncles purchased six large old freighters at $20,000 apiece. These they used to load grain in lesser known South American ports, where labor was particularly cheap and other costs negligible. "We gained ten thousand dollars on the first voyage made by the first ship," Niarchos recalls (E. O. Hauser in *Saturday Evening Post,* September 21, 1957). Subsequently he left the firm in 1939, founded Niarchos Group companies, and at the outbreak of World War II was the sole owner of seven ships, including two tankers.

Early in the war (1941) Niarchos leased his fleet to the Allies and joined the Royal Hellenic Navy. He spent two years on North Atlantic convoy duty as a deck officer and later served in Cairo with the Greek naval intelligence. At the end of the war he was

NIARCHOS, STAVROS—*Continued*

assistant naval attaché at the Greek Embassy in Washington, D.C. Six of the ships which he had turned over to the Allies were sunk by enemy action and brought him $2,000,000 in insurance. This money became his expansion capital. Foreseeing the rise of postwar prosperity, Niarchos purchased "any old cargo ships available" to carry coal and lumber. In about 1947 he concluded that there would be a great increase in the use of oil at the expense of coal and began disposing of the coal-carrying freighters in order to purchase oil-carrying tankers.

At that time the U.S. Maritime Commission had for sale a large number of the used T2's, the mass-produced 16,500-ton tankers. These, as well as war-surplus Liberty and Victory ships, could be sold to friendly aliens, but for defense reasons the U.S. Navy insisted that they remain in the possession of American citizens. To comply with this requirement, Niarchos set up the North American Shipping & Trading Company, with 75 per cent of its stock in the possession of his American-born sister and several American friends. Although the tankers were to fly the U.S. flag, Niarchos arranged to have them leased to a Panamanian company, which did away with the necessity of paying U.S. taxes.

This brought upon Niarchos a legal suit commenced by the U.S. Justice Department. Subsequently, Niarchos had to pay more than $12,000,000 in fines, give up most of the ships, and agree to have three supertankers (carriers of 25,000 tons or over) built in the shipyards of the United States and operated under the U.S. flag. (This is discussed in *Time,* August 6, 1956).

U.S. legal action did not curtail the expansion of Niarchos' shipping empire. Since he was able to haul oil cheaper than many of his competitors, his services were constantly in demand and this meant more ships and more profits. The Suez Canal crisis in 1956 doubled freight rates for petroleum and again Niarchos' fleet increased. Constantly guided by his two early principles: that of buying ships where they are cheap and of having them of a greater than usual tonnage, Niarchos placed his orders in the countries where "shipyards were hungry," to quote his own words. At first, it was in Great Britain, then in Germany, Holland, Sweden, and Japan. In the United States he ordered more than just the three ships required of him by his settlement with the U.S. government.

When Greece eased some of its shipping laws in 1954, Niarchos registered one of his modern ships, the *World Harmony,* there. Recently he has undertaken the reconstruction of Greek shipyards, which were opened in July 1958.

The new ships of Niarchos are becoming consistently larger. In 1948 he ordered the construction of the 18,072-ton *World Peace*—at that time the conventional size of a tanker was 16,500 tons. His *World Glory,* launched in 1954, was the largest tanker in the world at 45,509 tons. The 46,000-ton *World Beauty,* launched for Niarchos in 1957 in Quincy, Massachusetts, was the largest oil tanker ever built in the Western Hemisphere. Shortly after its launching, Niarchos announced that he had ordered a 106,500-ton tanker to be built in the United States. (Construction may be deferred because of oil import restrictions which would mean Niarchos would forfeit a performance bond of $6,900,000.) His flagship, the English-built *Spyros Niarchos* (named for his father), can carry nearly 17,000,000 gallons of crude oil.

According to John N. Rigos in the *Christian Science Monitor* (June 4, 1957), "Niarchos leads with the largest tonnage afloat or abuilding of any private shipowner in the world. His current fleet of 1,033,129 deadweight tons [total weight of everything the ship carries but not of the ship itself] includes only five cargo vessels with a total of 52,975 tons. That his chief interest lies in tankers is evidenced by his fleet of forty-one (980,154 tons)." By the year 1960, Rigos estimates, with most of the current orders completed, Niarchos will have seventy-five ships, adding up to over 2,000,000 tons, as compared to his brother-in-law's (Onassis') sixty-five ships with a tonnage of about 1,500,000, and his father-in-law's (Livanos') seventy-nine ships with a tonnage of slightly under 1,500,000.

The beginning of Stavros Niarchos' postwar shipping success has also marked the start of his art collection. *Vogue* (December 1957) reported that the various ménages of Niarchos and his wife "in London, New York and the Riviera and the new house in Paris have one common inescapable charm: each one is a small museum, with superb furniture and paintings. . . . About $2,000,000 worth [of works of art] goes seafaring on the yacht *Creole.*" Two of El Greco's masterpieces, *Pietà* and *Saint Peter* are in their triplex apartment in New York.

From the Mrs. John E. Rovensky collection, Niarchos bought such diverse objects as two Oriental pearl necklaces for $151,000, a set of Beauvais tapestries for $82,500 and a George I gilded silver toilet set for $50,000. He has a unique collection of 373 items of old French silver, mostly the works of Paris silversmiths, purchased with the stipulation that after his and his sons' lifetime it will go to the Louvre in Paris.

With his purchase of fifty-eight paintings from the Edward G. Robinson collection for over $2,500,000 in early 1957, Niarchos made history in the art world. These included the widely reproduced *Père Tanguy* by Van Gogh, *Horsemen on the Beach* by Gauguin, *Black Clock* by Cézanne, one of the best works of Pissarro, and several paintings by Renoir. A benefit exhibition of part of Niarchos' art collection opened at the Knoedler Galleries in New York City in December 1957.

Stavros Niarchos has been married twice. His first marriage, to Melpomene Capparis, in 1938 ended in divorce in 1947. The same year he married Eugenie Livanos, the daughter of Stavros Livanos, the shipping magnate, and the sister of Athina Onassis. They have two American-born sons, Philip and Spyros Nicholas.

The name "Niarchos" means "master of ships." For his war service, Niarchos was awarded the Naval Cross and World War II Medal. His other decorations are Grand Cross of the Order of Phoenix and Commander of the Order of George I (Greece). Niarchos is five feet, seven and one-half inches tall, weighs about 155 pounds, and has glossy, graying black hair and brown eyes. Horse racing (his stables are in England) and skiing are among his recreations. He enjoys parties and sometimes he and his wife give several in one week.

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NICHOLS, WILLIAM I(CHABOD) June 27, 1905- Editor; publisher

Address: b. This Week Magazine, 485 Lexington Ave., New York 17; h. 25 Sutton Place, New York 22

The large increase in Sunday magazine readers has been brought about partly through the efforts of William I. Nichols, editor and publisher of *This Week Magazine*. This syndicated Sunday supplement, which is now circulated with thirty-seven newspapers across the United States, was a money-losing publication when Nichols became editor in 1943, but it was out of the "red" a year later and by 1949 it had topped all U.S. magazines in advertising revenue. It is now the only magazine which distributes over 600,000,000 copies every year.

Among the unique features created by Nichols in *This Week* is the column on page two of each issue, "Words to Live By," sometimes written by celebrities, sometimes by a housewife, a family doctor, a librarian, a young father, or a teacher, and sometimes by Nichols. An anthology *Words to Live By*, edited by Nichols, was published by Simon & Schuster in 1948. In 1955 he launched a "Wake Up and Read!" campaign to convince his readers that "the written message is the one that lives." The phrase "Wake Up and Read!" became the official slogan for the first National Library Week, March 16-22, 1958, sponsored by the National Book Committee and the American Library Association. Nichols was a member of the committee promoting the program.

William Ichabod Nichols was born in Brooklyn, New York on June 27, 1905, the son of William Ichabod and Minerva (Parker) Nichols. He is descended from three generations of Unitarian ministers. William has one brother and one sister. He attended Milton Academy in Milton, Massachusetts from 1917 to 1922. At Harvard University he was president of the *Harvard Crimson*, correspondent for the Boston *Globe*, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and earned the B.A. degree *magna cum laude* in 1926. As a Rhodes scholar for the next two years, he attended Balliol College, Oxford University and worked concurrently on the staff of the Associated Press in London.

Wide World
WILLIAM I. NICHOLS

When he returned to the United States, he became, at twenty-two, dean of freshman at Harvard, to serve until 1929. He started to write free-lance articles about this time, and over the years they appeared in magazines such as *Atlantic Monthly* and *Harper's Magazine*. He became advertising and publicity manager for Samuel Insull's National Electric Power Company in 1929. When the Insull holdings collapsed in 1932, Nichols returned to Harvard as news office director. He was director of electrical development, Tennessee Valley Authority (then under the directorship of David E. Lilienthal), from 1935 to 1937, and then, for two years, editor of *Sunset Magazine*, a West coast house-and-garden monthly.

Joining *This Week Magazine* in 1939, he was managing editor until being named editor in June 1943, to succeed Mrs. William Brown Meloney. In October 1955 Nichols also became publisher, succeeding John C. Sterling. This Week's president is Euclid M. Covington.

During World War II Nichols was a consultant to the office of war utilities, War Production Board and Office of Production Management to assist in organizing public programs for the curtailment of gas and electric consumption. In 1945 he was one of eighteen editors invited by General Dwight D. Eisenhower to tour Europe and report on Nazi atrocities. He also traveled extensively in Europe as a U.S. Department of State consultant in 1946, 1947, 1949, and 1951. Following his 1947 trip to Iron Curtain countries, Nichols appealed for increased Governmental concern for an adequate overseas information program, both public and private. He urged Americans to send "sparks of truth" abroad with their packages. Nichols was also inter-

NICHOLS, WILLIAM I.—*Continued*

mission speaker on the *Ford Sunday Evening Hour* in 1945-46 and was a member of the advisory board of *Ford TV-Radio Workshop.*

This Week Magazine was founded in 1935 as a depression idea of Raymond Gilleaudeau, president of the United Newspaper Magazine Corporation, to fill the need for a color magazine, on newsprint stock, which would share in national advertising revenue without having the usual high production costs. In 1944 *This Week* circulation was 6,179,242; the leader among Sunday supplements, *American Weekly,* had 7,872,972 readers. Since 1949 *This Week* has been first among magazines in regard to advertising income. It led all Sunday supplements in 1957 with a circulation of 11,690,759 and advertising revenue of $39,202,719.

The first "Words to Live By" article appeared on April 28, 1946 and consisted of a portion of an essay by David Grayson (pseudonym of Ray Stannard Baker), whose book *Under My Elm* had inspired the idea for the column. Nichols' anthology, *Words to Live By,* is a collection of eighty-four articles concerning quotations from philosophers, poets, and scholars, interpreted by eminent contemporary men and women, including Lin Yu-T'ang, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Aldous Huxley, and George Bernard Shaw. "Like a glimpse behind the scenes of a well-known play is the experience of coming on some illuminating or wise saying that has influenced many a prominent person with whose work we are familiar," observed the *Christian Science Monitor,* April 10, 1948). In the fall of 1954 *This Week* began a series of full-page advertisements in newspapers as a reminder that, even in this age of electronic marvels, the written word prevails. On May 15, 1955 Professor Frank C. Baxter wrote the first "Wake Up and Read!" article for *This Week.* A second article, on June 19, dealt with the controversy as to why today's children cannot read. A third article, on July 17, by Charles Laughton made a plea for family out-loud reading. A fourth, on August 14, pointed out that the ability to read well is "the way to better jobs."

Addressing a group of advertising and business executives in Chicago on May 10, 1955, Nichols discussed the problems of "person-to-person editing for 11,000,000 families." He noted the growth of the Sunday supplement magazine and the syndicated chains, the weekend leisure of America's millions, and the power of the printed word. He told how *This Week* had developed a concept of person-to-person journalism, resulting in "reader intimacy" and "reader participation" despite its millions of readers.

He discussed the concept of "wholeness"—believing in God, love of family, believing in your fellow man, in nature, and animals, and out-of-doors; knowing how to work with your hands; knowledge of good work and good play. "Progress and science and invention are not going to solve all our problems," he said, "in that area of expanding worry, there are things that tax the ego, that nibble at the sense of 'wholeness.' The Sunday magazine, if correctly edited, can give an individual a sense of reassurance, can help make him feel important and secure."

Other popular features in *This Week* are "Everybody's Etiquette" (where bus drivers and elevator operators and housewives express their views on what constitutes good manners) and "Good Health" (where medical topics are discussed with experts approved by the American Medical Association).

In an address before the Society of Magazine Writers in October 1957, Nichols expressed his views on changing aspects of magazine publishing. "At *This Week,*" he stated, "we are already planning in terms of a circulation of 15,000,000 families." He added that the trend toward a classless society in America is responsible for these new concepts, and said, "Millions of men and women who make up the new 'individualized mass' are looking to us, not just for entertainment, but for guidance, inspiration, and practical help in the many-faceted business of living constructively in this modern world."

William I. Nichols is a 180-pound six-footer with blue eyes and brown hair. He is a Democrat and belongs to the Pilgrims of the United States, P.E.N. Club, Century, Coffee House, Dutch Treat, and Overseas Press Clubs in New York, and the National Press Club in Washington. He married Mary Graveley Culter on June 18, 1932, and they had a son, William I. Nichols, Jr. The marriage ended in divorce, and Nichols married Marie Theresa Brollova Pereire on September 6, 1942. His avocations are reading aloud, riding, and traveling.

"Our main objective in *This Week* is to be entertaining," Nichols wrote, "to provoke interest, but underneath it all is the compulsion to be entertaining on the positive side. To help keep us on the track, we have a little yardstick in our office, and it's summed up in four words: 'For a Better America.' That's just what we stand for, it's what we believe in, what we work for" (*The Writer's Craft,* by Frederic A. Birmingham).

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NICHOLSON, BEN Apr. 10, 1894- Artist
Address: b. c/o Gimpel Fils Gallery, 50 S. Molton St., London W.1, England; c/o Durlacher Brothers, 11 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. "Trezion," St. Ives, Cornwall, England

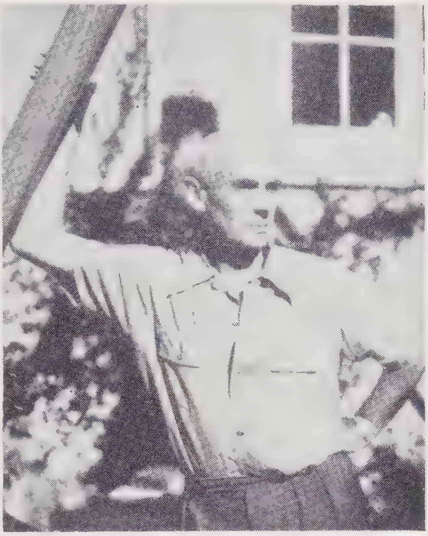
"The most convinced and consistent exponent of abstract art in England"—such is the characterization given to painter Ben Nicholson by Sir John Rothenstein, curator of the Tate Gallery in London. A veteran prize-winner whose work has been exhibited in many parts of the world, Nicholson was the recipient in November 1956 of the first $10,000 Guggenheim International Award, "the shiniest and biggest prize" of its kind (*Newsweek,* December 10, 1956). The following September he was awarded the first prize at the Fourth Biennial of the Museum of Modern Art of São Paulo, Brazil as the best non-Brazilian painter. Reviewing his 1955 show in New York at the Durlacher Brothers galleries, Emily Genauer in the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 3, 1955) wrote that Nicholson's painting was "reserved, controlled always by a cool intelligence and yet undeniably, charmingly lyrical in its mood."

Ben Nicholson was born on April 10, 1894 in Denham, Buckinghamshire, England, the son of Sir William and Mabel (Pryde) Nicholson. His father and mother and his uncle, James Pryde, were all painters. As the eldest son of a successful and artistic family, Ben Nicholson, faintly rebellious, at first wanted above all to write. He attended school at Heddon Court, Hampstead and the Gresham School, Holt, and then studied for a term at the Slade School of Art in London in 1911. His first oil, a still life of a jug on a bare table, was cited by John Summerson in his monograph *Ben Nicholson* (1948) as a "work of delicate obstinacy, expressing the painter's horror of becoming a genteel protagonist of Vermeerishness, sitting in the sunshine of old Chelsea."

During his youth Nicholson traveled occasionally on the continent of Europe, studying French in Tours in 1911-12 and Italian in Milan in 1912-13. According to Robert Coates (*New Yorker,* February 10, 1951), his early enthusiasms were for Giotto, Uccello, Cézanne, and Matisse. The great visual turning point of his life came in 1921 in Paris. He described this occasion in a letter to John Summerson in 1944: "I remember suddenly coming across a small Cubist Picasso. . . . And in the center there was an absolutely miraculous green, very deep, very potent, very real. In fact none of the actual events in one's life have been more real than that, and it still remains a standard by which I judge my work."

In World War I Nicholson was rejected for military service because of ill health. During 1917 he visited Pasadena, California. After the Armistice in 1918 Nicholson, by now married to Winifred Dacre Roberts, the painter and writer, lived and painted in Switzerland, Cumberland (in the north of England), and London.

The early postwar years were for Ben Nicholson a period of what he calls "fast and furious experimentation." In 1919 and 1920 he did a series of portrait heads in the mechanical manner of Wyndham Lewis and the Vorticists. His first one-man show was held at the Adelphi Gallery in London in 1922. His paintings were remarkable for their "brilliant, innocent coloring and lively surface variations," as John Summerson has described them. With other members of the "7 and 5 Group," Nicholson sought for certain effects closely related to the simplicity and freshness of child art and folk art. His subjects were mainly romantic landscapes and still lifes, although his first abstract painting was done as early as 1923.


BEN NICHOLSON

From 1932 to 1939 Nicholson lived in London, where he grew interested in abstract art. Among the influences brought to bear on him at this time was the sculptural vision of his second wife, Barbara Hepworth, the abstract sculptor whom he married in 1933 (see *C.B.,* February 1957). He was also impressed by the painting of such major abstractionists as Piet Mondriaan and Joán Miró.

In the *Spectator* (October 27, 1933) Adrian Stokes remarked on the versatility of Ben Nicholson's show at the Lefevre Gallery in London, a display which included fabric and textile designs, figure drawings, collages of decorative paper and cardboard, and plaster canvases "that served the painter in the role of the carver's block." In this show Nicholson was adhering to the Constructivist credo that "an artist need not search in the external world of nature. He is able to express his impulses in those absolute forms which are in the substantial possession of his art."

This quotation comes from an editorial in *Circle,* the Constructivist magazine, edited by Nicholson and N. Gabo in 1937. Nicholson's own "absolute forms" at this time, his paintings that are nothing more than "frames containing two or three rectangles and two penciled lines," have been targets for praise and criticism. Basil Taylor, the English art critic, considered Nicholson's purely geometrical works too fragile and insubstantial and lacking "any positive statements of space." A yacht designer, on the other hand, admired Nicholson's work and wrote him that there was very little difference between his work and Nicholson's, adding that a hair's breadth in design which determines the power or lack of power in a yacht also decides the power or lack of power in a geometrical painting.

Such a reaction confirms Nicholson's own belief that abstract art can be a great popular force. He once wrote in his "Notes on Abstract Art," in *Ben Nicholson, Paintings, Reliefs, Drawings* (Lund Humphries, 1948), that "there is evidence of this in its common spirit and influence on many things like contemporary architecture, aeroplanes, cars, refrigerators, typography, publicity, and electric torches."

Works by Ben Nicholson are owned by the Tate Gallery, London; the Albright Gallery, Buffalo, New York; Leeds City Art Gallery; Manchester City Art Gallery; Ottawa National Gallery of Canada; International Business Machines Collection; Ohara Museum, Kurashiki, Japan; National Gallery of New South Wales, Australia; and others. He painted a mural for the Festival of Britain in 1951, and in 1952 executed a mural painting for the Time-Life Building in New Bond Street, London. His paintings were included in the British exhibit at the New York World's Fair in 1939 and in the show "Masters of British Painting: 1800-1950," held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1956.

His awards include the $2,000 First Prize at the Carnegie International in Pittsburgh in 1952; the Ulissi prize at the Venice Biennale in 1954; the Governor of Tokyo award at the Third International in Japan in 1955; and the Grand Prix award at the Fourth International in Lugano, Switzerland in 1956.

In March 1956 the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation in New York established a $10,000 award to be given every two years to an outstanding contemporary painting. It was announced in November that an international jury of art critics had chosen Nicholson's *August 56 (Val d'Orcia)*. Their selection stirred up a certain amount of controversy: the New York *Herald Tribune* art critic (March 31, 1957) thought it lacked "the beautiful fastidiousness" of Nicholson's best work, and *Newsweek* (December 10, 1956) called it a compromise choice. On February 25, 1957 in Washington, D.C., President Eisenhower presented the award to Nicholson.

The painting was inspired, Nicholson has said, by a landscape in Italy and painted in Cornwall from memories and sketches made during his summer in Italy in 1956. Despite the hot weather implications of the title and the abstract technique involved, the painting presents the effect of a natural, autumnal pattern, worked out in tranquil, vintage blues, grays, browns, tans, and reds.

Since 1940 Ben Nicholson has lived in St. Ives, Cornwall in a gray gabled house by the sea. He has six children: two sons and a daughter by his marriage to Winifred Roberts, and triplets (one son and two daughters) by his second wife, Barbara Hepworth. Both marriages have been dissolved.

Nicholson is a short, slightly built man with silvery-white hair. *Time* (December 13, 1948) described him as "a smaller and more delicate Picasso"; *Newsweek* (December 10, 1956) stated that he is fond of dark blue shirts, red ties, Bach, and puns. His recreations include tennis, Ping-pong, and golf.

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NICOLET, MARCEL Feb. 26, 1912- Astrophysicist; organization official

Address: b. Office of the Special Committee of the International Geophysical Year, Ukkel, Belgium; Institut Royal Météorologique de Belgique, ave. Circulaire, Ukkel, Belgium; 30, ave. Den Doorn, Ukkel, Belgium

Considered to have "a talent for keeping his head in the stars and his feet on the ground," Dr. Marcel Nicolet, Belgian radiologist and authority on the physics of gases in the outer atmosphere, is the secretary-general of the Special Committee of the International Geophysical Year. This project of extensive study and observation in the earth sciences, conducted under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions, began on July 1, 1957 and concludes on December 31, 1958. Sixty-four nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union, have participated in the investigation, at an estimated expenditure of some $500,000,000, with the largest contributions from these two countries. Research programs throughout the world have been coordinated, standardized scientific equipment has been put into use, and the participating nations have acted to pool the collected information.

Since 1946 Dr. Nicolet has been chief of the radiation department of the Belgian Institut Royal Météorologique. As IGY secretary-general he heads a staff of fourteen scientists who receive, coordinate, and distribute the information which cooperating scientists collect. Nicolet represents the Special Committee at conferences in many parts of the world.

Marcel Nicolet was born in Basse-Bodeux, Belgium on February 26, 1912. His secondary school education followed the European tradition by giving him a thorough grounding in Greek, Latin, and the humanities. Nicolet began the study of mathematics and physics at the Université de Liège, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1934. Three years later he received a doctorate (*summa cum laude*) in astrophysics. His postgraduate studies on airglow and ozone were conducted at the Lichtklimatisches Observatorium in Switzerland during March 1937 and from October 1938 to May 1939. In the years following he did research in the fields of the physical state of the outer atmosphere, the auroral spectrum, the relationship of solar and terrestrial phenomenon, and atomic and molecular processes.

Dr. Nicolet was appointed an assistant at the Belgian Institut Royal Météorologique in 1935. He was promoted to the rank of full meteorologist in 1946, and at the same time he was named director of the radiation department at the institute, a department which he helped to found. Since he assumed the duties of secretary-general of the Special Committee, Dr. Nicolet has not been able to devote himself to the radiation department in more than a limited fashion. He concentrates on his own research projects during week ends. "I am a theoretician," says Nicolet, "and all I really need is a pencil, a computing machine, and some paper" (New York *Times,* June 3, 1957).

The IGY has had several precedents; cooperative scientific projects were conducted in 1882-83 and 1932-33. In 1952 the International Council of Scientific Unions established the Special Committee of the International Geophysical Year (Comité Spécial de l'Anné Géophysique Internationale) to plan and coordinate all investigations. As a result of their work a chain of observation centers was set up around the earth to enable scientists to keep a continuous watch on every phase of geophysical activity, physicists to study the atmosphere, meteorologists to scan the skies, and oceanographers to plumb the depths (New York *Times,* May 6, 1954).

When Marcel Nicolet was named to the post of secretary-general of the Special Committee in November 1953, he was recognized as an outstanding astrophysicist with a "grasp of a wide range of sciences". According to the New York *Times* (June 3, 1957), "fellow scientists respect this understanding. And they respect, too, a tact he has developed almost to the point of diplomacy. Without it, the great cooperative venture in which the scientists of sixty-four nations are teamed might never have gotten off the ground." An important job for which Nicolet and his aides were responsible was preparing a manual describing the types of information to be collected in fourteen different fields of scientific endeavor.

The decision by the Soviet Union to launch earth satellites was reported to Dr. Nicolet in June 1957. The New York *Times* (June 23, 1957) noted that the Soviet satellites were to be "used for geophysical, physical and astrophysical experiments. . . ," and not to survey prospects for space travel, although, said Dr. Nicolet, they were "a peep into space." The secretary-general also reported Soviet plans to launch 125 rockets from three sites.

On at least one occasion, Dr. Nicolet was forced to handle a diplomatic rather than a scientific problem. The Chinese Communist government threatened to withdraw from the IGY program if the Nationalist Chinese government of Formosa were recognized as an independent operating unit. In a statement secretary-general Nicolet declared that the IGY is a "work of cooperation among scientists. . . . It seems a pity that not all those who sent in notice of participation realize that and cannot leave politics out of it. Withdrawal of any notice of participation would be regrettable" (New York *Times,* June 30, 1957).

Shortly after the Soviet Union launched its first satellite on October 4, 1957 there was general criticism that Russia had not followed the rules of procedure in announcing the flight. However, Dr. Nicolet stated that the Russians had observed the regulations established by the IGY committee. After the Russians shot the Sputnik II into the air on November 3, they issued a report announcing that orbital data would be furnished.

R. Kayaert, Brussels
MARCEL NICOLET

By February 1958 secretary-general Nicolet said that the Soviet scientists offered "nothing new and nothing more than what we already know on the subject" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 4, 1958).

A prolific author, Dr. Nicolet has contributed over 100 articles to technical and scientific journals. Besides writing for Belgian publications, he has acted as associate editor of the *Journal of Geophysical Research,* member of the editorial advisory board of the *Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics,* and correspondent of the *Annales de Géophysique* and *Annales de l'Année Géophysique Internationale.* His papers have also appeared in *Ciel et Terre, Annales d'Astrophysique, Zeitschrift für Astrophysik,* and *Physical Review.*

Dr. Nicolet has lectured widely in the United States and Europe. He has served on the scientific faculty of the University of Brussels since his appointment in 1946, and in this country he has been closely associated with the Pennsylvania State University where he has been research professor intermittently from 1951-56 and visiting professor in 1957.

Described as a "small, rather intense man," Nicolet has black hair which is thinning and dark, alert smiling eyes. He relaxes by taking long walks, trimming the lawn of his home in Ukkel and listening to Madame Nicolet play the piano. He has a keen interest in the theatre and in literature.

Nicolet's memberships include the Belgian Committee of Geodesy and Geophysics, Belgian Committee of Radiosciences, Belgian Committee of Astronomy, and the Astronomy and Geophysics Commission (of which he is president)

NICOLET, MARCEL—*Continued*

The foreign scientific societies with which Nicolet is associated are the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, the International Association of Meteorology (member and past secretary of the radiation commission), the International Astronomical Union, and the International Radioscientific Union. He is also an international member of the mixed commission on the ionosphere of the International Council of Scientific Unions. He has been honored by the Agathon de Potter Foundation of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

Marcel Nicolet is conversant in English as well as French, and the "breadth of his experience is such that he is equally at home in the Belgian Congo" and the university lecture room (New York *Times,* June 3, 1957).

Reference

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NIXON, RICHARD M(ILHOUS) Jan 9, 1913- Vice-President of the United States; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4308 Forest Lane, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Whittier, Calif.

> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1948.

In 1958, beginning his twelfth year in public life, Richard M. Nixon, Vice-President of the United States and president ex officio of the U.S. Senate, can look back on two terms as a U.S. Representative from California (from 1947 to 1951), two years as a U.S. Senator, and five years in his present position under the Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower. His future is a matter of much speculation among political observers, but all agree that his actions over the last several years, and particularly during Eisenhower's three serious illnesses in 1955, 1956 and 1957, and his 1958 visit to South America, are indicative of his qualities as a leader in the Republican party.

In a pro and con discussion of Nixon by Robert Coughlan in *Life* (July 16, 1956), he cited in the Vice-President's favor: "Throughout his career he has always risen to his opportunities and responsibilities. He has always shown the capacity to grow." On the negative side, critics emphasize, Coughlan noted, "his habitual attempts to identify his political opponents with Communism." Nixon entered politics after training and practice in the law and four years of service in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

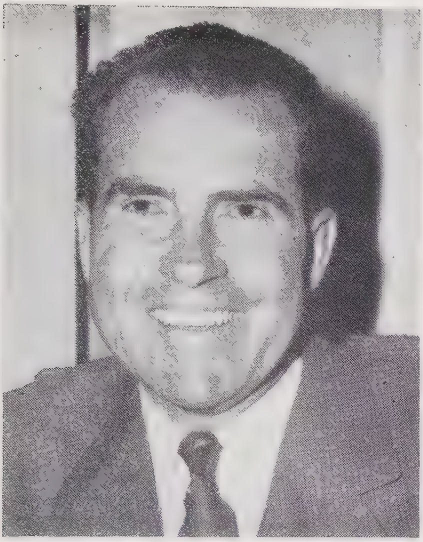
Richard Milhous Nixon, the second of five sons of Francis Anthony and Hannah (Milhous) Nixon, was born in Yorba Linda, California on January 9, 1913. He comes from pioneer stock that has been for many generations in America. His father was a filling station and grocery proprietor. Nixon has said: "I sold gas and delivered groceries and met a lot of people. I think this was invaluable as a start on a public career." He attended public schools in California and was graduated from Whittier High School there. He then enrolled in Whittier College, where he majored in history. He won the intercollegiate championship of southern California in extemporaneous speaking, was president of the student body at Whittier, and was graduated with the second highest average in the class of 1934.

With the aid of a scholarship, he entered Duke University Law School in Durham, North Carolina, where he finished third in his class in 1937 and was granted the LL.B. degree with honors. He became a member of the Order of the Coif and also was president of the student body there. He returned to Whittier, California and, after being admitted to the state bar, entered a general law practice with the firm of Wingert & Bewley, which soon became Bewley, Knoop & Nixon. He had a part-time position as assistant city attorney in Whittier. With the entrance of the United States into World War II, he served as a lawyer with the Office of Emergency Management in Washington, D.C., from January to August 1942, when he entered the U.S. Navy as a lieutenant (j.g.). He went to the South Pacific as ground officer for the Combat Air Transport Command and in January 1946 was mustered out with a lieutenant commander's rank.

After receiving the Republican nomination for U.S. Congressman from the Twelfth District of California in 1946, Nixon opposed Jerry Voorhis, the Democratic incumbent. *U.S. News & World Report* (May 11, 1956) wrote: "He referred to Voorhis as the candidate of the CIO Political Action Committee, asserted that a vote for Nixon was a vote against the PAC and what he called its Communist principles." He won the election on November 5, 1946 and began to serve in the Eightieth Congress in January 1947. Under the California cross-filing system, Nixon was re-elected with the nominations of both the Republican and Democratic parties on November 2, 1948, for a term in the House of Representatives ending in January 1951.

During his terms in the House, Nixon became nationally known for his work as a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. According to *Life* (December 14, 1953), "Nixon's stubborn persistence brought about the now-famous confrontation" of Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers, which led to Hiss's conviction for perjury. Nixon was also co-author of the Mundt-Nixon bill on Communist control, parts of which were later incorporated in the McCarran Internal Security Act. Nixon was elected to the Senate on November 7, 1950, after what the *New Republic* (September 1, 1952) alleged was "one of the best-financed, well-publicized and most underhanded campaigns in California's history," in which Nixon opposed Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democratic Congresswoman.

"The crucial issue in the campaign," according to James Keogh (*This Is Nixon,* 1956), "was Communism, and what the United States should do about it, abroad and at home. Nixon charged that Democratic Administration policies in the Far East . . . had caused the loss of China to Communism . . . [and had] led to the war in Korea. Mrs. Douglas staunchly defended Ad-


Wide World

RICHARD M. NIXON

ministration policy in Asia. On the issue of Communist subversion at home, the differences between them were total. Nixon had become the key member of the House Committee on Un-American activities; Mrs. Douglas had voted to cut off its funds." Nixon's views on the reasons for his Senatorial victory (he received 2,116,621 votes and Mrs. Douglas, 1,465,679) are expressed in an interview in *U.S. News & World Report* (November 17, 1950).

Life (December 14, 1953) noted that in his six years in Congress, Nixon's domestic voting record was rather conservative, but that he showed himself a strong internationalist and supporter of a bipartisan foreign policy. Richard M. Rovere (*Harper's Magazine,* September 1955) commented, however, that "what stands out in any consideration of the whole record is the flexibility that suggests an almost total indifference to policy." *U.S. News & World Report* (May 11, 1956) stated that Nixon supported military and economic assistance to American allies, the Taft-Hartley labor bill, overriding the President's veto of the McCarran immigration bill, and legislation giving control of the tidelands oil to the states; he usually opposed the Fair Deal proposals of the Truman Administration and the Brannan Plan for direct subsidies to farmers.

Having received the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the Republican ticket with Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952, Nixon conducted a routine campaign until, according to *Business Week* (December 7, 1957), he "was accused of improperly accepting an $18,000 special fund raised by southern Californian businessmen." In the face of demands for his withdrawal from the campaign, Nixon gave a television speech in his defense on September 23, 1952 and concluded: "Regardless of what happens, I'm going to campaign up and down America until we drive the crooks and Communists and those who defend them out of Washington." While some people called his speech "corn," a "soap opera," and "demagoguery," many listeners telegraphed their support of Nixon to the Republican National Committee, and Eisenhower kept him as his running mate.

Nixon was elected Vice-President on November 4, 1952 and re-elected on November 6, 1956, being sworn into office in January 1953 and January 1957. He receives a salary of $35,000 a year, with $10,000 for expenses, all of which is taxable. Nixon serves as president of the Senate, ex officio. Much of his time is devoted toward keeping relations between the White House and Congress smooth, directing legislation through Congress, and speaking in support of the Eisenhower Administration's policies. He has been kept well-informed of the actions of the Administration, and this has enabled him to assume more effectively his increased responsibilities when the President was ill in 1955, 1956 and 1957, such as presiding over meetings of the Cabinet and the National Security Council.

With the question of Presidential disability much in the public's mind, Eisenhower and Nixon reached an agreement (the details of which were published in the New York *Times,* March 4, 1958) on the steps to be taken if the President were unable to carry on his functions. Nixon often represents the President at ceremonial occasions and has been his emissary on good-will trips to the Middle East, the Far East, Central America, Austria and Africa.

During a tour of Latin America in April and May 1958 Nixon encountered mob violence, reportedly reflecting discontent over economic hardship, opposition to "soft" U.S. policies toward Latin American dictators, and Communist influence. This resulted in much sympathy for Nixon in the United States.

In the 1954 election Nixon was the Republicans' chief campaigner; the Democrats asserted that at least by implication, Nixon had called them traitors. However, the Democrats won control of both the House and the Senate. *U.S. News & World Report* (December 6, 1957) commented that Nixon has moved away from his "conservative" past and "has identified himself almost completely with Eisenhower's 'modern Republicanism.'"

In December 1957 Nixon said: "In the international field, I am an internationalist. I believe deeply in adequate programs of mutual security and foreign aid, a strong national defense and reciprocal trade. On civil rights, I call myself a moderate in the true sense. I believe we must have steady, determined progress toward guaranteeing the rights and equal opportunities of citizens. On domestic policy I am basically conservative in the classical sense. . . : Can we meet the need without help or interference from the Federal government? If not, then go to the government—as a last resort. As to fiscal policy —I believe strongly in the concept of a balanced budget. But in times of national emergency it is obvious we must put national security above fiscal considerations" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 4, 1957).

Among his other duties are being chairman of the President's Committee on Government Con-

NIXON, RICHARD M.—*Continued*

tracts and the President's Council on Youth Fitness, and serving on the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission, Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission, Civil War Centennial Commission, Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, and Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol. His articles on legal subjects have appeared in law journals, and his speeches have been widely published. In 1948 he was chosen one of the ten outstanding young men of the country by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Whittier College in California since 1939. He is a Quaker.

Richard Milhous Nixon married Patricia Ryan on June 21, 1940. They have two children: Patricia and Julie. Mrs. Nixon is her husband's constant companion in his many social and ceremonial duties, on his campaign speaking trips, and on his visits abroad. Nixon is five feet eleven and one half inches tall, and weighs 175 pounds. He enjoys playing golf and reading history for relaxation. He has a reputation for industry, "flawless efficiency," and seriousness of purpose. While Nixon's opponents like to refer to him as "Tricky Dicky," Eisenhower has called him, "The most valuable member of my team."

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NOTMAN, J(AMES) GEOFFREY May 6, 1901- Business executive; engineer

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Canadair, Ltd., which built Canada's first nuclear reactor under the supervision of its president, J. Geoffrey Notman, is now making advanced aircraft: the CL-28, CL-44 and the Argus CP-107. Notman is also senior vice-president of General Dynamics Corporation, which is the parent company of Canadair and which had a consolidated net sales in excess of one billion dollars in 1957. After twenty-eight years with the Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd., in engineering and executive capacities, Notman joined Canadair in 1950 as an executive vice-president and in 1952 he succeeded Oliver West as president.

James Geoffrey Notman was born in Montreal, Canada on May 6, 1901 to Charles Frederick Notman, a portrait photographer, and Alice Hudson (Pyke) Notman. He has one sister. Geoffrey attended Creighton School and Lower Canada College in Montreal, where he was commanding officer of the Cadet Corps, a prefect, and was named "all-round" athlete of the school.

In 1922 Notman was graduated from McGill University in Montreal with a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering and an athletic record paralleling that of his preparatory school years in football, hockey, track and water polo. As a McGill undergraduate, he was co-designer of thirty-two-foot class B international sloops and he joined the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

On the day after graduation, he became a junior engineer in the production office of the Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd., in Montreal. During his association with that firm, he became foundry engineer, pump designer, production coordinator, assistant to the general manager in charge of manufacturing (1926-30), manager of manufacturing (1930-48) and vice-president in charge of manufacturing (1948-50). For ten years beginning in 1925 he was also secretary and director of William Notman and Sons, Ltd., photographers.

During World War II he took a leave of absence from Dominion Engineering to serve the Canadian government in Ottawa. In the Ministry of Munitions and Supply from 1942 to 1945, Notman was assistant coordinator of production of aircraft, explosives, guns, small arms, ships and other vital matériel. He was also chairman of the machine tool war service committee and a member of the Joint Arsenal Planning Board (1944-45). At the end of the war in 1945, he was appointed associate director-general of industrial reconversion for the Department of Reconstruction and Supply.

In addition, he was a member of Canada's Industrial Defence Board (1949-50) until it was replaced by the federal Department of Defence Production in 1950. When Canadian Arsenals, Ltd., was formed as a Crown company, he became one of its directors. An organizer of the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association, he served as its vice-president (one term), president (two terms) and as a director. He was also vice-president and a director of the Canadian Ordnance Association.

In 1950 Notman joined Canadair, Ltd., as executive vice-president and general manager. Two years later he succeeded Oliver West as president of the aircraft company. Canadair's F-86 Sabre Jets were used in the Korean war by the U.S. Air Force. Many more were shipped to Israel, Argentina, South Africa and West Germany.

Notman's firm, which has 11,000 employees, is currently building the Argus CP-107, a four-engine maritime reconnaissance aircraft, for the Royal Canadian Air Force, which will be the largest plane ever built in Canada. Canadair has a multimillion-dollar contract with the Canadian government to build a turboprop transport of similar design. The company is also working on the CL-28, a long-range antisubmarine hunter-killer carrying electronic equipment, and the CL-44, a four-engine turboprop transport.

The first nuclear reactor in Canada, designed and built by Canadair, is a swimming pool-type reactor for testing the reactivity of fuel samples for other nuclear reactors. It began operations in the summer of 1957 at the Chalk River, Ontario project of the Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

Aside from being president of Canadair, Notman is a director and senior vice-president of General Dynamics Corporation, which controls six companies: Convair (Consolidated-Vultee) Division, builders of Atlas, an intercontinental ballistic missile, and astronautical equipment; General Atomic Division, whose activities are centered in the John Jay Hopkins Laboratory for Pure and Applied Science (named for the late founder of General Dynamics; see *C.B.*, March 1954); Electric Boat Division, builders of the atomic-powered submarines, *Nautilus* and *Seawolf*; Electro Dynamic Division, producers of electronic equipment; Canadair; and Stromberg-Carlson Division, manufacturers of television sets and phonographs.

Among other directorships Notman holds are those in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Crown Trust Company, Canadian Marconi Company, the Montreal Locomotive Works and the Quebec Industrial Relations Institute. He is chairman of the board of Atlas Copco Canada, Ltd., and SF Products Canada, Ltd. In the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Montreal Board of Trade, Canadian Geographical Society (fellow), Air Industries and Transport Association (president, 1956-57) and Air Cadet League of Canada (chairman, 1957), Notman has played active roles.

He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital and a governor of the Royal Victoria, Royal Edward Laurentian, and Montreal Children's hospitals. Notman is chairman of the McGill alma mater fund and a member of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

J. Geoffrey Notman is a forceful and imposing figure; his height is six feet four inches and his weight, 225 pounds. He has blue eyes and gray hair. Notman was married to the former Grace Caroline Williamson on June 2, 1925. They are the parents of Joan Caroline (Mrs. Malcolm McDougall) and Margaret Alice (Mrs. Orla Larsen). In his leisure time Notman plays golf, goes powerboating and sailing, reads technical books, and enjoys woodworking and building sailing dinghies. He is a member of the Church of England and in politics is a Progressive Conservative. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire and is an officer brother of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Notman is a member of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec, the Engineering Institute of Canada, and many social clubs.

J. GEOFFREY NOTMAN

Always maintaining a strong faith in Canada's ability to keep pace with the rest of the world in the manufacture and production of aircraft, he stated in the New York *Times* (January 7, 1953): "Canadian aviation faces a rosy future either in the emergency or for peacetime. Its geography calls for it. We lie across the polar air routes and our vast distances at home cry for airplanes."

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NOVOTNY, ANTONÍN (nō′vŏt-nē ȧn′tô-nyēn) Dec. 10, 1904- President of Czechoslovakia; Czech political leader
Address: Prague, Czechoslovakia

The Republic of Czechoslovakia is at the present time one of the few Communist countries in which leadership of both the party and state belongs to one man. In a surprising departure from the post-Stalin collective leadership principle, Antonín Novotný, since 1953 First Secretary of the Czech Communist party, was chosen as President of Czechoslovakia following the death of Antonín Zápotocký in November 1957.

Antonín Novotný was born on December 10, 1904, at Letňany, near Prague, one of four children of a bricklayer. His mother died when he was four years old, and he was greatly influenced, especially politically, by his father, who was active in the Social Democratic party and who later became a functionary of the Communist party. As a youth, Antonín Novotný also belonged to the Social Democratic party, and when this party split up in 1921, he joined the Communist faction.

While practicing his trade as an engineering locksmith Novotný worked politically with the Federated Physical Culture Unions and in 1928 became the head of the Unified Proletarian

CTK, Czechoslovakia

ANTONÍN NOVOTNÝ

Physical Culture Movement. In 1929 he was made chairman of the Karlin district branch of the Communist party, which had recently come under a Bolshevik leadership directed by Klement Gottwald. During the next five or six years Novotný was employed in factories in Prague, Vysočany, and Liben, where he was active among his fellow workers in behalf of the party.

He went to Moscow in 1935 as a delegate from Prague to the Seventh Comintern Congress. For a time, around 1938, he was chief editor of the regional party paper in Hodonín, Czechoslovakia, but with the Nazi occupation of his country during World War II, he joined the resistance movement in Prague, becoming leader of the underground Communist organization in that city.

Arrested by the Gestapo in September 1941, he was imprisoned first in Pankrac prison in Prague and then in Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria, where he continued his illegal political activity until his liberation in May 1945. After the war Novotný became regional secretary for the party in Prague, and the following year he was named to the party's Central Committee. Meanwhile, he had been elected to the Provisional National Assembly, and in May 1948 he became a deputy to the National Assembly from the Prague rural district. This parliament was elected on a single list of candidates, about three months after the Communists had taken over control of the Czech government.

In 1951, on the recommendation of President and party First Secretary Klement Gottwald, Novotný was made a secretary of the Communist party's Central Committee. He also became a member of its Political Bureau and later of its Presidium. Following the death of Gottwald in March 1953, Antonín Zápotocký succeeded to the Presidency. Management of the party's Central Committee was at that time entrusted to Novotný and in September 1953 he was named to replace Gottwald as First Secretary of the Central Committee. When he assumed party leadership, he resigned as Deputy-Premier and as a member of the government Presidium, positions that he had held for about six months.

At the party's Tenth Congress in June 1954, where he was formally confirmed as First Secretary of the party, Novotný announced measures to coordinate more closely the Czechoslovak economy with that of the Soviet Union. The second Czechoslovak five-year plan would be postponed until 1956, he announced, when the Soviet sixth five-year plan would also begin. Three months later he announced that new parliamentary elections would be held—the second since the Communist coup in 1948.

Following similar moves in Hungary, Novotný announced in June 1955 at a meeting of the party's Central Committee, a series of measures to accelerate the collectivization of Czechoslovak agriculture. Nearly 100,000 acres of former fallow land, he disclosed, had been brought under cultivation. Seven years after the Communists had come to power, however, 56 per cent of all agricultural land was privately owned and worked by private families. Cooperatives, which are privately owned but worked in common, held 25.4 per cent of the agricultural land.

As a fraternal delegate to the Twentieth Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union in Moscow in February 1956, Novotný heard First Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev call for the "downgrading" of Stalin and an end to the "cult of personality." In a report to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist party on March 31, 1956, Novotný attacked manifestations of this "cult of personality" in the Czechoslovak party and said former President Gottwald had been wrongly credited with "merits which belong to the party and the masses."

The following day the Central Committee voted to cut the retail prices of 22,000 items of food, industrial and household goods between 10 and 40 per cent—the fifth general price cut voted since Novotný had become First Secretary of the party. The committee also voted to increase the wages of workers in the printing and communications industries, research institutes, health services and education.

This move in the direction of "liberalization" touched off considerable unrest within the Czechoslovak party. At a national conference of the party in Prague the following June, Novotný declared that "radical elements and enemies disseminating bourgeois and liberal views" were trying to pervert the decisions of the party for their own ends. He maintained that after the Soviet party congress, "a great deal of confusion" had occurred and "many incorrect views and views alien to our principles were expressed." Student demonstrations and resolutions in Czechoslovakia were represented as the work of a few misled youngsters, but more care was promised in screening university candidates. A writers' congress which had demanded a free press was guilty, he said, of "immoral liberalism and even some attacks against our peoples' democracy" (New York *Times,* June 24, 1956).

The Hungarian rebellion, sympathetic developments in Poland, and the Suez Canal crisis in the fall of 1956 all had a serious effect on the Czech economy because they cut off or delayed deliveries of raw materials needed for the Czech industrial complex. Novotný announced after a visit to Moscow in January 1957 that the Soviet Union was providing aid which would "greatly alleviate" the situation. Even so, the 1957 economic plan had to be revised.

According to Novotný, the success of the Czechoslovak party in meeting the crisis brought on by the Hungarian rebellion could be attributed to the decisions taken in the party conference the previous June. "All those who believed Czechoslovakia would take the way of vague liberalism and dubious democracy and renounce the principles of Marxism-Leninism were sadly disillusioned," he told a Slovak party congress in April. The party, he said, had successfully rejected "dubious experiments and examples foreign to our tradition" (New York *Times,* April 29, 1957).

In July 1957—shortly after the Soviet Communist party had ousted Viacheslav M. Molotov, Georgi M. Malenkov, and other high officials—Khrushchev and Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin toured Czechoslovakia for a week. The Czechoslovak party, Novotný told them, "accepted with complete agreement" the expulsion of the former Soviet leaders (New York *Times,* July 10, 1957). "Some people thought that Czechoslovakia would go the way of the Hungarian counterrevolution," Khrushchev said. Instead, he declared, it had remained true to the friendship between all socialist countries; such friendship depended not alone on slogans but also on "who stands at the head of the party". In Novotný, he said, Czechoslovakia should recognize one of her "great sons."

The "absolute predominance" of the socialized sector of agriculture toward which Czechoslovakia had been working since the decisions of the Central Committee in June 1955 was finally achieved, Novotný announced in September 1957. Later in the month he disclosed plans for a drastic decentralization of the economy, following a similar shift in the Soviet Union, to reduce bureaucracy and give greater flexibility. Economically, Novotný has continued to expand and develop the prosperity which has made his country the most prosperous of all Soviet satellites. At the same time he has pushed it into the lead in assisting other Communist countries and in the drive for Communist economic influence in the Middle East, Asia, and Africa.

On November 13, 1957 President Antonín Zápotocký died, and six days later Novotný was named to succeed him. He retained the post of First Secretary of the party, thus uniting the two positions for the first time since the death of Gottwald. Immediately after his election the government announced an amnesty for minor criminals, including some spies.

Unlike Zápotocký, Novotný is not widely popular in Czechoslovakia. But he is known as an uncompromising supporter of Soviet party Secretary Khrushchev, and he has maintained his country's position as a very strong and loyal ally of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe.

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NURI AS-SAID 1888-July 14, 1958 Premier of Iraq; statesman; army officer; led Iraq to join a mutual defense pact with the West against Soviet aggression; shot by unknown assassin during revolt against King Feisal II's government. See *Current Biography* (June) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Jl 17 '58

O'BRIAN, HUGH Apr. 19, 1925- Actor
Address: b. 340 North Camden Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Hugh O'Brian, known to millions of television viewers as Wyatt Earp, marshal of Dodge City, Kansas, is the star of ABC-TV's *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp.* He initiated the trend toward the current abundance of "adult Westerns" seen on television. His program has remained among the top twenty television shows throughout its three-year existence.

Prior to playing his Wyatt Earp role, O'Brian appeared in motion pictures and acted in several repertory theatres. During World War II he served in the U.S. Marine Corps. Besides his weekly television program, he has been seen on *Playhouse 90,* the *Ed Sullivan Show,* the *Dinah Shore Show,* and the *Loretta Young Show.*

Hugh J. Krampe (now known as Hugh O'Brian) was born in Rochester, New York on April 19, 1925. He is of Irish, German and French descent. His father, a retired captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, was a sales executive with the Armstrong Cork Company, Inc., and the family moved about frequently. Hugh grew up in Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Long Island, New York; Chicago and Evanston, Illinois.

When Hugh was in his teens his father was assigned to the Chicago area, and Hugh attended New Trier High School in Winnetka (a suburb of Chicago) and later Hirsch High School in Chicago. He won letters in football, basketball, wrestling and track. In his junior year Hugh expressed a desire to attend a military school and was sent to Roosevelt Military Academy in Aledo, Illinois and then to Kemper Military School in Boonville, Missouri.

Before he was graduated from the latter school, Hugh entered the University of Cincinnati in Ohio, the university which his father had also attended. The outbreak of World War II interrupted Hugh's education; he left school in his sophomore year to enlist in the

HUGH O'BRIAN

U.S. Marine Corps. Because of his military school training, Hugh became, at eighteen, one of the youngest drill instructors in the history of the Marine Corps. He has a younger brother who was also a Marine.

Hoping for overseas duty, Hugh applied for a transfer to a tank company. Instead of being assigned to the front, he was selected to apply for admission to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He missed the entrance requirements by less than one per cent, but was offered a chance to make this up the following year, in 1945. However, before the year was over the war had ended and Hugh decided against a military career.

Following his discharge from the Marines after four years, Hugh made plans to apply to Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut and eventually study law. Just about this time, a friend of his who was appearing with the Playmakers, a little theatre group in Los Angeles, became ill and Hugh was asked to replace his friend in his part. This brief acting experience so impressed Hugh and he received such favorable reviews that he decided to become an actor. He took a series of odd jobs to finance himself while he studied acting and performed with small theatre companies. He sold men's haberdashery and women's lingerie, did gardening, and even collected trash.

Hugh persuaded actor's agent Milo Frank to see him perform with a little theatre group. Briefly, he used Jaffer Gray as a stage name. Frank secured an engagement for him with the Lobero Theatre in Santa Barbara, California. There, he played supporting roles with stars of stage and screen, such as Sylvia Sidney, Edna Best, and Wendell Corey. At about this time he changed his name to Hugh O'Brian. It was actress Ida Lupino who gave Hugh his first big opportunity, in 1950 when she helped him get a role as a polio victim in the motion picture *Never Fear*. Miss Lupino is quoted in *Newsweek* (July 22, 1957) as saying of O'Brian: "I thought he was awfully good then and I think so now. Hugh has a beautiful speaking voice, wonderful facial bone structure, and a great pair of eyes for the screen. He is ambitious, but he never steps on anyone to get where he wants."

Television, too, according to Carlyle Wood (*Television Personalities,* 1957), played an important part in O'Brian's early career. "While attending Los Angeles City College during the day, Hugh appeared in the first live dramatic TV shows to be seen on the West Coast. For these evening performances, he received no pay, considering them a labor of love. In the spring of 1949 Arch Oboler offered him his first paying role in television, playing a variety of parts on *Mystery Theatre*." He was later signed by producer Tom Lewis of NBC-TV's *Loretta Young Show* to star in several films made for the television series.

While under contract to Universal-International Studios from 1951 to 1954 O'Brian appeared in eighteen pictures; these included *Seminole* (1953) and *Saskatchewan* (1954). For Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation he was seen in Irving Berlin's *There's No Business Like Show Business* (1954) and *Broken Lance*. Preferring to free-lance, he has acted in *The Brass Legend* (1956), *White Feather* (1955) *The Twinkle in God's Eye* (1955), and *Fireman, Save My Child* (1954) for various film companies. In a comedy role opposite Buddy Hackett in the latter picture, O'Brian was praised by *Variety* (April 28, 1954). A Twentieth Century-Fox film, *The Hell-Bent Kid,* in which he is starred, now in production, is his twenty-ninth picture.

When the ABC television network was looking for a star for its new Western series, *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp,* Hugh O'Brian was recommended by the program's story consultant, Stuart Lake, because of O'Brian's resemblance to the real Earp as a young man. O'Brian got the part of Wyatt Earp, marshal of Dodge City, Kansas, and the program was first seen on television on September 6, 1955. J. P. Shanley of the New York *Times* (September 7, 1955) reported that it "was a well-constructed dramatization of a real-life sheriff of the late nineteenth century."

According to *Newsweek* (July 22, 1957), ABC's Earp-O'Brian combination initiated the current popularity of Westerns among adults. Previously, TV Westerns had been directed mainly at children and were scheduled in the late afternoon hours. However, the Wyatt Earp program was scheduled after dinner and aimed at a grown-up audience as well. It "climbed steadily up the rating lists, finally landed in the top ten [programs]. . . . One-third of his audience are women, plus a third men, and only the remaining third youngsters."

The program, now in its fourth season, continues to be one of the most popular on television. The New York *Herald Tribune* of November 22, 1957 listed *The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp* as number eighteen in the Nielsen rating. The Los Angeles *Times* (February 4,

1958) stated that the January ARB report showed the Earp program to be the fourth most popular show in the nation.

Since the filming of the Wyatt Earp Show is completed in five months, Hugh devotes the remaining seven months of the year to making personal appearances at rodeos and performing on television, and in stock theatre productions. On January 2, 1958 he was in the *Playhouse 90* TV production *Reunion*. Marie Torre of the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 3, 1958) found the play unsatisfactory but wrote that a "redeeming feature" was the performance of O'Brian, who was "personable and grim-lipped throughout." The actor has also appeared on such shows as the Ed Sullivan and Dinah Shore variety shows, where he sang and danced. In the fall of 1957 O'Brian's album, *Hugh O'Brian, TV's Wyatt Earp Sings* was released by the Par Record Corporation.

O'Brian has interests in a variety of merchandise bearing the Wyatt Earp name, including a comic book, shirts, toy guns, and sets of jail keys. He also has real estate holdings, a gun rental service, and a sports equipment business.

Hugh O'Brian particularly enjoys skin-diving, sailing, tennis, golf, and long-distance bicycling. Since he began playing the Wyatt Earp role he has achieved considerable skill in gun handling and enjoys the reputation of being "the quickest man on the draw" among the TV Western heroes. He reads voluminously about Marshal Earp's history. Hugh O'Brian has brown eyes and brown hair. He is six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds. He is president of the Thalians, a group of entertainers who raise money for clinics and projects for needy causes. He recently became a member of the board of the Southern California Mental Health Foundation. A hard worker, he says: "Luck is a thing that happens when preparation meets opportunity."

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O'CONNOR, FLANNERY Mar. 25, 1925-

Author

Address: h. Milledgeville, Ga.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* June 1958.

In an essay on "The Fiction Writer and His Country" which she contributed to Granville Hicks's *The Living Novel: A Symposium* (Macmillan, 1957), Flannery O'Connor, a young novelist and short-story writer from Georgia, discusses the meaning of the word *country* in relation to Southern writers. Often, she points out, there arises "an image of Gothic monstrosities and the idea of a preoccupation with everything deformed and grotesque. Most of us are considered . . . to be unhappy combinations of Poe and Erskine Caldwell."

FLANNERY O'CONNOR

Whatever the popular image—and however faulty it may be—it does not apply to Miss O'Connor. Her fiction is stark, powerful, at times terrifying, but it is so not as Southern writing but as writing which reflects a stern moral judgment and a deep religious faith. A writer's country, she concludes, is "inside as well as outside him." This is not to deny, however, that Miss O'Connor's work does also mirror the region in which she was born and raised. "My people could come from anywhere," she told Harvey Breit in an interview (New York *Times Book Review*, June 12, 1955), "but naturally since I know the South they speak with a Southern accent." To this Breit adds his agreement: "They also speak with the simplicity of truth, and with its color and nuance."

Flannery O'Connor was born in Savannah, Georgia on March 25, 1925, to Edward Francis and Regina (Cline) O'Connor. She was an only child and was reared in Savannah. Her education was received in Milledgeville, Georgia, near where she now still lives on a farm. She attended Peabody High School and Georgia State College for Women both in Milledgeville, receiving her B.A. from the latter in 1945 with a major in the social sciences. From Georgia State, Miss O'Connor went to the State University of Iowa in Iowa City, where for the next two years she studied creative writing under Paul Engle, earning an M.F.A. degree in 1947.

Until she went to Iowa, Flannery O'Connor had been writing but not publishing. In 1946 her first story was published in *Accent*. There was no meteoric rise to success after that, but a slow and steady record of publication in the better magazines—*Partisan Review, Kenyon Review, Sewanee Review, Harper's Bazaar, Mademoiselle.* Her work became known and admired

O'CONNOR, FLANNERY—*Continued*

in a small but literate and articulate circle, and it is doubtful that Miss O'Connor, a shy, reticent person, seeks a larger audience than that even now.

Her first novel, *Wise Blood,* was published in 1952 by Harcourt, Brace & Company. It is a story of a young war veteran who is a religious fanatic and preaches "the Church without Christ." His experiences as he travels about the South preaching, his encounters with an assortment of sharply conceived and vividly drawn characters, and his ultimate martyrdom are treated sometimes with blunt humor and always with a kind of harsh objectivity that is nothing less than shattering. "Her picture of the modern world is literally terrifying," Caroline Gordon, the novelist and critic, wrote of the book. "Kafka is almost the only one of our contemporaries who has achieved such effects."

Other reviewers of the book were equally impressed. *Newsweek* called the author "perhaps the most naturally gifted of the youngest generation of American novelists." William Goyen, in the New York *Times Book Review* (May 18, 1952), found her "a writer of power." And Sylvia Stallings, in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (May 18, 1952), hailed the book as fulfilling "the first and most important requirement of any work of the imagination, which is to convince the spectator of the total reality of something outside his experience."

Ten of Miss O'Connor's short stories were collected a few years later in *A Good Man Is Hard to Find, and Other Stories* (Harcourt, Brace, 1955). Included in this volume, "A Circle in the Fire" won second prize in 1955 in the annual O. Henry Awards. The stories range in subject and mood from "ferocious comedy" to stark tragedy.

As in the earlier book, Miss O'Connor herself remains objective, coolly detached, clinical. Caroline Gordon, writing in the New York *Times Book Review* (June 12, 1955), compared her to de Maupassant: "Her stories, like his, have a certain glitter, as it were, of evil, which pervades them and astonishingly contributes to their lifelikeness."

The "deformed and grotesque" figure large in Miss O'Connor's writing, but unlike certain other Southern writers whose aims are primarily to shock and horrify the reader, she uses these elements with a serious purpose. She has no problem of reconciling Christian dogma and her work. Her characters have, as she says, "Little—or at best a distorted—sense of spiritual purpose. . . . The novelist with Christian concerns will find in modern life distortions which are repugnant to him, and his problem will be to make these appear as distortions to an audience which is used to seeing them as natural."

Miss O'Connor was a *Kenyon Review* fellow in 1954-1955. In 1957 she was awarded a grant from the National Academy of Arts and Letters. Also in 1957 her short story "Greenleaf" received an O. Henry Award. Currently, she is working on a second novel. Flannery O'Connor relaxes by painting and raising chickens. She is a Democrat and a Roman Catholic.

OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW July 24, 1870-Dec. 25, 1957 Landscape architect; authority on city planning. See *Current Biography* (June) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p20 D 27 '57

O'MEARA, WALTER (ANDREW) Jan. 29, 1897- Author; advertising executive

Address: b. c/o Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles, Inc., 477 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. King St., R.D. 4, Danbury, Conn.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Jan. 1958.

One of the best known and highest paid creative men in the field of American advertising, Walter O'Meara has yet to write a novel about the advertising business. His inclination has been toward writing historical novels, "for a sort of therapeutic value as much as because of a natural interest in history."

Walter Andrew O'Meara was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota on January 29, 1897, the son of Michael O'Meara, a logger of Canadian birth, and Mary (Wolfe) O'Meara. He is of Irish and German descent, though it is firmly believed in some quarters that he is an Indian. He has been taken for a Chippewa by a real Chippewa in Grand Portage, and the *Saturday Evening Post* once printed a short biographical sketch of O'Meara titled "Indian from Fifth Avenue." The boy grew up in Cloquet, Minnesota, a sawmill town lying athwart the old trail of the *voyageurs* and fur traders. As a youth O'Meara worked in sawmills and lumberyards. After graduating from the Cloquet High School in 1914, he attended the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis for a year.

Returning from World War I, in which he served as a sergeant of artillery, he got a job on the Duluth (Minnesota) *News-Tribune*—on which Eugene Field and Ring Lardner had worked. He took his B.A. degree at the University of Wisconsin in Madison in 1920. Here he majored in journalism, selling many feature articles, was a founder and editor of the *Wisconsin Octopus,* a humor magazine, and an editor of *Wisconsin Literary Magazine* along with Esther Forbes and Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. He was a member of Sigma Delta Chi, and won a Phi Beta Kappa key, and, as the highest ranking student in Edward Hall Gardner's advertising course, a job in the Chicago office of J. Walter Thompson.

O'Meara scored his first success moving enormous backlogs of raisins out of warehouses with his "Raisin Bread on Wednesday" idea, which appealed to both bakers and housewives. In 1932 he came East to work as creative director of the new firm of Benton & Bowles, where he created the "Inspector Post" character for General Foods. Later, he was co-chairman of the J. Walter Thompson review board and was an advertising executive with Lennon & Newell, Inc. During World War II he was at first chief of the planning staff for the Office of Strategic Services, then deputy price administrator in charge of the Office of Price Administration information program, while Chester Bowles was administrator.

O'Meara decided to put on record his knowledge of old horse-logging days in a documentary novel. This was *The Trees Went Forth* (Crown, 1947). Stewart Holbrook (New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review*), a seasoned timberman, praised the "authentic pictures he conjures up of life in a logging camp." Frederick Brantley in the New York *Times Book Review* criticized the "lack of focus" on the boy hero, and the inclusion of "dull outlines of statistics and handbook facts," but the *New Yorker* called it "a fascinating chapter of American life, written with great taste and restraint."

Next came *The Grand Portage* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1951), based on the Journal of Daniel Harmon, a clerk for the North West Company in the 1800's. A best seller for several months, it was reprinted by Bantam Books, published in England and Latin America, and received an award from the American Association for State and Local History in 1952. *Tales of the Two Borders* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1952) is a collection of seven short stories. Louise Townsend Nicholl regarded the tales as "very close to perfection in the telling" (except for "La Porcelaine Claire"), whereas the *Saturday Review of Literature* was "a little disappointed."

Two of these stories and *The Spanish Bride* (Putnam, 1954), a novel, reflect O'Meara's "deep and inexplicable interest in Spain and all things Spanish." For five years he spent some months in Sasabe, Arizona, a little town of thirty-five people near the Mexican border, doing much of his writing there. "Good talespinning combined with a vigorous picture of Spanish America in the throes of a final struggle to keep a foothold in the Southwest" of the 1700's, was the verdict of Virginia Kirkus.

Minnesota Gothic (Holt, 1956) is a "study of sisterly jealousy, pride, and of the submission of three women to the virile will of the man in their lives, along with striking memorabilia of an American way of life fifty years ago" (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review*). James Gray (Chicago *Sunday Tribune*) stated that "melodrama has seldom moved at so dogged, plodding a pace," and the New York *Times Book Review* that "the story moves rapidly and is never burdened by dull detail."

After finishing another novel, *The Devil's Cross*, a story of the Children's Crusade in 1212 (Knopf, 1957), O'Meara began research for a novel of Roman Britain and for a book on the eighteenth-century Canadian fur trade.

On August 17, 1922 he married Esther Molly Arnold. They have four children—Donn, Ellen, Deirdre, and Wolfe. He is black-haired and hazel-eyed, six feet one inch in height, and weighs 200 pounds. He is a Democrat—headed the radio and television phase of Stevenson's 1956 campaign in between his writing and his post as creative consultant at Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles, Inc.—and is a member of The Players (New York).

His hobbies have included painting, canoeing, camping, cross-country motoring, and "very unscientific gardening" at his home near Danbury, Connecticut, a century-old Georgian brick farmhouse on a thirty-acre tract of woods, lake, and landscaped ground. In 1957 the University of Wisconsin gave him an award for "distinguished services in the field of journalism" (he has conducted columns in *Advertising Age* and *Advertising and Selling* and the *Advertising Agency*).

WALTER O'MEARA

O'NEAL, EDWARD A(SBURY) Oct. 26, 1875-Feb. 26, 1958 Plantation owner; former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation (1931-47). See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 F 27 '58

O'NEILL, C. WILLIAM Feb. 14, 1916-
Governor of Ohio; lawyer

Address: b. State House, Columbus, Ohio; h. 358 N. Parkview, Columbus, Ohio

When the voters of Ohio elected C. William O'Neill as their fifty-ninth governor in 1956 they put into office a man with eighteen years of political experience behind him at the age of forty. O'Neill, a Republican, was a representative to the Ohio legislature at the age of twenty-two and served on that body for twelve years. A lawyer by profession, he was elected attorney general of the state in 1950 and was re-elected twice more.

C. William O'Neill was born to Jesse (Arnold) and Charles T. O'Neill in Marietta, Ohio on February 14, 1916. He has one brother, Daniel A. T. O'Neill. His father was a lawyer. After graduating from Marietta High School in 1934, young O'Neill studied at Marietta College in Marietta. He received the B.A. degree *cum laude* in 1938 and was elected to Phi Beta

C. WILLIAM O'NEILL

Kappa. Subsequently, O'Neill entered the Ohio State University College of Law in Columbus and was awarded the LL.B. degree in 1942.

Manifesting an interest in civic affairs while still a student, O'Neill was elected Republican representative to the Ohio state House of Representatives from Washington county in 1938, at the age of twenty-two. He served in that post for six consecutive terms, from 1938 to 1950. He was elected to his fourth term in 1944 while he was overseas serving in the U.S. Army. He was with General Patton's 3rd Army in Europe, in the 976 Engineers Company. O'Neill was in the U.S. Army from 1943-46; he entered as a private and was discharged with the rank of sergeant.

As a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, O'Neill served on the Finance Committee, Rules and Judiciary Committee, Tax Study and Revision Committee and the Committee on Interstate Commerce. He was vice-chairman of the Post-War Program Committee and chairman of the Salary Study Commission. In 1943 O'Neill was named a majority whip and four years later was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. When the Democrats were in control of the Ohio House of Representatives from 1949 to 1950, O'Neill was the minority leader of the House.

While serving as state representative, O'Neill practiced law in Marietta with the firm of O'Neill & O'Neill and from 1949-50 he was a member of the faculty of Marietta College. His next political post was that of attorney general of Ohio, to which he was elected in 1950. O'Neill was elected again as attorney general in 1952 and 1954. As a member of the Narcotic Drug Control Committee of the National Association of Attorneys General he was instrumental in outlining a program linking Federal and state facilities for the treatment of narcotic addicts. O'Neill was elected president of the National Association of Attorneys General in 1954 and served in that post for one year. In July 1956 as attorney general O'Neill ruled that the Ohio State Board of Education had authority to withhold state funds from any school district or board of education that permitted segregation.

In July 1956 C. William O'Neill was selected as the Republican candidate in the Ohio gubernatorial race. His Democratic opponent was Michael V. DiSalle, former OPS chief. During his campaign, O'Neill promised to improve Ohio's highway program, to rectify the crowded public school situation and emphasized his "desire to improve the care and treatment of the mentally ill" (New York *Times,* January 13, 1957). On November 6 O'Neill was elected Governor, defeating DiSalle by more than 400,000 votes. He was sworn in as Governor on January 14, 1957, succeeding John W. Brown, who had been Governor for twelve days after Frank J. Lausche left his Governor's post to enter the U.S. Senate.

One of the Governor's first objectives in office was to increase salaries in key cabinet posts and thereby attract leading business and professional men to these posts. The Ohio General Assembly complied, but then the Governor found that the state government still could not compete with the "fringe benefits" offered by business. "Federal government," the Governor says, "can attract these top businessmen, but it seems that we can't" (*Christian Science Monitor,* November 14, 1957). The Governor then went back to the General Assembly and asked that the cabinet salaries be brought back to their former level. Although this action provoked widespread criticism in the Ohio press and the General Assembly, his request was granted.

In his address to the General Assembly on January 28, Governor O'Neill said that he wanted an emergency program for the construction of interstate roads in Ohio. The assembly "was very responsive to Governor O'Neill," stated *Britannica Book of the Year, 1958,* "passing virtually every measure he asked and defeating everything he did not want." Among legislation enacted were those which increased the pay of 31,000 of the state's lower paid employees; made parents subject to forfeiture of a $500 bond for repeated acts of delinquency by their children; reorganization of the lower courts of Ohio; and a traffic offender point system for violations by motorists. By executive action, the Governor announced, a division of management services would be established, to assist department heads in improving efficiency and eliminating waste (*State Government,* March 1957).

During a strike of the Communications Workers of America against the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Company in February 1957, Governor O'Neill ordered a National Guard unit to the Portsmouth area of the state to maintain emergency communication service when the area was blacked out due to cable cutting. After an agreement was reached the Governor called for immediate restoration of telephone service or he would "order the Ohio National Guard into the affected area" (New York *Times,* February 25, 1957).

Governor O'Neill has been the recipient of many honors. He was elected man of the year by the Marietta Junior Chamber of Commerce and outstanding young man of Ohio by the Ohio Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1946, one of the ten outstanding young men in the United States by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce in January 1951, and was chosen twice unanimously as outstanding member of the Ohio legislature by the State House Newspaper Correspondents Association. He holds honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from Defiance College (Defiance, Ohio); Ohio University (Athens, Ohio); Miami University (Oxford, Ohio); the College of Steubenville (Steubenville, Ohio) and the University of West Virginia (Morgantown, West Virginia). He was also awarded the honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Marietta College.

The Governor is a member of the American Bar Association, Ohio Bar Association, Washington County Bar Association and the American Judicature Society. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1952. His fraternity is Delta Upsilon and he is a Mason (Shriner).

On July 29, 1945 C. William O'Neill was married to Betty Hewson. The couple has two children, Charles William and Peggy. O'Neill has blue eyes and brown hair and is described as short and sturdy, "with a friendly smile." His religious affiliation is Baptist.

Early in January 1958 Governor O'Neill suffered a heart attack while transacting state business from his room in the Governor's mansion. The coronary occlusion proved mild. O'Neill is seeking a second term on the Republican ticket. Opposing him is Michael V. DiSalle.

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ONSAGER, LARS Nov. 27, 1903- Chemist; university professor

Address: b. Sterling Chemical Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; h. 841 Whitney Ave., Hamden, Conn.

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences announced in December 1957 the selection of Lars Onsager, a leading theoretical chemist now teaching at Yale University, to receive the academy's Lorentz Medal, in Amsterdam on May 7, 1958. This award, one of the most distinguished international science prizes, has been given only six times since it was first bestowed in 1927. The chemist was also honored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1953 with the Rumford gold and silver medals for his contributions to the thermodynamics of transport processes, and by Harvard University with an honorary D.Sc. degree in 1954.

Yale News Bureau—Alburtus

LARS ONSAGER

Onsager, a Norwegian by birth, studied in his native country and in Switzerland, and moved to the United States in 1928, where he finished his formal education and began to hold positions in universities. He is now J. Willard Gibbs Professor of Theoretical Chemistry at Yale. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1945. His scientific contributions have been published in a number of journals, including the *Physical Review, Journal of Chemical Physics, Journal of Physical Chemistry, Physikalische Zeitschrift,* and *Journal of the American Chemical Society.*

Lars Onsager, the son of Erling and Ingrid (Kirkeby) Onsager, was born in Oslo, Norway on November 27, 1903. He studied at the Norges Tekniske Høgskole (Norwegian Technical Institute) in Trondheim, Norway from 1920 to 1925, and in the latter year received the Ch.E. degree. In 1925-1926 he was a resident scientist at Trondheim. He continued his work at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (Federal Institute of Technology) in Zürich, Switzerland, under the direction of Peter Debye in 1925 and from 1926 to 1928. He came to the United States as an associate in chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland in 1928 and then was a research instructor at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island from 1928 to 1933.

As a Sterling Fellow at Yale University, Onsager completed graduate work there for his Ph.D. degree in theoretical chemistry, conferred in 1935. The previous year he had been appointed assistant professor of chemistry at Yale, a position in which he continued until 1940, when he was made an associate professor. In 1945 he received the title of J. Willard Gibbs Professor of Theoretical Chemistry. He has continued to teach and do his research at Yale since then, with the exception of the academic year 1951-1952, when he was a Fulbright exchange scholar in England at Cambridge University.

The scientific work of Onsager on statistical mechanics and thermodynamics was described by John G. Kirkwood in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* in December 1953. Kirkwood wrote that the early papers on the Debye-Hückel theory of electrolyte solutions caught Onsager's attention at Trondheim and "led to his early interest in the theory . . . to which he has since made so many important contributions. Working independently in Norway, Onsager achieved certain important and necessary improvements in the theory of electrolytic conductivity. . . . He completed this work in Zürich and published the results in 1926 and 1927 [*Physikalische Zeitschrift,* June 15, 1926 and April 15, 1927].

"His interest in electrolytes continued, and in 1932 he published with R. M. Fuoss a definitive paper on irreversible processes in electrolyte solutions [*Journal of Physical Chemistry*], in which a complete and general theory of electrolytic conductivity and diffusion in multi-valent electrolyte mixtures was presented. In 1933 Onsager published a general critique of the Debye-Hückel theory, based on the principles of statistical mechanics. . . . In this same field Onsager achieved a theoretical treatment of the Wien effect in weak electrolytes and, in collaboration with N. Samaras [*Journal of Chemical Physics,* August 1934], a rigorous treatment of the surface tension of electrolyte solutions."

While studying in Norway, Onsager had also begun to think about the general theory of irreversible processes; he continued to develop his ideas on this subject during his stay in Switzerland and his early years in the United States. Kirkwood wrote: "In 1931 he published two important papers on irreversible processes [*Physical Review,* February 15, 1931 and December 15, 1931], in which he formulated his reciprocal relations, which form the basis of irreversible thermodynamics. . . .

"Onsager formulated the general principle . . . that the matrix of the coefficients relating the currents to the gradients of the potentials is symmetric. This principle may be regarded as a phenomenological law, with the same status as the first and second laws of thermodynamics, to be verified directly by experiment. As Onsager demonstrated, it may also be regarded as a consequence of a more general principle, the principle of least dissipation, which states that the rate of increase of entropy arising from a set of coupled irreversible processes is a minimum."

Kirkwood continued: "In 1936 Onsager published an important paper [*Journal of the American Chemical Society,* August 1936] on the dielectric polarization of polar liquids, in which he demonstrated that a drastic modification in the Lorentz internal field was necessary in polar dielectrics. His simple and penetrating analysis of this problem swept away puzzling paradoxes, arising from the incorrect use of the Lorentz field, and clarified the relationship between the dielectric constants of polar liquids and their structure on the molecular scale. . . .

"In a paper in 1944 on crystal statistics [*Physical Review,* February 1 and 15, 1944], Onsager, accomplishing a feat of remarkable mathematical virtuosity, was able to express the partition function for a two-dimensional array of classical ferromagnets in the closed form of a definite integral. In a later paper in 1947, written in collaboration with Miss Kaufmann, the mathematical treatment of the problem was materially simplified with the aid of the theory of spinors."

Onsager's important contributions also include a paper with others in the *Physical Review* (June 1, 1939) on the theory of thermal diffusion; a theory of long-range orientational order in solutions of tobacco mosaic virus in 1948; and an explanation of the de Haas-van Alphen effect in the *Philosophical Magazine* of September 1952. At present he is working on the problems of Liquid Helium II, the properties of which are a macroscopic manifestation of quantum mechanics; on order-disorder problems; on the statistics of unsteady flow in fluids; on many-body problems; and on the theory of metals. In 1955 he received a $16,000 grant from the National Science Foundation for a three-year study of the "theory of cooperative phenomena."

Dr. J. F. Koksma, secretary general of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences, announced on December 1, 1957 that Onsager had been selected to receive the Lorentz Medal. Other recipients of the award have been Max Planck, Arnold Sommerfeld, Wolfgang Pauli, Jr., Peter Debye, Hendrick A. Kramers, and Fritz London, all theoretical physicists. The medal was presented to Onsager on May 7, 1958 in Amsterdam during the academy's 150-year jubilee.

He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physical Society, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He is an honorary member of the Norwegian Chemical Society and a foreign member of the Norwegian Academy. He belongs to the American Chemical Society, Connecticut Academy of Sciences, Norwegian Academy of Science in Oslo. He is a member of Sigma Xi. When he was presented with an honorary Sc.D. degree from Harvard University in 1954, he was cited as "a worthy successor to the late Willard Gibbs" and as a scientist who "through theory explores reality."

Lars Onsager married Margarete Arledter on September 7, 1933. They have four children: Erling Frederick, Inger Marie, Hans Tanberg, and Christian Carl. In the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* (December 1953), Kirkwood wrote: "Onsager's scientific work is characterized not only by mathematical virtuosity but also by profound physical insight and intuition. His accomplishments are impressive and of lasting value."

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PACELLI, EUGENIO *See* Pius XII, Pope

PACKARD, VANCE (OAKLEY) May 22, 1914- Writer; lecturer

Address: b. c/o Littauer & Wilkinson, 424 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 4 Mill Rd., New Canaan, Conn.

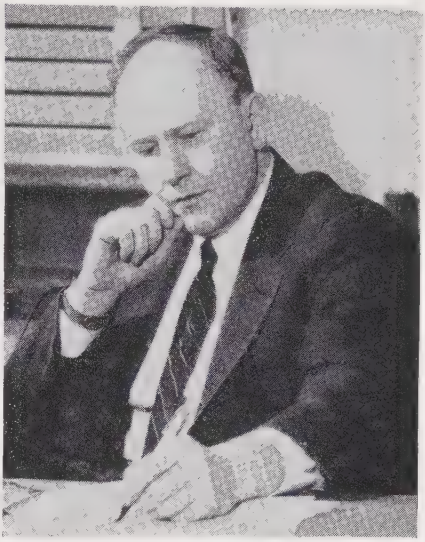
In their efforts to find out why customers buy products, so that more goods can be sold, advertising men have been leaning more and more heavily upon "motivational research." Vance Packard, author of the much-discussed book, *The Hidden Persuaders,* has been widely credited with exposing on a popular level the broadening scope of socio-psychological techniques—utilization of the psychiatrist's projective tests and depth interviews, for example—to examine consumer purchasing motives and then adapt advertising to appeal to these subconscious motivations. The results are often "hidden" persuasions. Packard's book, published by David McKay Company on April 29, 1957, was reported by *Publishers' Weekly* as "close to the top ten" best-selling books of 1957 and was on the national best-seller list for more than six months

Other books by Packard are *Animal IQ; The Human Side of Animals* (1950) and *How to Pick a Mate; Guide to a Happy Marriage* (1946), the latter in collaboration with Clifford Rose Adams. For thirteen years Packard was a staff writer for the *American Magazine*; he is the author of a large number of articles for national magazines and is a university lecturer on magazine writing.

Vance Oakley Packard was born in Granville Summit, Pennsylvania, on May 22, 1914, a son of Philip Joseph and Mabel (Case) Packard. He grew up in State College, Pennsylvania, where his father was college farm superintendent. He has a sister, Pauline (now Mrs S. H. Bear), and a brother, Charles.

At high school, Vance was editor of the yearbook, played on the football and track teams, and was graduated in 1932. Then at Pennsylvania State College, he majored in English, contributed to the literary magazine, was on the college newspaper staff, was coeditor of the *Summer Collegian,* and was a member of the cross-country team. To help pay his tuition, he worked part time as a shelver in the college library and as information aide at Student Union. After receiving his B.A. degree in February 1936, he became a cub reporter, at $15 a week, for the *Centre Daily Times* in State College. A scholarship at the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, enabled him to study for his master's degree, conferred in 1937.

Almost immediately afterward he was hired by the Boston *Daily Record* to write a daily feature column on interesting personalities. Beginning in 1938 he was employed by Associated Press feature service in New York City, principally, in editing and in writing a weekly review entitled *The World This Week.* He stayed with AP until 1942 when he joined Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, where he started as editor of the "interesting people" section of the *American Magazine* and in 1944 was made staff writer. When the magazine suspended publication in July 1956, Packard became a staff writer for *Collier*'s, remaining until it folded in December 1956.



John Kraif

VANCE PACKARD

From 1941 to 1943 Packard was a lecturer on reporting and photo editing at the Columbia School of Journalism. He now lectures on magazine writing at New York University, having joined the faculty in 1944. With C. R. Adams, director of the marriage counseling service at Pennsylvania State College, he wrote *How to Pick a Mate* (Dutton, 1946), described in the San Francisco *Chronicle* as "a unique and authoritative book" (November 3, 1946).

Animal IQ (Dial, 1950) was also well received. A popularly written account of psychological tests performed upon many species of animals in an attempt to measure their intelligence, it dealt with such questions as how much depends on instinct and whether animals can reason. "A fascinating book of experiments in animal psychology," D. B. Thorburn commented in *Saturday Review of Literature* (July 29, 1950). "Written with fine humor and wonderfully illustrated, the book will bring bitter disillusionment to many animal lovers."

During his writing career, Packard estimates, he has sold approximately 170 articles to national magazines. They covered education, science, national problems, travel, entertainment, parent-child relations, food and dieting, and family problems. He also wrote inspirational pieces, articles for children, and a considerable number of articles under the general heading "insight into self."

His research led him to work being done by the Institute for Motivational Research in New York state, as well as to other groups and individuals active in what Packard in *The Hidden Persuaders* describes as the "strange and rather exotic new area of American life . . . the large-scale efforts . . . to channel our unthinkable

PACKARD, VANCE—*Continued*

habits, our purchasing decisions, and our thought processes by the use of insights gleaned from psychiatry and the social sciences."

He began to collect material in the early 1950's, drew from an estimated 1,500 sources, and read more than 3,000,000 words on motivational research. His book was an immediate success. A. C. Spectorsky in the New York *Times* (April 28, 1957) called it a "frightening, entertaining and thought-stimulating" volume and praised Packard for "wisely" not attempting any "didactic answers." Another critic, C. J. Rolo, said in the *Atlantic Monthly* (June 1957) that the book "deserves to be widely read." About two months after publication it reached national best-seller lists compiled by the New York *Times* and *Publishers' Weekly,* and for several weeks during August and September, it led the nonfiction field, with over 14,000 copies sold in September alone. *Publishers' Weekly* (November 25, 1957), curious about who was reading *The Hidden Persuaders,* discovered in a survey that one-third of the readers were "persuaders" themselves—people in the communications industry.

In his book Packard documents his exposure of subconscious manipulation with case histories of research and resulting advertising campaigns. Under chapter headings like The Packaged Soul and Babes in Consumerland, he explains how, for example, supermarkets were discovered to have a hypnotic effect on the unwary shopper and to encourage "impulse" buying. He illustrates how the "drive for conformity, need for oral stimulation, yearnings for security" and other vulnerable psychological factors are isolated and used. He devotes one chapter to politics, and in two final chapters raises the questions of "validity" and "morality." He concludes that "the most serious offense . . . is that they try to invade the privacy of our minds. It is this right to privacy in our minds—privacy to be either rational or irrational—that I believe we must strive to protect."

Packard discussed "The Moral Impacts of the Hidden Persuaders" on the Dean Pike television program on December 29, 1957. He told the Very Reverend James A. Pike, Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, that he considers particularly potent the device of "subliminal projection," through which objects or words are flashed so fast that the conscious eye or ear cannot see or hear them, but the subconscious does and provides a hidden motivation. He spoke in a similar vein at the annual Book and Author Luncheon, sponsored by the New York *Herald Tribune* and American Booksellers Association on January 13, 1958. Americans are being "standardized, hypnotized, homogenized and sterilized" by the "symbol manipulators," Packard asserted.

The New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* (July 22, 1957) reported that the advertising industry was trying to digest *The Hidden Persuaders* "without gagging," but there have been rebuttals. One advertising company executive argued that "to know more about people and how they think, and what they want and why, is only to make advertising serve better" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* December 30, 1957). Carroll J. Swan, editor of *Printers' Ink,* commented that Packard had shown "a rather blind faith" in the effectiveness of motivational research and argued that "the American consumer seems to be willing to open his mind to many forms of persuasion," and thus it is by his choice that the hidden persuaders are let in (May 3, 1957).

Packard is a member of the Society of Magazine Writers. Until recently he served on the planning commission in New Canaan, Connecticut, where he lives. His wife, whom he married on November 25, 1938, is the former Mamie Virginia Mathews. She was a school art supervisor. There are three children, Vance Philip, Randall Mathews and Cynthia Ann. Packard is a Democrat and he belongs to the Congregational Church. He has blue-gray eyes, balding brown hair, is five feet nine inches tall, and weighs 180 pounds. He spends much of his spare time on small-boat sailing and improving the buildings on his property on Chappaquiddick Island, near Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

PADDLEFORD, CLEMENTINE (HASKIN) Sept. 27, 1900- Food editor; columnist

Address: b. c/o New York Herald Tribune, Inc., 230 W. 41st St., New York 36; h. 222 E. 61st St., New York 26

A way of describing food so vividly as to evoke pleasant sensations of taste, touch and sight is characteristic of the writing of Clementine Paddleford, food editor of both the New York *Herald Tribune* and *This Week,* syndicated Sunday magazine supplement. *Time* magazine (December 28, 1953) referred to her as "the best-known food editor in the United States" and estimated her annual earnings at that time at $30,000 a year. She travels an estimated 50,000 miles a year to obtain material for her six-days-a-week newspaper column and her Sunday feature, *How America Eats,* and has visited food markets, restaurants and homes in nearly every state and in many European countries. She joined the New York *Herald Tribune* in 1936 and *This Week* in 1940. Their combined circulation puts her columns before more than 12,000,000 potential readers. Claudius Philippe of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel once said of her, "Nobody writes about food with more enthusiasm and literary quality" (*Time,* December 28, 1953).

Clementine Haskin Paddleford was born in Stockdale, Kansas, on September 27, 1900. Her father, Solon Marian Paddleford, was a prosperous farmer who had met her mother, the former Jennie Romick, while they were both students at Kansas State College. Clementine formed a life-long habit of early rising when as a child she arose at 4 A.M. to practice the piano before time for the farm chores at seven o'clock. At twelve years she was a proficient helper in the kitchen and had developed a wide curiosity about food. She particularly liked to bake "because it smelled so good and looked the most important." At fifteen she began writing personals for the *Daily Chron-*

icle in Manhattan, Kansas, covering many miles early each morning in an old family car.

After graduation from high school, she enrolled at Kansas State College School of Journalism in Manhattan and received her B.A. degree in 1921. She moved East for graduate work in journalism at New York University. While in New York during 1922 she also sold some women's page pieces and book reviews to the *Sun,* waited on tables at Union Theological Seminary, and worked as a clerk in Gimbel's department store. In 1923 she spent her summer vacation in Chicago, where she was hired to write advertising for Montgomery Ward & Company and to do publicity for an agricultural fair.

Back in New York, Miss Paddleford in 1924 became women's editor of the now defunct magazine *Farm and Fireside.* She remained there until 1929 and then turned to free-lance writing, a field in which she achieved considerable success. In 1932 doctors removed a malignant growth from her larynx and vocal cords. Since then she has had to breathe through a tube in her throat. It took her six months to relearn speech and a longer period to lose self-consciousness about the tube and the husky voice it gave her, but aside from making public speaking impractical, this handicap has not interfered with her activities.

Miss Paddleford joined the New York *Herald Tribune* in 1936 after Eloise Davison, director of the newspaper's Home Institute, had seen a series of articles that Miss Paddleford had written for the *Christian Herald.* Beginning as food markets editor at $40 a week, she wrote six half-columns a week of advice to housewives on marketing and cooking. She thought she would have time left for other activities, but soon she was spending twelve hours a day on her column.

In addition to working for the New York *Herald Tribune* and *This Week,* Miss Paddleford wrote a monthly column for *Gourmet* magazine from 1941 to 1953. She has covered the food stories behind several of this era's great events. In 1946 she was in Fulton, Missouri, when Winston Churchill gave his now famous Iron Curtain speech, and she toured England and covered the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in June 1953. One of her most memorable outings was a two-week tour of France in 1946 as one of a group of newspaper editors. This visit included twenty-eight receptions given by such hosts as the Premier of France, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and the Chefs Société du Cent. Her columns reflected the fact that she was impressed with the pomp displayed, but as the homebound plane approached New York, she is reported to have said, "It'll be good to be home where the ice water flows like champagne."

Miss Paddleford has built up a reference file of 3,000 cookbooks, many filing cabinets full of notes, folders with literary references, files of reader suggestions and ideas for every month in the year. She is said to have once scanned the entire works of Dickens for food references (one of her articles was "Dickens' Christmas Dinner," in *American Home,* July 1935). She has compiled a personal thesaurus of rich, sensation-evoking words to describe food. "We all have home-town appetites," she told Josef Israels 2d for an article appearing in the *Saturday Evening Post* (April 30, 1949). "Every other person is a bundle of longing for the simplicities of good taste once enjoyed on the farm or in the home town they left behind." Her columns have satisfied that longing so well that she receives thousands of letters, about one-third of them from men.

CLEMENTINE PADDLEFORD

She may begin a column with the description of an apple orchard through the spring—"days of drenching sweetness. A symphony of bees diving among the bloom-laden boughs," and at harvest time, "apples turn red, turn golden . . . are Rembrandtesque, brown-red, flushed with gold." Or a column on ice cream may start, "Ice cream is the ambrosia of which Americans never get quite enough," before she states that Americans last year ate 850,000,000 gallons of it. In one column she described a soufflé as responding "with a rapturous, half-hushed sigh as it settled softly to melt and vanish in a moment like smoke or a dream." At the same time, her exhaustive tracking through the food markets and her diligent research provide a wealth of day-to-day unadorned facts about current food buys, quality and recipes for everyone from the budget-conscious cook to the gourmet. The variety of food she has personally eaten ranges from old-fashioned candy in a Massachusetts "candy fair," to snails fresh from France and includes such exotic dishes as *pompano en papillote* in Florida, maple sugar-on-the-snow in Vermont, beaver, buffalo, muskrat and bear meat, snake filets and 100-year-old Chinese eggs.

Miss Paddleford was married on July 10, 1923 to Lloyd D. Zimmerman, an engineer, but the couple separated within a year and they were divorced in 1932. The columnist was asked by a friend during her last illness

PADDLEFORD, CLEMENTINE—*Cont.*

in 1943 to care for her daughter, Clare Duffe, who lived with Miss Paddleford for some years as her ward.

The New York Newspaper Women's Club gave Clementine Paddleford a citation for her writing in 1943 and an award in 1947. In 1949 the club selected her column entitled "Horseradish That She Grinds Keeps Her Warm" as the best article or column of special interest to women during the year. Miss Paddleford holds membership in the Newspaper Women's Club as well as in the Home Economics Women in Business and Theta Sigma Phi and Alpha Delta Pi societies. Her chief diversion is a week end at her country home in Redding, Connecticut, where she likes to cook over the open fire and go for long walks in the fields, often with her cat, Pussy Willow. Her pet peeve is said to be well-meaning people who talk recipes hour after hour. Several years ago she learned how to pilot an airplane.

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PALMER, HAZEL Aug. 11, 1903- Lawyer; organization official

Address: b. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, 2012 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; 323 Gordon Bldg., Sedalia, Mo.; h. 901 S. Vermont, Sedalia, Mo.

HAZEL PALMER

Women make up about one-third of the labor force in the United States, and it is for these 22,000,000 women that the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs speaks and works. Hazel Palmer, National BPW president, was elected for a two-year term (1956-58) at the biennial convention in July 1956, to succeed Marguerite Rawalt (see *C.B.,* March 1956). The federation comprises about 3300 clubs and 170,000 members in the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. During her administration Miss Palmer, a lawyer from Missouri, has given much attention to urging Congressional action on legislation to secure equal rights for women and equal pay for equal work. (Her successor as BPW's president is Grace B. Daniels.)

Believing that women should take a more important part in politics, Miss Palmer once said, "When will women ever visualize themselves anywhere except standing in front of the doors of their precinct on Election Day—responsible for a voter to be hauled to the polls to vote for some man who may be one half as qualified for the office he's seeking as she is to fill it?" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* (October 1, 1956). She won the Republican nomination for U.S. Senator in August 1958 but was defeated in the November election, by the incumbent, Stuart Symington.

Hazel Palmer, the daughter of John William and Nancy Garner (Hutchins) Palmer, was born on August 11, 1903 in Climax Springs, Missouri. She has a brother, John William Palmer, Jr., and a sister, now Mrs. Burleigh Jeffries. Their father practiced medicine and then law in Climax Springs, moved to Linn Creek, Missouri in 1907, and settled in Sedalia, Missouri in 1915.

As a pupil at Sedalia High School, Hazel Palmer was active in the debating society and on the basketball team. She was graduated in 1923 and subsequently attended the Law School of National University in Washington D.C. (now merged with the Law School of George Washington University), where she was elected head of a chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, legal sorority, and president of Cy Pres. In 1932 she received the LL.B. degree and was admitted to practice in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri.

Since 1932 she has practiced in the firm of Palmer & Palmer in Sedalia with her father, who in 1931 had just completed a term as a Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives. She has specialized in probate and estates. She served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Pettis county, Missouri and from 1943 to 1955 filled three elective terms as collector of internal revenue for Pettis county. In January 1955 she was admitted to the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court.

During World War II Hazel Palmer was a member of the speakers bureau of the Missouri War Finance Program. Since the war she has been a member of the Selective Service Advisory Board, and she is currently also a member of the women's advisory council of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

A member for more than twenty years of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Miss Palmer has held many posts on both the local and national level, including the presidency of the Sedalia Club, the presidency of the Missouri State Federation, and the chairmanship of the national public affairs committee. She represented BPW on a Crusade for Freedom tour to Europe in October 1954 to inspect broadcasting facilities of Radio Free Europe, and in August of the following year she attended a board meeting in Berne, Switzerland of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. In 1952 she was elected second vice-president of the national federation; in 1954, first vice-president; and in 1956, president.

At the week-long convention, from June 29 to July 6, 1956, in Miami Beach, Florida, more than 2500 delegates voted to oppose discrimination in government and industry based upon age, sex, or marital status; to advocate among other measures an increase in the earned income permitted persons who receive Social Security benefits; and to work to strengthen the United Nations and North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and to support technical aid to underdeveloped countries. BPW members also reaffirmed their traditional support of a constitutional amendment giving women equal rights with men and of legislation guaranteeing "equal pay for equal work regardless of sex."

The organization, which is nonpartisan in policy, endorsed a resolution petitioning the Republicans and Democrats to include recommendations of equal rights and equal pay legislation in their platforms. During the summer of 1956 Hazel Palmer successfully argued in behalf of the resolution at the platform committee hearings of the national conventions of both parties. She later, however, said in an interview for the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (October 1, 1956), "I was embarrassed at both platform committees to see women almost totally disregarded. . . . I was never able to understand why we segregate women and put them into a woman's division of the Democrat or Republican party. I think that we're all Republicans or Democrats regardless of sex with an equal right at the ballot box. How come this segregation?"

In September 1957 the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs opened its new home, a redecorated Victorian mansion in Washington, D.C. Besides being the club headquarters, formerly located in New York City, it houses the BPW Foundation, of which Hazel Palmer is a member of the board of trustees. The three-year-old foundation maintains a large library on the subject of women who work and conducts research on matters relating to the advancement of women and betterment of their working conditions. In early 1958 President Palmer accepted from the Automotive Safety Foundation a check for $10,000 for research on traffic signs and markings to be undertaken by the BPW Foundation, which has for some time been interested in traffic safety.

One of the objectives of BPW, as stated in the magazine *National Business Woman* (formerly *Independent Woman*), is "To extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific, and vocational activities." In January 1957 the National Federation's legislative committee proposed that a women's military academy be set up to prepare women for careers in the Armed Forces, and thus give young women "the same opportunity which we give to young men," as Miss Palmer explained.

At home a leader in civic and political affairs, Miss Palmer is a member of the League of Women Voters, National Woman's Party, and Women in World Affairs; past president of the Republican Women's Club in Pettis county; past county chairman of the Republican party; and a member of the Republican state campaign advisory committee. In Sedalia she is a board director of the Salvation Army, chairman of the Community Chest Fund, and member of the Chamber of Commerce. She is the only woman member of the Sedalia Bar Association, of which she was once president. Her other professional organizations are the Missouri Women's Bar Association (past president), National Association of Women Lawyers, the American Bar Association, and the Missouri Bar Association. She is a member of the national board of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. She belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star, and is a Baptist.

Hazel Palmer has blue eyes and brown hair, is five feet four inches tall, and weighs 120 pounds. She is a convincing public speaker and has been described as a leader of "vigor, imagination, and acumen." Reading, watching football, and going to the theatre and the movies are her favorite forms of relaxation. Her work for BPW has increased her opportunities to enjoy another recreation—travel.

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PARKER, JOHN J(OHNSTON) Nov. 20, 1885-Mar. 17, 1958 Chief Judge of the Fourth U.S. Court of Appeals since 1925. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Mr 18 '58

PARRISH, WAYNE W(ILLIAM) May 2, 1907- Editor; publisher

Address: b. 1001 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; h. 2940 Edgevale Terr., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

One of the early advocates of U.S. satellite research and also of stringent measures in commercial air traffic control is Wayne W. Parrish, president, publisher, and editor of American Aviation Publications, Inc. His company publishes fourteen aviation periodicals. Parrish's interest in aviation dates back to 1935 when he became editor of the *National Aeronautics*

Ankers Photographers

WAYNE W. PARRISH

Magazine. Two years later he started publishing *American Aviation* and in the succeeding years he built and developed the aviation publishing empire which he heads today. He has won many honors including the Trans World Airlines award for excellence in aviation writing, the award of merit in the industrial marketing business paper competition, the Strebig-Dobben Memorial Award, and the Diplome Paul Tissandre, presented to him by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

Wayne William Parrish, one of three sons of Roy C. and Effie Frances (Wayne) Parrish, was born on May 2, 1907 in Decatur, Illinois. His father was part owner and circulation manager of the Decatur *Herald.* His brother John is now a professor at the University of Illinois and his brother Robert is director of *Official Airline Guide* in Chicago. Wayne attended Decatur High School and at the same time embarked on his journalistic career in a part-time job on his father's newspaper. After his graduation in 1925 he studied journalism for two years at the University of Illinois in Urbana. He reported university activities for the Chicago *Herald and Examiner.*

He left the university in 1927, hitchhiked to New York, and enrolled in Columbia University's School of Journalism. To meet his school expenses he worked full time as a general assignment reporter for the New York *Herald Tribune* and as the Columbia University correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor.* He received a B.Litt. degree in 1929 and an M.S. in 1930. While at Columbia he was awarded the Sackett Graduate Scholarship and the Pulitzer Traveling Scholarship.

Immediately after graduation Parrish used the $1800 Pulitzer award for a year of third-class travel which took him from the Arctic Circle to Spanish Morocco. He visited cathedrals and art galleries thus obtaining his first real art education. Upon his return in 1933 he became a general assignment reporter for the New York *Herald Tribune.* Two years later the *Herald Tribune's* city editor, Stanley Walker, fired him for refusing a dull assignment. Parrish claims "I never was happy until I became my own boss" (*Time,* October 15, 1956).

From this job Parrish went on to work as a staff writer for the now defunct *Literary Digest.* There he wrote his first aviation story when he flew on an inaugural coast-to-coast flight with TWA and wrote an article about being the first man to swim in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on two successive days. In 1935 an economy wave at the *Literary Digest* again put Parrish among the unemployed.

This time he went to Washington, D.C., where he became editor of *National Aeronautics Magazine.* Two years later, a policy disagreement with the publisher led him to start his first aviation publication, *American Aviation.* The first issue of this bi-weekly came off the presses on June 1, 1937. It had twenty pages and no advertising. Its 10,000 copies were mostly sent out as samples. Today the magazine has a net paid circulation of more than 46,000.

Two years after the publication of *American Aviation* he started *American Aviation Daily,* a trade newspaper for the aircraft industry. His other trade publications are *Air Cargo, Armed Forces Management, Airports,* and *Air Traffic News.* Three of his publications are geared to the needs of the airlines. These are the *Official World Airline Guide* which contains every airline schedule in the world, and is revised monthly, the *North American Edition* of the guide, and the *Quick Reference Edition,* which is revised twice a month and has all schedules arranged according to destinations and points of departure rather than by airlines.

Parrish also puts out four aviation reference books. Two of these, the *Aircraft Yearbook* and *Aviation Facts and Figures,* are published under contract for the Aircraft Industries Association. The other two are *Aviation Directory,* the 1958 edition of which contains the names of 24,500 aviation executives and 6180 companies, and *Who's Who in American Aviation.*

The newest in this "fleet of air-age trade journals" (*Time,* October 15, 1956) is *Missiles and Rockets,* the first magazine of world astronautics, launched in October 1956. Parrish was able to write off his entire investment by the end of the first year of its publication. Even before the advent of Russia's first Sputnik he devoted much space to pleas for more intensive development of United States satellites. To further encourage space research, Parrish has announced the establishment of a National Missile and Rocket Award "giving recognition annually to an individual or group for contributing most to United States missile and space flight achievement" (New York *Times,* November 7, 1957).

Parrish still likes reporting best and claims a number of "exclusives." He was the first Western newsman to confirm that the Russians had converted their Tupelov medium jet bomber into a commercial air transport. Parrish was the first to report the details of West Germany's plans to revive Lufthansa, the German airline. In addition to occasional news stories, Parrish regularly writes the editorials and the En Route column for *American Aviation*. The columns consist of informal comment on the peoples and customs of the lands he has visited.

In editorials he has deplored the "unnecessary accidents in clear skies" (*American Aviation* May 5, 1958). The present air traffic control system, which depends on the individual pilot to ascertain what is around him, is outmoded, he contends, and must be replaced by a system which will transmit information on the traffic situation to the pilot through radio and radar.

During 1944 and 1945 he was a war correspondent for *Liberty Magazine* in both the Pacific and European theaters of war. In 1944, on the invitation of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production, he went to London to write articles about the British aircraft industry. "The world's most travelled publisher," (*Time*, October 15, 1956) has logged over 1,000,000 air miles. On his office wall there is a huge world map on which is indicated the routes he has traveled. His ambition is to land on every American airport served by a scheduled airline. There are 550 of these and he has fifty-eight to go.

Parrish is a member of the Aviation Writers Association of which he was president in 1943, Sigma Delta Chi, and Alpha Eta Rho. His clubs are the University, Overseas Press, and Wings in New York and the Metropolitan, National Press, and National Aviation in Washington, D.C., besides some twenty aviation and other organizations.

On September 15, 1935 Wayne W. Parrish married Frances Gladys Knight (see *C.B.*, October 1955). He points out: "I'm the only man in the United States who has to ask his wife for a passport." Mrs. Parrish is chief of the Passport Office of the U.S. Department of State. The Parrishes like to entertain large groups at their Washington home which is ornamented with souvenirs from their many trips abroad. They were interviewed by Edward R. Murrow on his CBS-TV *Person to Person* program.

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PATE, RANDOLPH MCC(ALL) Feb. 11, 1898- U.S. Marine Corps Officer

Address: b. Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington 25, D.C.; h. Commandant's House, Marine Barracks, Washington 25, D.C.

As twenty-first Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, General Randolph McC. Pate has stated that should a war break out, the Marines' three divisions and wings "are ready to fight with or against nuclear weapons, with or against conventional weapons, whichever is required in the nation's interests." Pate, who is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, thinks that since the United States is more likely to be threatened or harassed by small wars, the Marines' part will be of utmost importance because the corps is a small, mobile force ready to go to the scene of trouble at once. If a "brush fire" can be put out before it spreads, it will prevent the United States' having to draw on the vast military forces of the Army (*U. S. News & World Report*, January 10, 1958).

Department of Defense

GEN. RANDOLPH MCC. PATE

On July 15, 1958 the U.S. Government, at the request of Camille N. Chamoun, President of the Republic of Lebanon, sent U.S. Marines to defend the nation against rebel forces supplied by military aid from outside Lebanon. (This was in accordance with President Eisenhower's Middle East Doctrine.) All the Marines were withdrawn from Lebanon by the end of October.

Appointed Marine Corps Commandant on January 1, 1956, General Pate succeeded General Lemuel C. Shepherd, who retired. Thirty-five years in the Marines had made Pate a veteran of the Korean fighting and of World War II action at Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima. Prior to World War II he had served with expeditionary forces in Santo Domingo and China. In Korea, where he commanded the First Marine Division from June 15, 1953 to May 12, 1954, he won the Distinguished Service Medal and the Republic of Korea's Order of Military Merit Taiguk. He also is entitled to wear the Legion of Merit medal, the Gold Star, and many other decorations for valor.

Randolph McCall Pate was born at Port Royal, South Carolina, on February 11, 1898, the son of McCall and Annie (Cornick) Pate. Port Royal is just across Battery Creek from

PATE, RANDOLPH MCC.—*Continued*

the Marines' Parris Island training station. He first saw military service as an Army private in 1918 during World War I. Afterward he entered the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, graduating at the head of his class in June 1921 with the B.A. degree. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve the following September and subsequently served in Hawaii and at various posts in the United States and saw expeditionary service in Santo Domingo in 1923 and 1924 and in China from 1927 to 1929. By the time of the outbreak of World War II he had risen to the rank of major.

With the beginning of the war, Pate was commissioned a lieutenant colonel and became D-4 supply officer of the First Marine Division, which set sail for the South Pacific. Arriving in New Zealand in 1942, the First Division received orders to take Guadalcanal. All equipment had to be reloaded at once and, in torrential rains, Pate got this accomplished in a record thirteen days. Ordered to leave Guadalcanal because of a severe case of jungle rot, Pate was transferred to a plane which had to crash-land as a result of Japanese fire. Eleven days later the survivors were rescued and subsequently Pate returned to active service to help General Holland Smith plan the amphibious assaults on Peleliu, Iwo Jima and Okinawa, winning the Legion of Merit twice (*Time*, October 31, 1955).

After the war, in January 1946, he was named director of the Division of Reserve at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia. He he served as a member of the General Board, Navy Department, Washington, and in July 1948 began two years as chief of staff of the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia. He was named director of the Marine Corps Educational Center at Quantico in July 1950 and remained in that post for a year.

In July 1951 Pate was assigned to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, where he served as deputy director of the Joint Staff for Logistic Plans. From November 1951 to September 1952 he held, for the second time, the position of director of the Marine Corps Reserve, before taking command of the 2d Marine Division at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He commanded the 1st Marine Division in Korea from June 15, 1953 to May 12, 1954. The following July he became Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and Chief of Staff, serving in that capacity with the rank of lieutenant general until he assumed his present duties as Commandant in January 1956. He was also promoted to full general in 1956.

On April 8, 1956 a tragedy occurred at the Marines' Parris Island training center, when staff sergeant Matthew C. McKeon took a platoon of recruits on a night disciplinary march into the tidal waters of Ribbon Creek, where six of them drowned. Charged with drinking on duty and conducting an unauthorized and unnecessary march by night into an hazardous area which he had failed first to reconnoiter, the sergeant was court-martialed. Although at first General Pate said that Sergeant McKeon should be "punished to the full extent allowed by our Uniform Code of Military Justice," when Pate appeared at the trial as a defense witness he stated that if he were responsible for punishment he would take a stripe away from the sergeant and transfer him for stupidity or lack of judgment. However, the sentence handed down by the court was unexpectedly severe. Later, this sentence was considerably modified by the Secretary of the Navy, Charles S. Thomas.

As a result of the Parris Island tragedy, General Pate ordered a full investigation into the practices of the Marine Corps training. He issued a series of directives which included setting up separate recruit training commands at Parris Island and San Diego in which commissioned officers would more closely supervise the noncommissioned drill instructors who do the actual training and who remain the backbone of the training system.

The Marine Corps' approach to training would remain the same, Pate explained. "Recruit training consists in preparing and conditioning mentally, physically and emotionally a group of young and naturally well-disposed youths to meet the experience of violence and bloodshed in war," he stated. "It would be poor rationalization to profess any other objective." The men trained at Parris Island, he added, "form an elite group which is the envy of every general staff in the world" (*U.S. News & World Report,* May 11, 1956).

Commandant Pate is opposed to the proposed cutting of the Marine Corps' strength, pointing out at a House Armed Services subcommittee in March 1958 that it would reduce the staying power of the units in combat. He has stated that, ideally, it takes 215,000 men to do the job and that the present plan to reduce the corps from 200,000 to 180,000 obviously means that it cannot carry out its mission as well as in the past. Personally he hopes that in the light of the international situation a further cut can be avoided.

On May 1, 1958 he told the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee that he felt "real apprehension" that the language of President Eisenhower's defense reorganization plan might "rationalize the Marine Corps out of a job."

As enacted on August 6, 1958 the defense reorganization law gives the Secretary of Defense the right to abolish, merge, or transfer any of the services or the Marine Corps. However, Congress reserved the power to veto such changes in peacetime by a majority vote.

On July 2, 1926 Pate married the former Mary Elizabeth Bunting of Winnipeg, Canada, whom he met while stationed in San Diego, California. He is described as a slender, erect, gregarious, warm but modest person who is popular with his subordinates. When he can, he relaxes at fishing, wood carving and golf, and he particularly enjoys reading history.

Randolph McCall Pate was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Republic of Korea's Order of Military Merit Taiguk. In World War II General Holland M. Smith (retired) awarded Pate the Legion of Merit for outstanding service from September 11, 1944 to November 1, 1945, as deputy chief of staff to the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Corps, Pacific. In 1947 General Alexander A. Vandegrift, then Commandant of the Marine Corps, presented him a Gold Star in lieu of his second Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious service at Guadalcanal.

The editors of *American Weekly* (June 9, 1957) state that General Pate "puts fresh meaning into the historic motto of the Marines: 'Semper Fidelis.'" In May 1958 he accepted the Frank M. Hawks Memorial Award on behalf of the Marine Corps, from the American Legion.

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PAUL, ELLIOT (HAROLD) Feb. 13, 1891-Apr. 7, 1958 American author of novels, mysteries and memoirs. See *Current Biography* (Jan.-Feb.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ap 8 '58

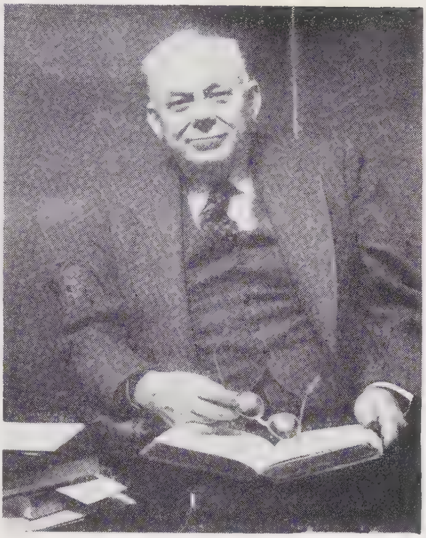
PERKINS, DEXTER June 20, 1889- Historian; university professor; author

Address: b. Myron Taylor Tower, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; h. 316 Oxford St., Rochester 7, N.Y.; Harvard, Mass.

"The greatest challenge confronting historians today is the challenge of the classroom," in the opinion of Dr. Dexter Perkins, a foremost American historian and teacher. "We need to be ever-inquiring if we are to be effective teachers. To be worthy of our calling, we must possess, first of all, the instinct to go on learning. Our best chance of making some impact on others will come through the enthusiasms we kindle . . . through the wisdom that history teaches and that we can strive to disseminate. Here . . . is our greatest chance of usefulness, our largest hope" (*American Historical Review*, January 1957).

In his long and active career Professor Perkins has been able to exert his influence to meet this challenge, as a member of the faculty of the University of Rochester in New York for thirty-nine years and since 1954 as John L. Senior Professor in American Civilization at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. He is author of numerous books and articles on the Monroe Doctrine and American diplomatic history. He has lectured in universities abroad; he has been president of the Salzburg (Austria) Seminar in American Studies since 1950; he was president of the American Historical Association in 1956; and he is a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dexter Perkins, the only child of Herbert William and Cora (Farmer) Perkins, was born in Boston, Massachusetts on June 20, 1889. His father was an importer and his mother was a sister of Fannie Merritt Farmer, who wrote *The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book*. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1905 and from the Sanford School in Redding Ridge, Connecticut in 1906. He majored in history at Harvard College and received his A.B. degree in 1909 after being elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year. Continuing his history studies, he received a diploma from the École des Sciences Politiques in Paris in 1913 and the doctorate from Harvard University in 1914.



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DEXTER PERKINS

During World War I he served in the U.S. Army Infantry, entering in June 1918 with the rank of private and being discharged in July 1919 as a captain. From October 1918 to February 1919 he was attached to the historical section, G.H.Q., in Chaumont, France, and then from February to June 1919 he did work connected with the Paris Peace Conference.

He then returned to his teaching career, which had started when he was appointed an instructor at the University of Cincinnati in Ohio in 1914, and continued in 1915 when he began his long association with the University of Rochester as an instructor. Later he became an assistant professor and in 1922 an associate professor. From 1925 to 1954 he was professor and chairman of the department of history at that university and in 1954 was made John L. Senior Professor in American Civilization at Cornell University, where he teaches a course entitled "The United States as a World Power."

His interest in the Monroe Doctrine began with his doctoral thesis at Harvard, "The Monroe Doctrine, 1823-1826," which was published under the same title by the Harvard University Press in 1927. He continued his historical analysis of the doctrine down into the twentieth century with subsequent works: *The Monroe Doctrine, 1826-1867* (Johns Hopkins Press, PERKINS, DEXTER—*Continued*

1933), taken from his Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History at the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins; *The Monroe Doctrine, 1867-1907* (Johns Hopkins Press, 1937), also taken from his Albert Shaw Lectures; *Hands Off; A History of the Monroe Doctrine* (Little, Brown, 1941); and a revised edition of *Hands Off* entitled *A History of the Monroe Doctrine* (Little, Brown, 1955).

With his contributions to a greater understanding of the evolution of the principles of the doctrine and its effect, Perkins has become known as the leading authority on the Monroe Doctrine. He describes it as "perhaps the most important single document in American diplomatic history" with its attitude against the interference of non-American powers in Western Hemisphere affairs. He came to the conclusion in his first book on the doctrine, "that from the standpoint of its immediate results, the message [of James Monroe] was close to a futility, but in later years it became an American shibboleth; it is more important for its ideas than as a piece of practical statesmanship."

His other books have also dealt mainly with American foreign policy and diplomatic history: *America and Two Wars* (Little, Brown, 1944), *The United States and the Caribbean* (Harvard University Press, 1947), *The Evolution of American Foreign Policy* (Oxford University Press, 1948), *Charles Evans Hughes and American Democratic Statesmanship* (Little, Brown, 1956), *The American Way* (Cornell University Press, 1957), and *The New Age of Franklin Roosevelt* (University of Chicago Press, 1957).

His reputation as a scholar in America has led to many invitations to lecture at foreign universities. Perkins was a Commonwealth Fund Lecturer at University College, London in 1937 and the first visiting Pitt Professor in American History and Institutions at Cambridge University in England from 1945 to 1946. He lectured at British universities and at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in England in 1948 and 1952. In the spring of 1949 at the University of Uppsala in Sweden he delivered the Gottesman Foundation lectures, which were published under the title *The American Approach to Foreign Policy* by Almqvist & Wiksells in 1951 and the Harvard University Press in 1952.

In the summer of 1949 he began his teaching at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies and the following year he was made president of the seminar, which is held in Austria every summer, when postgraduate citizens of fourteen European countries meet with leaders in American education to study contemporary America. Perkins considers the seminar perhaps "the most important and absolutely unique American educational institution abroad. It is the one school where American thought directly reaches those young European intellectuals who ought to have first knowledge of it."

From 1928 to 1939 Perkins was secretary of the American Historical Association and in 1956 he was president. He also belongs to the American Association of University Professors, the Society of American Historians, and Phi Alpha Theta. From 1936 to 1948 he was the city historian of Rochester, New York. During World War II he was a panel chairman of the National War Labor Board and in 1945 he was an official historian for the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. From 1946 to 1954 he lectured at the National War College in Arlington, Virginia. He was chairman of the council of the Harvard Foundation for Advanced Study and Research from 1951 to 1956 and now is a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

He has been awarded various honorary degrees: the M.A. from Cambridge University in England in 1946; the LL.D. from Union College in Schenectady, New York in 1952; the Litt.D. from Harvard University in 1954; and the LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1956. Those who influenced Perkins the most in the choice of his life work, he has said, were Archibald Cary Coolidge and Laurence Bradford Packard. Perkins was moderator of the Unitarian Churches of the United States and Canada in 1952. His clubs are the Statler at Cornell University, the Genesee Valley in Rochester, and the Harvard of Boston.

Dexter Perkins married Wilma Lois Lord, a college student, on May 2, 1918. She has been the editor of the Fannie Farmer cook book for almost thirty years. They have two sons: Bradford, also an historian, and Dexter, Jr., a paleontologist. Perkins has blue eyes and white hair; he is five feet eleven and a half inches tall and weighs 200 pounds. For recreation he enjoys playing bridge, scrabble, and croquet; walking; and traveling. According to *Newsweek* (February 6, 1956), Perkins is popular with his students because of his "pithy humor, gentleness, and lack of intellectual snobbism."

In a speech, "We Shall Gladly Teach," in 1956, he said in reference to history professors, "We shall be influential in proportion as we think about the *values* that we wish to communicate as well as about the *facts* that we wish to communicate. . . . If we do these things, the classroom . . . will be an abiding influence in the life of the great nation to which we belong and a source of light to the generations that sit at our feet. It will be a vital part of life itself" (*American Historical Review,* January 1957).

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PHILLIPS, WENDELL Sept. 25, 1921-
Explorer; business executive
Address: b. American Foundation for the Study of Man, Inc., 80 Park Ave., New York 16; h. Cliffhouse Apts., Fort Lee, N.J.

Explorer and archaeologist Dr. Wendell Phillips "combines the qualities of vision, courage, curiosity, and enthusiasm with the cocksureness of a swashbuckling adventurer, the coolness of a gambler, and the cunning of an American backwoodsman," noted Nelson Glueck in reviewing Phillips' book *Qataban and Sheba* (Harcourt, 1955) in the New York *Times Book Review* (March 6, 1955).

Dr. Phillips is now economic adviser to Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Oman and also is director of general antiquities of Oman. "In the past ten years," noted *Fortune* (February 1957), "Phillips has conducted, with great showmanship . . . expeditions into Africa and Arabia in which scholars and scientists have participated. One expedition from Cairo to the Cape, sponsored by the University of California, was probably the biggest thing of its kind in history. Another, run by the American Foundation for the Study of Man, Inc., of which Phillips is president, made a name for itself by microfilming invaluable records of St. Catherine's on the Sinai Peninsula, one of the oldest of Christian monasteries", an accomplishment achieved with the cooperation of the Library of Congress and Alexandria University.

He is also president and major stockholder of two oil companies, operating in the Kingdom of Libya and in the South Arabian Sultanate of Oman. He has lectured on archaeology at New York University and other educational institutions. His latest expedition, to Oman (1957-58) will be described in his new book now in preparation.

Wendell Phillips was born in Oakland, California on September 25, 1921 to Merley H. and Sunshine (Chrisman) Phillips. He has a sister, Merilyn, an art student. He was in a group of children studied by a team of University of California psychologists for ten years. "I grew up on Admiral Byrd's books and on Roy Chapman Andrews' books on the Gobi Desert," he told a *Scholastic* (April 13, 1955) interviewer. He was graduated from Oakland University High School in 1939. During 1940 he was chief lecturer at the Lost World Treasure Island at the San Francisco World's Fair.

He earned his A.B. degree, with honors, from the University of California in 1943, where he majored in paleontology. He was the youngest member of three university fossil-hunting expeditions to Arizona, Oregon, and Utah. "Duty in the American Merchant Marine during World War II further whetted my appetite for travel," Phillips said.

Just after the war Phillips contracted poliomyelitis but recovered rapidly. "I decided I wanted to hunt fossils in Africa," he told Jean Merrill in *Scholastic* (April 13, 1955). "But I did not have a Ph.D. degree and had written no books. I saw that if I were to get to Africa, I would have to organize my own expedition."

WENDELL PHILLIPS

Armed with a letter of introduction from Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, young Phillips met Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa, who accepted honorary chairmanship of the African expedition's advisory board. Phillips "succeeded in firing the imagination of solid businessmen, cautious military experts, prudent statesmen who backed his concept, organization, and leadership of the world's largest scientific expeditions to Africa" (*Mademoiselle,* July 1955).

On his first expedition (sponsored by the University of California) in southern Africa (1947-49) Phillips and his associates found the jaws and teeth of Swartkrans ape man (see *Life,* March 21, 1949).

While in Africa Phillips met the Aga Khan who told him about the ancient kingdoms of south Arabia. To excavate them he organized an expedition and found the necessary financing. Samuel F. Pryor, vice-president of Pan American World Airways, is one of his principal backers. He obtained specialists, including Professor William Foxwell Albright of Johns Hopkins University as chief archaeologist for his field staff in his Arabian expeditions to Beihaar, Yemen, and Dhofar.

In 1951-52 he led another expedition to south Arabia. He convinced the King of Yemen that his archaeologists should be allowed to excavate Marib, reputedly the Queen of Sheba's capital. But the expedition staff, because of unfriendly Arab tribesmen, Phillips said, had to leave behind a partially excavated Temple of the Moon God and all their equipment. (The Yemenites accused the expedition of taking objects of gold, which the scientists emphatically denied.)

Rather than return home, admitting defeat, the expedition continued on to Oman and excavated in the province of Dhofar, finding there the first pre-Islamic city known in Oman.

(Continued next page)

PHILLIPS, WENDELL—*Continued*

Phillips has since organized another expedition to Oman in 1957-58 in which he found a large pre-Islamic cemetery unlike any others in Arabia. His group excavated the city of Sohar, traditional birthplace of the legendary Sinbad the Sailor, and surveyed portions of the ancient capitol of Sumhuram. In December 1958 he leads another expedition to Oman at Sumhuram, province of Dhofar, to seek information on the Three Wise Men who brought frankincense from there to the infant Jesus. The expedition has the approval of the Sultan of Oman with whom the United States has had a treaty of friendship since 1833 (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 24, 1958).

Thinking back over his adventures, Phillips told Alan Keller (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* February 19, 1955): "You look for lost cities and, when you get there, an urchin shows you where they are. They are not lost, only misplaced by Westerners." His experiences are related in his book *Qataban and Sheba: Exploring the Ancient Kingdoms on the Biblical Spice Routes of Arabia.* It was one of fifty selected by the American Library Association as the best of the year 1955. It has since been issued in five foreign languages. The book was favorably reviewed in the *American Journal of Archaeology* (October 1955).

In 1955 the Johns Hopkins Press published *The Arabic Manuscripts of Mount Sinai* by Aziz S. Atiya, an account of the expedition headed by Phillips. In 1958 it published *Archaeological Discoveries in South Arabia* by R. LeBaron Bowen, Jr., and Frank P. Albright, also based on the findings of Phillips' explorers.

Phillips' oil ventures have proved profitable. In 1954 he set up his Middle East American Oil Company—Meamco—and successfully competed against major oil companies for oil concessions in Libya. He later sold his Libyan oil interests to the Libyan American Oil Company, in return for a 3 per cent overriding royalty on all future production. Since 1951 he has been president and major stockholder of the Philpryor Corporation which is assignor of the Dhofar oil concession to Cities Service Corporation.

Dr. Phillips is founder and president of the American Foundation for the Study of Man, established in 1949 "to conduct world-wide research on the origins, development, and history of man." (Professor William F. Albright of the Johns Hopkins University, see *C.B.,* September 1955, is first vice-president.)

Among his professional associations are Royal Geographical Society (fellow), Royal Anthropological Institute (fellow), American Geographical Society (fellow), and member of the New York Academy of Sciences, Royal Archaeology Institute, Royal Central Asian Society, American Anthropology Association, and American Archaeological Institute. His fraternity is Alpha Gammu Nu. His church is the Presbyterian. The Explorers, Ends of Earth, Circumnavigators, and Dutch Treat are among his clubs.

"I should warn all would-be explorers that the fulfillment of their dreams may include the torture of split lips, swollen tongues, frozen fingers, dysentery, fever, and long periods of monotony," Phillips has said. Much work is simply "digging, digging, digging" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* February 19, 1955). Phillips has no objection to taking women on expeditions. "They 'rough it' better than men and get sick less often," he said.

Phillips was described by *Fortune* as "mild-looking, slim and boyish." He neither drinks nor smokes. He likes to give exhibitions of Western bebop dancing. "I am essentially an explorer," he said. "I want to help scholars and scientists, and also to help Mother and Father. So I need money. Until recently I lived in a $4 room. With me, oil is a hobby that happens to pay."

Radio commentator Lowell Thomas has compared Wendell Phillips with Lawrence of Arabia. Phillips has honorary degrees from Marietta College in Ohio, the University of Redlands in California, and Calvin Coolidge College in Boston. In 1954 he was voted one of the ten outstanding young men of that year by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

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PIAGET, JEAN (pyä'jā) Aug. 9, 1896- Swiss psychologist

Address: b. Institut des Sciences de l'Éducation, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; h. Pinchat s/Carouge, Geneva, Switzerland

The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget is recognized as a pioneer in the investigation of the origin and development of children's intellectual faculties. He is co-director of the Institut J. J. Rousseau in Geneva and a professor of psychology at the universities of Geneva and Paris. He is the author of over twenty books and numerous articles, many of which have been translated into English, notably *The Language and Thought of the Child* (1926) and *The Growth of Logical Thinking from Childhood to Adolescence* (Basic Books, 1958). The latter, written in collaboration with Barbël Inhelder, is the result of studies of 1,500 Swiss boys and girls to determine the development of their reasoning powers. "The most imaginative and prolific child psychologist alive today is Jean Piaget," noted George A. Miller in *Science* (June 27, 1958).

Dr. Piaget has been at various times director of the International Office of Education, president of the Swiss Society of Psychology, coeditor of the *Revue Suisse de Psychologie,* and member of the executive council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. With the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, Piaget has established in Geneva the International Center of Genetic Epistemology, a meeting ground for psychologists and philosophers.

Jean Piaget was born on August 9, 1896 in Neuchâtel, Switzerland. His family is an old one in the canton of Neuchâtel. His father, Arthur Piaget, was a professor and author of works on the Middle Ages. Jean became interested in philosophy and zoology during his adolescence and by the age of fifteen he was contributing articles on molluscs to Swiss and foreign journals of zoology.

He was granted a doctoral degree by the University of Neuchâtel in 1918 with a thesis on the distribution of the different varieties of molluscs in the Valaisian Alps. By then, according to the *Scientific American* (November 1953), his studies had convinced him that, at every level from the cell to society, life could be understood only in terms of "totalities" or "structures of the whole." He believed this particularly true of the intellectual processes and he therefore turned to psychology, studying it in Zurich and attending the lectures there of Carl Gustav Jung.

From 1919 to 1921 he studied in Paris and in his early work with children he was associated with Théodore Simon, co-author of the Binet-Simon intelligence tests. In 1921 Piaget went to Geneva, where he began his connection with the Institut J. J. Rousseau (Institut des Sciences de l'Éducation), now an associate institute of the University of Geneva for the scientific study of the child and the training of teachers; Piaget was made its co-director in 1933. Also he became a professor of philosophy at the University of Neuchâtel in 1926, professor of psychology at the University of Geneva in 1929, and professor of general psychology at Lausanne University in 1937.

Over the years Piaget's books have been translated into Czech, Polish, Spanish, Turkish, Swedish, and English. His first work, *Le langage et la pensée chez l'enfant,* was published in 1923 by Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel: *The Language and Thought of the Child* (Harcourt, Brace, 1926). Subsequent editions have been printed in English. Herein he traces the development of the child's speech from egocentric to socialized forms and thus indicates the role of others in the growth of personality.

Having established himself with this first work as an original thinker with a new approach to the study of children, Piaget continued his experiments and he wrote *Le jugement et le raisonnement chez l'enfant* (Delachaux & Niestlé, 1924) : *Judgment and Reasoning in the Child,* (Harcourt, 1928).

Further probing into the thoughts and actions of young children, Piaget wrote *La représentation du monde chez l'enfant: The Child's Conception of the World* (Harcourt, 1929), and *La causalité physique chez l'enfant: The Child's Conception of Physical Causality* (Harcourt, 1930). *Le jugement moral chez l'enfant* was published by Routledge & Paul, London (1932; reprinted 1950); *La naissance de l'intelligence chez l'enfant* (Delachaux & Niestlé, 1936) was translated in 1932 as *The Origins of Intelligence in Children.*

JEAN PIAGET

The first edition of Piaget's *La construction du réel chez l'enfant* was published in 1937 by Delachaux & Niestlé: *The Construction of Reality in the Child,* (Basic Books, 1954). Working with Alina Szeminska and others, Piaget conducted various experiments and wrote *La genèse du nombre chez l'enfant* (Delachaux & Niestlé, 1941: *The Child's Conception of Number* (Routledge, 1952).

In 1945 Delachaux & Niestlé published *La formation du symbole chez l'enfant; imitation, jeu et rêve, image et représentation: Play, Dreams and Imitation in Childhood* (Heinemann, 1951). The Presses universitaires de France in Paris published in 1946 *Le développement de la notion de temps chez l'enfant* and *Les notions de mouvement et de vitesse chez l'enfant,* both by Piaget in collaboration with other educators; in 1947 it published *La représentation de l'espace chez l'enfant,* by Piaget and Barbël Inhelder: *The Child's Conception of Space* (Humanities Press, 1956). Other books are: *La géométrie spontanée de l'enfant,* by Piaget, Inhelder, and Szeminska (1948) and Piaget's and Inhelder's *La genèse de l'idée de hasard chez l'enfant* (Humanities, 1951).

Piaget's study on the development of intelligence through the various levels of human growth was published by Basic Books in 1958 as *The Growth of Logical Thinking from Childhood to Adolescence.* Piaget and Inhelder show how the mind of the child gradually develops the ability to handle propositional logic and to perform controlled experiments.

"The authors argue," according to *Science* (June 27, 1958), that at the age of eleven or twelve "a child becomes capable of certain *formal* or abstract operations of thought which before were possible only as *concrete* operations on properties of the immediately present object world. This provides the last of three mental revolutions during development." Basic Books

PIAGET, JEAN—*Continued*

also published Piaget's *Logic and Psychology,* with an introduction on his logic by W. Mays, in 1957.

Piaget's research on how children form concepts of space, time, velocity, force, and chance is summed up in his three-volume *Introduction à l'épistémologie génétique* (Introduction to Genetic Psychology), (Presses universitaires de France, 1950) and *Essai sur les transformations des opérations logiques; les 256 opérations ternaires de la logique bivalente des propositions* (1952).

His interest in philosophy is indicated in his book *La psychologie de l'intelligence* (Colin, 1947): *The Psychology of Intelligence* (Harcourt, 1950). In 1949 Colin published *Traité de logique; essai de logistique opératoire.*

Jean Piaget has received an honorary doctor's degree from Harvard University. He is married and has three children, who have been subjects for some of his psychological studies.

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PICKERING, WILLIAM H(AYWARD)

Dec. 24, 1910- Physicist

Address: b. Jet Propulsion Laboratory, c/o California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California

A prominent figure associated with the U.S. Army missile team is Dr. William H. Pickering, professor of physics at the California Institute of Technology and director of the institute's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. He and his staff have been "right in the center of the effort" to launch the space age, according to the Los Angeles *Times* (June 6, 1958). Pickering has been responsible for constructing the bullet-shaped Explorer satellites, designing and building the three high-speed rocket stages and modifying the Army Jupiter-C rocket to carry the satellites into space, and developing the Microlock radio communication system.

Dr. Pickering in recent interviews has warned that interservice rivalries, political factors, and a shortage of funds are handicapping American technology in the rocket and missile fields. Joining with a group of aeronautical specialists, he requested that the U.S. Government make an immediate outlay of $1 billion a year to initiate a research program for outer space. He was asked to state his opinion on Soviet achievements in rocketry before a U.S. Senate subcommittee after the Russians launched Sputnik III. In order to send aloft a satellite weighing more than 2900 pounds, Pickering estimated that the Russians may have used two rockets each having a thrust of 250,000 pounds or possibly one rocket with a thrust of 500,000 pounds. This presumedly exceeds any rocket so far developed in the United States.

William Hayward Pickering was born on December 24, 1910 in Wellington, New Zealand. Later he moved with his family to Havelock, where he was reared and educated. As a teenager he became somewhat of a celebrity in his hometown by introducing the first crystal set, the forerunner of the modern radio. Assisted by an uncle who lived in California, young Pickering matriculated at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), in Pasadena, where he received the B.S. degree in electrical engineering in 1932.

Following his graduation Pickering accepted a teaching fellowship (1932-36) from Caltech which enabled him to continue with his studies. He earned his M.S. degree in 1933 and in the same year he became the recipient of a Coffin fellowship which he held till 1935. After earning the Ph.D. degree in physics in 1936, Pickering was immediately appointed to the Caltech faculty as an instructor. Four years later he became an assistant professor.

During these prewar years Pickering did pioneer research in cosmic rays in India, Mexico, and the Middle East with H. Victor Neher and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, winner of the 1923 Nobel Prize for physics. This experience was invaluable to him during World War II, for although Pickering remained at Caltech as a civilian scientist, he was an active participant in military research projects. He served as a member of the scientific advisory board of the U.S. Army Air Forces and was director of the Army's investigation of Japanese incendiary balloon attacks on the West Coast. In 1944 he joined the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology as a section chief, while maintaining his association with the Caltech physics department. When the war ended in 1945 Pickering was appointed an associate professor.

Working with Dr. Theodore von Kármán (see *C.B.,* May 1955), a Caltech faculty member and specialist in aerodynamics, Pickering made a survey (1946-47) of guided missile development in Germany and Japan. Dr. Pickering came to the conclusion that German research in this field had been overestimated and that Japanese work had been underrated.

Dr. Pickering was promoted to the rank of full professor of physics at Caltech in 1947. In 1951 Pickering was appointed chief of the guided missile electronics division of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) and since 1954 he has served as the director of the laboratory.

Although administered by Caltech, the JPL is the principal civilian contractor on missile development for the U.S. Army. Pickering supervises some 2000 scientists and technicians and handles an annual budget of $25,000,000. In 1936 members of Caltech began the theoretical investigation of rocketry. A rocket research project was commenced three years later and this project subsequently was reorganized and named the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

During World War II it was instrumental in developing this nation's first jet-assisted takeoff units and experimenting with solid-propellant fuels. Solid-propellants (which make for easier handling than liquid fuels) are used in the Corporal and Sergeant missiles and in the new Nike-Hercules rocket introduced in July 1958. With the development of the internal-burning propellant charge, JPL has increased the performance and efficiency of present-day solid-fuel rockets (see New York *Times*, June 15, 1958).

The JPL received orders to revise the design of the U.S. satellite and modify the Army's Jupiter-C rocket. The action came after Project Vanguard (the Navy program established to construct and launch an artificial "moon") reported serious delays. Pickering's staff altered the satellite created for Vanguard from spherical to cylindrical, in order to incorporate it in the final stage of a multi-stage rocket (New York *Times*, November 16, 1957).

On January 31, 1958 the army missile team, including Pickering, Wernher von Braun (see *C.B.*, January 1952) and Major General John B. Medaris (see *C.B.*, February 1958) completed the launching of the first U.S. satellite. It was carried aloft by a four-stage version of the Jupiter-C rocket which had been developed jointly by the Army and the JPL. The modified Jupiter-C measured seventy feet long, and the orbiting body, consisting of the fourth stage and the satellite, was six inches in diameter and eighty inches in length. It carried a radio transmitter and instruments assembled by the laboratory to measure cosmic rays, micrometeorites, and the temperature within the satellite.

Explorer I, or 1958 Alpha as it is known officially, weighs 30.8 pounds, travels in an elongated elliptical orbit at a speed of 18,000 miles per hour, and requires 114 minutes to circle the earth. Because of the high altitude of its orbit, Explorer I is expected to remain in the skies from three to five years.

Despite the success achieved by Explorer I the Army team failed to put its second satellite, Explorer II, into orbit. On March 26, 1958 Pickering watched the Jupiter-C rocket carry Explorer III into orbit. The satellite, which weighed thirty-one pounds, traveled at 18,000 miles per hour and circled the globe at approximately 115 to 121 minutes. Pickering doubted the life span of Explorer III, for in achieving its orbit the satellite took a space path too close to the earth's surface, thereby making it subject to the pull of gravity and atmospheric frictions.

Within a few weeks after launching, the radio transmitters on Explorer III disintegrated. Pickering attributed this to the impact of cosmic dust and debris gathered from contact with Halley's comet. The satellite disclosed the existence of an "envelope of intense radiation starting about 600 miles above the earth" (Los Angeles *Times*, May 17, 1958). This has been an additional deterrent to sending a manned satellite aloft, according to Pickering. It is believed that Explorer III burned up in late June.

California Inst. of Technology

WILLIAM H. PICKERING

Described as balding and of medium build, Dr. Pickering is characterized by his smiling eyes and his clipped New Zealand accent. With his wife and two children he resides near the JPL. He became an American citizen in 1941. On the U.S. national committee of the International Geophysical Year, he serves as chairman of the working group on tracking of earth satellites. He is also chairman of the instrumentation, communication, and navigation committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. In 1957 he received the Wyld Memorial Award for his "contributions to the Corporal and Jupiter missile programs" (New York *Times*, December 6, 1957).

William H. Pickering regards our weapons as first-class devices, "with capabilities not even dreamed of at the end of World War II." But he has warned "that Russia can probably match them, weapon for weapon," and he recommends "sound planning, sound engineering, and good management" (Los Angeles *Times*, July 3, 1958).

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American Men of Science vol I (1955)

PIUS XII, POPE Mar. 2, 1876-Oct. 9, 1958 Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church; was ordained priest in 1899; was elevated to the College of Cardinals in 1929; served as Papal Secretary of State from 1930 to 1939; was elected Pope on March 2, 1939; known for his interest in world peace and the relief of suffering and oppressed peoples. See *Current Biography* (March) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 O 9 '58

POPE PIUS XII *See* Pius XII, Pope

PORTER, RICHARD WILLIAM Mar. 24, 1913- Electrical engineer

Address: b. General Electric Company, 570 Lexington Ave., New York 22; h. Applestone, Cat Rock Rd., Cos Cob, Conn.

As an expert on guided missiles and as chairman of the earth satellite panel of the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year (IGY), 1957-1958, Dr. Richard William Porter is frequently consulted by reporters on the technical aspects of U.S. satellite launchings.

Blackstone Studios

RICHARD WILLIAM PORTER

On March 19, 1958 the IGY earth satellite panel (a subsidiary of the National Academy of Sciences) recommended to the Eisenhower Administration "a long-range program of space research looking toward exploration of the moon and planets and manned space flight." On August 18 the launching of a moon rocket failed when it exploded; on October 18 another rocket traveled one-third of the distance to the moon.

Dr. Porter estimates that with present chemical rocket systems, 2000-pound satellites can be orbited in the very near future. He predicts manned space flights within a year or two, probably from rocket planes which, launched from jet bombers, may reach altitudes of 200 miles (Los Angeles *Times,* May 6, 1958).

Since 1937 Dr. Porter has been on the engineering staff of the General Electric Company. For ten years he headed its guided missile research program. He is currently serving as a consultant "to some thirty components concerned with communications and control equipment" (New York *Times,* March 20, 1958).

Richard William Porter was born in Salina, Kansas on March 24, 1913, the son of Thomas Frederick Porter, a book dealer, and the former Dora Mimi Schermerhorn. Richard and his sister, Mayme Helen Porter, who is now a musician, were reared in Salina. He attended the local public schools, where he excelled in scholastic and extracurricular activities, playing wood-wind instruments in the school orchestra and participating in dramatics.

When young Porter was graduated from the Salina High School in 1930, he matriculated at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, where he studied electrical engineering and was awarded the Summerfield Scholarship for four years. He credits Dean Olin Templin and Dean Robert E. Douherty with giving direction and purpose to his work. In his spare time he played the clarinet, worked as a stage designer for the university players, and as an engineer with the university radio station.

After receiving his B.S. degree in 1934, Porter did graduate work at Yale University, where he was a recipient of the Charles A. Coffin Fellowship awarded by the General Electric Company. He worked for General Electric during the summers of 1935 and 1936. After receiving the Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1937, General Electric placed him on the permanent engineering staff. Here he "developed and designed the first military and commercial applications of amplidyne generators," which "are devices for regulating and controlling electrical power" (New York *Times,* March 20, 1958).

Dr. Porter completed General Electric's advanced engineering program in 1938; the following year he worked in voltage regulator engineering. He supervised the development of aircraft equipment from 1941 to 1944. In this post he was responsible for devising fire-control systems used on B-29's and other planes and the automatic tracking equipment for early fire control radar. For his significant achievements, the War Manpower Commission on Scientific Personnel gave him a citation in 1944, and two years later he received General Electric's highest recognition, the Coffin Award. In 1945 Porter served as a civilian in the rank of colonel with the Army Ordnance Technical Intelligence.

When in 1945 the General Electric Company received a contract to work on guided missiles, Dr. Porter was appointed project engineer of the program. Although "he acknowledges that he was then no expert on rockets, he set out to learn" (New York *Times,* March 20, 1958). Within a period of five years, Dr. Porter, speaking on behalf of the General Electric Company, announced the development of a rocket that was lighter, more reliable, and about ten per cent more efficient than its counterpart, the German V-2 rocket (New York *Times,* April 12, 1950).

In 1952 Porter was named the manager of the guided missiles department and three years later he was appointed to his present position as consultant in communications and control with the engineering services of the General Electric company.

In addition to his professional duties with General Electric, Dr. Porter has assumed the chairmanship of the technical panel on the earth satellite program of the U.S. National Committee for IGY. His committee is responsible for the construction and launching of artificial earth satellites. Dr. Porter and his colleagues also study new proposals for improving satellite research, for instance, sending up an artificial "moon" which would drift back to earth (New York *Times,* January 6, 1956).

A suggestion for developing such a "returnable" sphere has been offered by Dr. Porter. His design calls for a stainless steel balloon fitted into the third stage of a rocket, carrying "film for recording cosmic rays, a gas capsule to inflate the balloon, a small radio telemetering unit, and a small decelerating rocket" (New York *Times,* June 3, 1956).

After the U.S.S.R. launched the earth satellites Sputnik I and Sputnik II on October 4 and November 4, 1957, the United States announced that its satellite program would be accelerated. Explorer I, the first successful American satellite, was hurled into the heavens on February 1, 1958. This was followed by Vanguard I on March 17, 1958 and Explorer III on March 26, 1958.

The earth satellite panel recommended a long-range program devoted to space research extending beyond our immediate projects for IGY (New York *Times,* March 20, 1958). On July 29, 1958 President Eisenhower signed a Congressional bill creating the Aeronautics and Space Administration to supervise U.S. efforts in outer space.

In June 1958 Dr. Porter declared a new two-eyed satellite "for spying on clouds" would soon be launched. The satellite, he said, "would contribute to accurate, short-term weather forecasting, as well as to basic understanding of thunderstorms, hurricanes, radiation balance and meteorology in general" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 21, 1958).

Dr. Porter is the author of several articles dealing with the U.S. earth satellite program. He sat with the technical evaluation group of the Department of Defense's Research and Development Board from 1947-51, acting as its chairman in 1949. Organizations which have elected Porter to membership include the American Rocket Society (past president), Institute of Radio Engineers, Institute for the Aeronautical Sciences, American Ordnance Association, and the New York Academy of Sciences. Porter wears honorary keys from Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Tau, Sigma Xi, and Eta Kappa Nu, which bestowed on him the Outstanding Electrical Engineer Award (1944).

He also holds the Goddard Award of the American Rocket Society for the greatest contribution during 1953 to the development of liquid fuel rocket propulsion. The University of Kansas gave him an alumni award in 1948 and he received an honorary D.Sc. degree from Yale University in 1947.

White-haired, blue-eyed Dr. Porter is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 190 pounds. The pipe-smoking scientist is calm and "unruffled" despite his harried schedule. He rarely carries home a brief case, and he plans his out-of-town trips during the week in order to spend as much time as possible with his family on week ends. Mrs. Porter, who was the former Edith Horton Kelly before her marriage on October 5, 1946, was a pioneer television producer with station WRGB in Schenectady. Their children are Suzan Jane, Mary Elizabeth, and Thomas Andrew.

The Porters are interested in the theatre and they attend regularly. The scientist enjoys music (he formerly played the clarinet with the Schenectady Symphony Orchestra), and his favorite outdoor sports are sailing and skiing. An orchid fancier, he devotes his spare time to raising these flowers in a greenhouse at his home, and participating as a member of the American Orchid Society. Porter is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, Connecticut, and he is active in the Greenwich Retarded Children's Association. He belongs to the Mohawk Club (Schenectady), Yale Club of New York, and the Green Cove Yacht Racing Association.

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American Men of Science vol I (1955)
Who's Who in America, 1958-59

POWER, THOMAS S(ARSFIELD) June 18, 1905- U.S. Air Force officer

Address: b. Headquarters, Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska

For immediate and "massive" retaliation in the event of aggression, the United States relies primarily on its Strategic Air Command, which since June 1957 has been under the command of General Thomas S. Power, who succeeded General Curtis E. LeMay, now Vice-Chief of Staff of the Air Force. Since SAC is becoming a global striking force both of manned nuclear-armed heavy bomber aircraft and of ballistic missiles, it is especially notable that from 1954 to 1957 Power was chief of the Air Research and Development Command and is well informed on recent advancements in jet planes, guided missiles, nuclear propulsion of aircraft, and other technological improvements. He is experienced also in combat: leading raids against Tokyo in 1945 he is reported to have chosen his place in formation without regard to risk.

Thomas Sarsfield Power, the son of Thomas S. and Mary (Rice) Power, was born in New York on June 18, 1905. At least one newspaper account of his early years states that he was reared in Great Neck, Long Island and that "he caught a boyhood case of flying fever from the pioneer aviators who made history on Long Island airfields" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 20, 1957). As a youth he worked on construction engineering projects, becoming a foreman at the age of eighteen.

In 1924 he was graduated from Barnard Preparatory School, and, according to the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (June 23, 1957), when he applied for cadet training he had to study at night to make up for deficiency in college credits. He attended the Army Air Corps Primary Flying School, to receive his commission as a second lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve on February 28, 1929.

(Continued next page)

U. S. Air Force

GEN. THOMAS S. POWER

Except for taking a nine-month course in 1931-32 in maintenance engineering at the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois, Power was stationed for the next few years at Langley Field in Virginia as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army. In other assignments he served in New Hampshire (1933) and at Bolling Field, Washington, D.C. (1934). He taught flying at Langley Field during part of 1934 and at Randolph Field, Texas in 1938. The later instructorship followed a two-year period of duty in the Philippine Islands.

When the United States entered World War II (December 1941), Power had just completed a course of study at the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama (April 1940-July 1941) and was serving at a training center at Moffett Field, California. He was given assignments in Texas, Kansas, and Colorado before being sent to the North African Theater as deputy commander of the 304th Bomb Wing in January 1944. The following August he assumed command of the 314th Bomb Wing, which at the end of the year (December 1944) moved to Guam, in the Pacific Theater. He led B-29 raids on Tokyo in March and April 1945.

Assigned to the U.S. Strategic Air Force in the Pacific on August 1, 1945, Power was the operations staff officer during the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. In 1946 he was assistant deputy task force commander for the Operations Crossroads atomic bomb tests at Bikini atoll. For the next two years he worked at Air Force headquarters in Washington, becoming deputy chief of staff for operations in November 1947. Then briefly, from June to October 1948, he held the position of air attaché at the U.S. Embassy in London.

Power had known General LeMay at least as early as 1945, when he led fire raids on Japan for LeMay's 21st Bomber Command. He became LeMay's deputy in October 1948 upon his appointment as vice-commander of the Strategic Air Command, with headquarters from November onward at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska.

Almost six years later, in May 1954, he assumed command of the Air Research and Development Command in Baltimore, Maryland, taking up his duties in this new assignment with the rank of lieutenant general. He was charged generally with improving equipment to maintain U.S. air strength in planes, weapons, and techniques, including research on nuclear propulsion of aircraft. Among his responsibilities was the program to develop the 5000-mile-range ballistic missiles Atlas and Titan.

Concerned also with keeping informed so far as possible of Soviet air developments, Power accompanied General Nathan F. Twining and other U.S. officials to the aviation show at Tushino airfield, near Moscow, in June 1956. Later, in an interview for *U. S. News and World Report* (July 6, 1956) he gave his estimate on the question of how Russian air power compared with that of the United States.

It was announced on May 20, 1957 that President Eisenhower had designated Power to succeed LeMay as chief of the Strategic Air Command, and at that time Power was also nominated for promotion to the rank of full general. (Later in 1957 the promotion was confirmed.) He took over command from LeMay at SAC headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base on June 25, 1957. In order to emphasize the retaliatory might that SAC could bring against aggression, Power disclosed in November 1957 at a parliamentary conference in Paris of NATO countries that since October 1, SAC had undertaken to put one-third of its bombers, at bases in various parts of the world, on a fifteen-minute alert.

As part of an effort to speed up readiness for combat use of its long-range ballistic missiles, the Air Force announced in late November 1957 that it had given SAC the responsibility for the "initial operational capability phase" of the Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile and of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, both of which had been under the jurisdiction of the Research and Development Command (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 1, 1957).

These missiles, according to Hanson W. Baldwin (New York *Times,* January 19, 1958), will not be able to contribute directly to SAC delivery capacity for many months, or possibly years. "Experts do not believe that the missile has yet made the piloted bomber obsolete and they do not believe that this will occur for the foreseeable future." SAC, as Baldwin reported, makes up almost one-quarter of the Air Force. It has some 230,000 officers, airmen, and civilians; 67 bases at home and overseas; and more than 2000 bombers in addition to hundreds of tankers and supporting aircraft. "Its fixed assets are estimated at about $10,700,000,000."

General Power has described SAC as "not based upon any specific weapon system, but an organization designed for the particular purpose of conducting strategic air operation on a global basis. . . . SAC's organization of highly experienced professionals is flexible enough to be readily adaptable to any weapon system or technique, no matter how revolutionary" (*U.S. News & World Report,* December 20, 1957).

Military decorations that Power has earned include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal, and Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster. He is rated a command pilot and aircraft observer and is said to have piloted every type of military plane from the training aircraft of the 1920's to the B-58 bomber.

While he was stationed in the Philippine Islands, on April 3, 1936, Thomas S. Power married Mae Ayre, whom he had courted in the United States. The blond-haired general is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 165 pounds. *Time* calls him "tiger-tense." Other sources quote colleagues who testify to his "single-minded determination" and businesslike,, almost "grim," manner at work. He is an effective public speaker.

His interest in current events, history, biography, and historical novels, as well as scientific research, indicates the breadth of his intellectual outlook. He likes to fish, golf, and play cards—bridge and gin rummy. A judo expert, he holds the distinguished "black belt" rating; and, a New York *Times* (May 21, 1957) reporter wrote, "He introduced the Japanese style of hand-to-hand self defense as a voluntary sport at Offutt and at Baltimore."

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PRATT, WILLIAM VEAZIE Feb. 28, 1869-Nov. 25, 1957 Admiral U.S. Navy (retired); commander in chief of the U.S. Fleet (1929). See *Current Biography* (June) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 N 26 '57

PRESTON, ROBERT 1918- Actor

Address: b. Actors Equity Assn., 226 West 47th St., New York 36

Among the most widely discussed theatrical performances of the 1957-58 Broadway season was that of Robert Preston in his song-and-dance role in *The Music Man,* for which he received an Antoinette Perry ("Tony") award. Preston appeared in numerous Hollywood motion pictures between 1937 and 1950. In 1951 he made his Broadway debut in José Ferrer's production of *Twentieth Century.* He has since played roles in six Broadway plays including *The Male Animal, The Tender Trap, Janus,* and *The Hidden River.* "Preston handles both dramatic and comic scenes with finesse," noted *Look* in its article, "Success Story of the Year" (March 4, 1958). "His dynamic portrayal has led several critics to call him America's answer to Rex Harrison."

The actor was born Robert Preston Meservey, in Newton Highlands, Mass. in 1918. He attended school in Hollywood, California where his father, Frank Meservey, a shipping clerk, played baseball with the Hollywood Blues of the Pacific Coast League. His mother was a record clerk in a Los Angeles music store, "selling everything from Red Seals to pop records," he recalls. Robert took piano lessons and also learned to play some notes on a trombone.

At the age of sixteen he left high school and joined a Shakespearean group managed by Mrs. Tyrone Power, mother of the actor. When this group eventually failed, Preston found work at the Pasadena Community Theatre and received two years of acting experience in forty-two productions. While playing Harry Van, the hoofer, in Robert Sherwood's play *Idiot's Delight* he was spotted by a motion picture scout, and signed to a contract for Paramount.

He was at once cast and typed as a "heavy." His subsequent screen roles included those in *Northwest Mounted Police, Best of the Bad Men, Blood on the Moon, Tulsa, Lady Gambler, Lady from Cheyenne, Union Pacific* and *Illegal Traffic.* He also appeared in *Beau Geste* (a remake), *Reap the Wild Wind, Typhoon* and *The Last Frontier.*

Of his Hollywood experience, Preston says, "I'd get the best role in every B-picture and the second best in the A-pictures. The only standout performance I remember is one . . . that was a loan-out." This role was that of the rich, cowardly big-game hunter in *The Macomber Affair* which earned him fine notices but no change in roles (New York *Post Magazine,* April 6, 1958).

By way of relief from work in films Preston acted in a company called 18 Actors, which was organized by nine movie actors including Dana Andrews and Victor Jory and their wives. They rehearsed and performed over weekends and had a loyal subscription audience of 1600. Frequently, they experimented with original stories, or plays that had failed on Broadway.

In 1942 Preston enlisted in the U.S. Air Force and served as a captain in Europe for four years, setting air routes and sifting intelligence reports. He returned to Hollywood in 1946 and resumed making films.

After coming East in 1951 to replace José Ferrer in *Twentieth Century,* Preston starred in a revival of *The Male Animal.* "As the ex-football hero, long on brawn and short on brain," noted Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* May 18, 1952), "Robert Preston gives an exhilarating performance that represents velocity and assurance but also contains fine points of character."

The next vehicle for Preston's comic talents was *The Tender Trap,* by Max Shulman and Robert Paul Smith, which ran for 101 performances on Broadway and 186 performances on tour. Reviewing the play in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 14, 1954), Walter F.

ROBERT PRESTON

Kerr wrote: "Robert Preston is his usual forthright self—why doesn't someone write a good play for his forthright self?" He plays the role of a chemist who dreams he has cured the common cold. "At all times, he is efficient, inventive and a help to the authors."

In January 1954 he played opposite Celeste Holm in Fay and Michael Kanin's play, *His and Hers*. It ran for only 77 performances, but Preston was praised by Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times*, January 8, 1954) for playing the role of the playwright husband "with a good deal of lightness and spontaneity. He is a first-rate comedy player in or out of *The Male Animal*."

Appearing on April 26, 1954 in *The Magic and the Loss*, by Julian Funt, opposite Uta Hagen, Preston was "a level-headed college professor whom he played in a persuasive way." But the play closed after 27 performances. His summers have usually been spent playing in stock.

In November 1955 Preston opened in a Broadway comedy, *Janus*, by Carolyn Green, with Claude Dauphin and Margaret Sullavan. He played the role of a shipping tycoon. Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 25, 1955) observed that Preston "seems to be turning into a minor genius in deadpan art. . . . Every time his mouth sags, or his lip quivers . . . *Janus* is very funny." The play ran for 251 performances.

A more serious role was that in *The Hidden River*, by Ruth and Augustus Goetz, (based on Storm Jameson's novel) in which Preston was starred with Dennis King and Lili Darvas. The drama, which concerned a collaborationist and a former member of the French Resistance Movement, ran for 61 performances. "Robert Preston makes very real the struggle between honesty and mercy," observed Paul V. Beckley (New York *Herald Tribune*, January 24, 1957).

When Preston learned that he was being considered for the title role in *The Music Man*, he studied singing with Herbert Greene. After the actor had sung the opening number, "Trouble," at his audition, director Morton Da Costa agreed that he was right for the role of the pitchman who sells uniforms and musical instruments.

The Music Man, a pleasant and highly successful musical comedy by Meredith Willson, opened in New York on December 19, 1957. The *Christian Science Monitor* (December 28, 1957) described Preston as "a fluidly agile song-and-dance man with a wonderfully debonair style and a baritone voice sufficient to the demands placed upon it. It is difficult to imagine a more winning or likeable performance than [he] gives as 'Professor' Harold Hill, a supersalesman of shady ethics who is reformed in the nick of time by the true love of a fetching Iowa librarian (played by Barbara Cook)." Capitol Records has issued an LP recording of *The Music Man*.

In 1941 Robert Preston married Catherine Craig, an ex-Pasadena student and actress. The Prestons own two movie theatres in Bloomington, Indiana. He has a two-year contract for *The Music Man* and has been besieged with motion picture offers.

In her "closeup" of Preston, Helen Dudar (New York *Post Magazine*, April 6, 1958) said that he "had the ruddy complexion of an outdoorsman and the hard, lean physique of a sportsman, oddities considering he doesn't go in much for sports." He is a member of a workshop course in Shakespearean acting being given by British actor Richard Burton.

One of Robert Preston's interests is dramatic literature which he can discuss fluently. Of acting, he says, "I have fun. This is the joy. This is the hobby. Very few people are blessed with the ability to just love and enjoy their work."

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PRILEY, MRS. JOSEPH CARL *See* Hubbard, Margaret Ann

PROXMIRE, (EDWARD) WILLIAM

Nov. 11, 1915- U.S. Senator from Wisconsin; business executive

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For the first time in twenty-five years the voters of Wisconsin chose a Democrat for the United States Senate, to fill the seat left vacant in 1957 by the death of Joseph R. McCarthy. In a special election held on August 27, 1957, William Proxmire, Democrat, won by more than 122,000 votes over Eisenhower Republican Walter J. Kohler. He will serve out McCarthy's term, until January 1959, and is expected to run for a full six-year term in November 1958. Proxmire has been a newspaper reporter, political columnist, a trainee briefly with J. P. Morgan & Company, and since 1953 president of Artcraft Press in Waterloo, Wisconsin. He was a three-time losing candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin, losing twice to Walter J. Kohler, whom he defeated in the Senatorial race.

Proxmire's Senatorial victory surprised reporters and politicians across the nation. "The handshaking, bell-ringing, person-to-person campaign that had not succeeded three times before," noted the New York *Times* (August 28, 1957), "won this time." His victory increased the Democrats' ratio in the Senate to 50-46. His Republican opponents admit that he is a master of television campaigning and that his courses in radio announcing and acting at Northwestern University have aided him in his political career.

Edward William Proxmire was born in Lake Forest, Illinois on November 11, 1915, to Dr. Theodore Stanley and Adele (Flanigan) Proxmire. His father, a staunch Republican, is one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the Chicago North Shore suburb of Lake Forest. At the age of six, Proxmire saw a silent film starring William S. Hart and thereupon dropped his first name of Edward, which he has not used since.

Proxmire was graduated from the Hill Preparatory School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania in 1934. The school yearbook distinguished him as the "most energetic," the "biggest grind," and the "biggest sponger." He went on to Yale, where he majored in English literature and was graduated in 1938. At Yale, reported the New York *Times*, "he vowed to earn his 'Y' in football, but failed to make the varsity. A sympathetic coach put him in the Princeton game in the closing days of his college career long enough for him to earn his 'Y'" (August 1, 1957). Proxmire was better at boxing, however, and he became the Yale college boxing champion in the 149-159 and 169-pound classes.

After Yale, Proxmire went to Harvard University, where he filled an appointment as a teaching fellow and tutor while he worked on his master's degree in business administration. He received his degree in 1940, graduating *cum laude*. He then was employed in New York City as a "student clerk" with the J. P. Morgan & Company investment firm and meanwhile studied public speaking at Columbia University.

In March 1941 he entered the U.S. Army as a private, and he served in the counterintelligence corps during World War II. While stationed in the Chicago area, he was able to continue his training through courses at Northwestern University. He was discharged in February 1946 with the rank of first lieutenant.

After his military discharge, Proxmire returned to New York City and the J. P. Morgan & Company for six months as a junior executive. Resuming his graduate studies at Harvard, he received a master's degree in public administration in 1948. According to the New York *Times*, in 1949 Proxmire "cast about for what he called 'a likely place to live and work' and selected Wisconsin" (August 1, 1957). He went to work as a reporter and political analyst for the Madison *Capital Times*.

Proxmire entered politics in 1950 when he ran successfully for the state assembly seat from the Madison area. He defeated the six-term incumbent in the Democratic primary and won over the Republican candidate by a two-to-one margin in the elections. As a state assemblyman, he "made an astounding record of getting controversial bills through the Republican-dominated lower house" (New York *Post*, September 1, 1957). He also earned a reputation as a severe critic of Senator McCarthy.

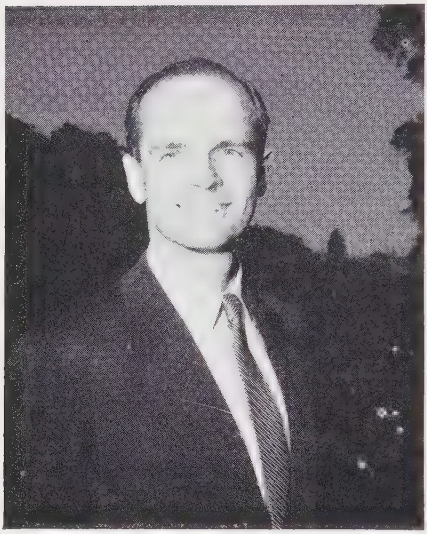
Toward the end of his one term in the state assembly, 1951 and 1952, Proxmire ran for Governor of Wisconsin (in 1952) against Republican incumbent Walter J. Kohler. He lost to Kohler in the elections by 400,000 votes. He ran for Governor again in 1954, losing to Kohler by only 35,000 votes. In 1956 he lost to Republican Vernon Thomson by 59,000 votes.

In the 1952 campaign Proxmire told Wisconsin voters, "We must consider the fact that many McCarthy charges have been proven untrue . . . and that he has not made one single significant contribution other than words to the battle against Communism" (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 2, 1952). Proxmire spoke out against a member of his own party in 1956 when he criticized the Democratic candidate for state attorney general as "incompetent and unsuitable." The New York *Times* commented that "this decision by Proxmire established his integrity and fearlessness" among Madison area citizens (October 1, 1956).

In the 1957 primaries for McCarthy's Senate seat, Proxmire won the Democratic nomination over U.S. Representative Clement J. Zablocki, while his twice-victorious opponent for Governor, Walter J. Kohler, won the Republican nomination over Glenn R. Davis, a McCarthy admirer. Proxmire based his Senate campaign on "bitter criticism of foreign policy maneuvers by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and attacks on President Eisenhower's program in general, except for civil rights" (New York *Herald Tribune*, August 28, 1957). Other planks in his platform included "abolition of fast write-offs for tax purposes for industry and utilities, more exemptions for personal income tax on low incomes, quick, strong action to boost farm incomes, build-up of the United Nations, end of 'tight' money policy, and cutback on arms aid to dictatorships and nations allowing slavery" (*U.S. News and World Report*, September 6, 1957).

On the eve of the special election, on August 27, 1957, most political observers prophesied an easy victory for Kohler. But Proxmire won by 435,985 votes to 312,931, carrying fifty-six of Wisconsin's seventy-one counties. Newspapers across the nation called the election results a "stunning upset" and political pundits diagnosed the Republican defeat as a strike against the Eisenhower administration, a resurging of Democratic power, and a farm protest.

One of his first actions in the Senate was to urge President Eisenhower to replace Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson "immediately with someone who will act promptly and with



WILLIAM PROXMIRE

determination to raise farmers' income to a fair level" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 13, 1957). In the last few weeks of the 1957 session Proxmire voted in favor of the civil rights bill, the mutual security appropriations bill for fiscal 1958, and the bill to amend the U.S. Code to restrict use of F.B.I. files by defendants in criminal cases.

During the 1958 session Proxmire voted for the supplementary defense and missile appropriations (January) and the resolution to establish a special committee on astronautics and space exploration (January). He voted against the Knowland resolution to decrease appropriations for the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on antitrust and monopoly investigations (January) and against the bill to increase temporarily the national debt limit by $5 billion to $280 billion (February). He favored the increase in postal rates for uniform four-cent rates, eliminating five-cent nonlocal first class, and raising second class matter (February). He opposed the Carlson amendment to add pay increases for postal workers (March), but he voted for the Long amendment to provide temporary cost-of-living pay increases for postal workers (March).

Since becoming a Senator, Proxmire has visited West Germany with a group of Senators and Representatives. He criticized the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for obstructing research in nuclear physics by depriving universities of giant atom smashers. He sought to keep toll rates low for the new St. Lawrence Seaway, and has supported legislation to increase Social Security benefits. He joined with a bipartisan bloc of Senators to introduce a new civil rights bill that would give the Government broad new powers to encourage school desegregation and fight infringements of rights. In March 1958 he and three other Democratic Senators (J. William Fulbright, A. S. Mike Monroney, and John J. Sparkman) proposed as an antirecession measure that the Federal Government lend up to $2 billion to states and cities "for the immediate construction of essential public works and public facilities," such as parking lots, sewer systems, bridges, city streets, schools, and hospitals.

Proxmire has been named to the Senate Banking Committee, Small Business Select Committee, and the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He was assigned to two major Post Office and Civil Service subcommittees: the Federal employees compensation subcommittee and the civil service subcommittee.

Before his election to the Senate, Proxmire was engaged in business in Wisconsin. At one time he operated a farm implement firm in the central Wisconsin region, which, he said, enabled him to "learn the problems of farmers in his district" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 2, 1952). Since 1953 he has been president of Artcraft Press, a printing firm in Waterloo, Wisconsin, whose work includes the printing of *Progressive,* the original magazine of Robert M. LaFollette, and several labor newspapers.

In 1946 William Proxmire married Elsie Rockefeller, a great-grandniece of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. They have two children, Ted, twelve, and Elsie, ten. They were divorced in 1955, and in that year Proxmire married Mrs. Ellen Hodges Sawall, who was then executive secretary of the Wisconsin Democratic organization. Mrs. Proxmire has two children by a previous marriage.

The junior Senator from Wisconsin is slight of build, six feet tall, weighing 155 pounds, and has thinning brown hair and blue eyes. He is an Episcopalian. He is known as a "tireless handshaker, indefatigable, ambitious" (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 25, 1957). When Miles McMillin asked the Senator about his hobbies and interests, Proxmire answered, "I live, breathe, and eat politics." McMillin wrote, "He is an admirer of Adlai Stevenson and has been described as an 'egghead with an Estes Kefauver touch'" (New York *Post,* September 1, 1957).

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QUINN, WILLIAM F(RANCIS) July 13, 1919- Governor of Hawaii; lawyer

Address: b. Iolani Palace, Honolulu 3, Hawaii; h. Washington Pl., Honolulu 13, Hawaii.

A staunch advocate of statehood for Hawaii, the Territory's Governor, William F. Quinn, has expressed the hope that he will be the last to take office by Presidential appointment. He was sworn in as the twelfth chief executive, since the island was annexed to the United States sixty years ago, on September 2, 1957, succeeding Samuel Wilder King. Quinn was a Republican candidate for election to the Hawaiian Senate in 1956 and practiced law in Honolulu from 1947.

When the U.S. Congress approved of making Alaska the forty-ninth state in 1958, there was much impetus to add Hawaii as the fiftieth, and Quinn led a delegation in July to Washington, D.C. to urge U.S. legislators to support the Hawaiian statehood bill. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted 22 to 4 in its favor on August 6, but this measure was not brought to the floor of Congress during its Eighty-fifth Session.

"My name is William F. Quinn. . . . I went to Honolulu to practice law in 1947, and have lived there ever since. My wife and I, and our five children, love Hawaii, it is our home." So began his statement before a U.S. Senate committee hearing on the Hawaii statehood bill in 1957. William Francis Quinn, one of the three children of Charles Alvin and Elizabeth (Dorrity) Quinn, was born in Rochester, New York on July 13, 1919. He was reared in St. Louis, Missouri and graduated from St. Louis University High School in 1936. At St. Louis University his major subject was philosophy, and he was president of the dramatic guild.

Receiving his B.S. degree *summa cum laude* in 1940, Quinn entered Harvard Law School, but early in 1942 interrupted his legal studies to begin eighteen months of World War II service as a Naval Reserve officer, and visited Honolulu for the first time. "I was unimpressed with it then, but I just didn't see the right places," he told Marie Smith (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* August 25, 1957). In 1945 he received the Navy Commendation Ribbon at Okinawa. After his discharge Quinn returned to Harvard Law School and was awarded the LL.B. degree *cum laude.*

In 1947 he accepted an offer to work for the Honolulu law offices of Robertson, Castle & Anthony and three years later was made a partner of the firm. Quinn served on the executive committee of the Bar Association of Hawaii and is a member of the American Bar Association.

Voluntarily annexed to the United States through legislation approved by Congress on July 6, 1898 and made a Territory on June 14, 1900, Hawaii has since been administered by a governor appointed by the President (subject to Senate confirmation) for a four-year term. The Territory sends one nonvoting delegate to Congress.

As early as 1903 the people of Hawaii began petitioning for statehood. Through a referendum at the Territorial election of 1940, Hawaiians endorsed statehood by a vote of 39,413 to 19,911. In 1947 a statehood bill passed the U.S. House of Representatives, but "died" in the Senate.

In 1950 a Hawaii statehood bill again passed the House of Representatives but failed to reach the floor of the Senate. Meanwhile, a constitutional convention was, under the chairmanship of Samuel Wilder King, at work on a proposed constitution "providing for an elected governor, and a bicameral legislature, a Senate of twenty-five members and a House of fifty-one" (*The World Almanac, 1958*). This constitution was ratified by Hawaiian voters in November by a 3 to 1 margin.

Statehood for traditionally Republican Hawaii, and also for traditionally Democratic Alaska, was endorsed in the 1952 platforms of both parties. On taking office in January 1953 President Eisenhower urged priority on the Eighty-third Congress's legislative calendar for a Hawaii statehood bill, and such a measure was passed by the House of Representatives in March 1953. In considering the Senate version, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee insisted on including Alaska in its hearings, and the legislation was dropped. In February 1953 the President named Republican Samuel Wilder King (see *C.B.,* October 1953) to the governorship of Hawaii.

As a candidate for the Hawaii Senate in 1956, William F. Quinn became "marked . . . as a political comer" through his "hard-fought" campaign. "Quinn came close to winning election in one of the . . . toughest races," the New York *Times* (July 27, 1957) commented. "He delighted rally audiences with renditions of Hawaiian songs in his tenor voice as well as with the force of his arguments."

At hearings by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on Hawaiian statehood in April 1957, William F. Quinn appeared as a witness and in his statement stressed not only the excellence of the Territory's status in regard to education, the law and health, but also the growth in population from 465,325 to approximately 550,000 in the five years beginning 1952. The statehood measure, however, again failed of enactment in the 1957 session of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

On July 25, 1957 Governor King resigned and on the following day President Eisenhower announced that he was nominating William F. Quinn to be the new Governor. The New York *Times* (July 27) described the appointment as "in line with the President's stated policy of bringing young blood forward in the Republican party."

Sworn in on September 2, Governor Quinn listed statehood as a major objective of his administration. Later in the year, a Hawaiian residents association known as Imua (the Hawaiian word for "onward") took a stand against statehood because of alleged "significant" Communist influence in the Territory. The new Governor said that the conclusions reached by Imua "are in my opinion unfair and erroneous."

Hope was expressed in some quarters that the Democratic trend in Hawaii would ease the way to statehood in the 1958 session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, but the Democratic leadership decided to defer action on Hawaii until an Alaska statehood bill was passed. (This was approved by both chambers of Congress, and signed by President Eisenhower on July 7, 1958 [see Stepovich, Michael A., *C.B.,* November 1958], and confirmed by a voters referendum in Alaska on August 27.)

A 126-day strike of 13,000 International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union in Hawaii came to an end in June 1958 after mediators followed suggestions offered by Quinn in meeting wage demands.

(Continued next page)

Herbert R. Bauer, Hawaii

WILLIAM F. QUINN

William F. Quinn was married to Nancy Ellen Witbeck on July 11, 1942. They are the parents of William Francis, Jr., Stephen Desford, Timothy Charles, Christopher Thomas, Ann Cecily, and Mary Kaiulani Quinn. The Governor has blue eyes, brown hair, is six feet one inch tall, and weighs 185 pounds. He keeps in physical trim by playing tennis and volley ball. He has an excellent tenor voice and sung musical roles with the Honolulu Community Theatre. His faith is the Roman Catholic.

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RABORN, WILLIAM FRANCIS, JR.

June 8, 1905- U. S. Naval officer

Address: b. Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4121 N. Randolph St., Arlington 7, Va.; 434 Breese Blvd., Terrill Heights, San Antonio, Tex.

The Polaris, an intermediate range (1500 miles) ballistic missile capable of being launched from a submerged submarine, is being developed by the U.S. Navy under the command of Rear Admiral William Francis Raborn, Jr. It promises to give the Navy a significant underwater mission in the space age. A "dummy" of the new weapon was successfully hurled into the air in April 1958. Raborn stated that the deterrent capacity of Polaris would mean that "conventional war would be the only type we would have to fight" (*Aviation Week,* March 17, 1958).

Since January 1957 Raborn has headed this project, which is working on the entire weapons system—missile, submarine, fuels, navigation, and guidance processes. A naval aviator, he directed the Free Gunnery School near Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii and was in charge of aviation gunnery training for the Navy during World War II. He later commanded the USS *Bairoko* and the USS *Lexington.* In 1949-50 and 1952-54 Raborn was concerned with guided missiles research, and returned to this work in December 1955, when he assumed his present position as special project officer in the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

William Francis Raborn, Jr., was born on June 8, 1905 in Decatur, Texas, son of William Francis Raborn, Sr., and Cornelia Victoria (Moore) Raborn. After attending public schools in Ryan and Marlow, Oklahoma, he was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. He received his commission as an ensign in the U.S. Navy and the B.S. degree on June 7, 1928.

Until December 1932 he had gunnery duty aboard the USS *Texas.* He was then assigned successively to the destroyers *Twiggs* and *Dickerson* until June 1933. When he had completed flight training at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida, he was designated naval aviator on April 16, 1934. During his tour of duty with Fighting Squadron Five, he participated in the experimental cold weather cruises to Alaska in January 1936, while based aboard the USS *Ranger.* He stayed with Squadron Five until June 1936 and then spent a year with Fighting Squadrons Ten and Eleven aboard the USS *Portland.* In June 1937 Raborn returned to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola to instruct Training Squadron Five. Subsequently he served with Patrol Squadron Eleven and Patrol Wing One.

During the early part of World War II, he helped to establish the Aviation Gunnery School at Barbers Point, Hawaii and was officer in charge of the Free Gunnery School near Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. He was commended for meritorious service while on this assignment.

Following service as head of the aviation gunnery training in the office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air from 1943 to 1944, he joined the USS *Hancock* as executive officer. In this post he was active in operations against the Japanese in the Far East. On April 7, 1945, when an enemy bomb exploded on the flight deck of the *Hancock,* he supervised fire-fighting and damage-control units in the midst of blinding smoke and large fires. Raborn was promoted to the rank of captain on March 25, 1945.

Immediately after the war, in June 1945, Raborn was chief of staff to Commander Task Force Thirty-eight and Commander Carrier Division Two in the Pacific. Subsequently, he had duty as operations officer on the staff of Commander, Fleet Air, West Coast. From July 1949 to July 1950 he was assigned to the Bureau of Ordnance in Washington, D.C., where he worked on the research and development of guided missiles. As commander of USS *Bairoko* from July 1950 until August 1951, he was cited for "meritorious service... while that vessel was conducting training in antisubmarine warfare in waters off Japan, Okinawa, and Formosa from November 29, 1950 to August 1, 1951."

After a year (August 1951 to June 1952) as a student at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, he reported as assistant director of the guided missiles division, office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In April 1954 he assumed command of the USS *Bennington* and was in charge when that vessel experienced a series of violent explosions while conducting air operations off Newport on May 26, 1954. The explosions brought death and injuries to 220 men. Captain Raborn was commended for "saving many lives and controlling the damage to his ship."

From February to December 1955 he served as assistant chief of staff for operations on the staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. On December 5, 1955 he assumed his present post as special project officer, office of the Secretary of the Navy, and was advanced to the rank of rear admiral on January 1, 1956.

In November 1955 the Army and Navy had started work jointly on the development of the Jupiter, an intermediate range (1500 miles) ballistic missile powered by liquid fuel, which was to be fired either from land or from shipboard. It soon became evident that it is virtually impossible to handle volatile, explosive liquid fuels aboard ship. Consequently the Navy terminated its connection with the Jupiter project.

Under Raborn's command, the Navy started development in January 1957 of the solid-fuel (power chemicals) Polaris. The government has authorized the construction of three Polaris submarines, each carrying sixteen missiles. These vessels, expected to be launched by 1960, will be larger than the *Nautilus* and will have the same type of atomic power plant. Later the Polaris will also be fired from ships. *Life* (January 21, 1957) reported that the Germans conceived of the idea of an undersea missile and successfully test-fired one in 1943. It also noted that the U.S.S.R. is engaged in a similar project.

One of the many scientific break-throughs achieved by Raborn's special task force is SINS (Ship's Inertial Navigation System). Admiral Raborn described it as a "self-navigator. . . . It will give you at any one time the latitude, longitude, the local vertical, which you have to have, and precision azimuth, that is, which way is north" (*Missile Week,* February 13, 1958). Such accuracy is required in launching the ballistic missile from submarines or ships. The USS *Compass Island* was commissioned by the Navy and was fitted out with SINS, a miniature astronomical observatory, and other instruments to carry out tests relative to the launching of Polaris.

U. S. Navy

REAR ADM. WILLIAM FRANCIS RABORN, JR.

Another significant accomplishment is Pop Up, the submerged device for launching the Polaris missile. "It reportedly employs blasts of compressed air to hurl . . . Polaris from under the water into the air, where its solid-fuel rocket engine will drive it on its flight" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 12, 1958).

Testifying before the U.S. Senate preparedness subcommittee in December 1957, Admiral Raborn said, "I think that the potentialities, when we get this weapons system, are tremendous. I do believe that the submarine, utilizing the world's best medium of concealment, and marrying with that an intermediate-range ballistic missile to go outside of the earth's atmosphere for travel to its target, will present to the enemy a combination that will be most difficult for him to stop." In regard to the fact that work on the Polaris was begun after programs were commenced on other missiles, Raborn noted: "We were able to take advantage of advances of . . . both the Thor and Jupiter" (*U.S. News & World Report,* December 27, 1957).

Rear Admiral William Francis Raborn, Jr., has two children, Barbara Priscilla (now Mrs. E. E. Richardson) and William F. Raborn 3d. His wife, whom he married on April 5, 1955, is the former Mildred T. Terrell. Raborn is stockily built and has red hair. He is a Mason and his church is the Baptist.

Red Raborn is entitled to wear the Silver Star Medal, Bronze Star Medal with Gold Star, Commendation Ribbon with Bronze Star, Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, Korean Service Medal, U.N. Service Medal, and Philippine Defense Ribbon, among others.

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RAMO, SIMON (rā'mō) May 7, 1913-
Engineer; business executive
Address: b. Ramo-Wooldridge Corp., 5730 Arbor Vitae St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.; h. 276 Tavistock Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.

WOOLDRIDGE, DEAN E(VERETT)
May 30, 1913- Engineer; business executive
Address: Ramo-Wooldridge Corp., 5730 Arbor Vitae St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.; h. 659 Siena Way, Los Angeles, Calif.

The intercontinental ballistic missiles Atlas and Titan and the intermediate-range ballistic missile Thor are being developed for the U.S. Air Force by a group of contracting companies under the direction of Drs. Simon Ramo and Dean E. Wooldridge, electronics engineers. They founded the Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation of Los Angeles, California and have specialized in systems engineering, that is, the control of production processes from their initiation to completion by planning work methods, setting standards of operation, and devising electronic equipment to simplify particular industrial tasks.

The two scientists developed an all-weather fire-control system that became standard equipment for many planes, the Falcon missile, and changed the Hughes Aircraft Company, which they joined in 1946, "from a scrawny aircraft company to a giant electronics firm" (*Business Week*, December 28, 1957). Since their own company was established by Ramo and Wooldridge in 1953, it has expanded from a few hundred employees to several thousand, has erected new plants, and has multiplied its yearly sales to total $43,000,000 in 1957. The corporation is now reorganizing its operations, separating its research and development activities from the production of electronic devices.

Ramo-Wooldridge Corp.
SIMON RAMO

(On October 31, 1958 the Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation was merged with Thompson Products, Inc., to form Thompson Ramo-Wooldridge, Inc.)

Simon Ramo was born on May 7, 1913 in Salt Lake City, Utah, a son of Benjamin and Clara (Trestman) Ramo. With his sister and brother, who is now a physician in Colorado, Simon was reared in his native city, where his father was a storekeeper. An excellent student, he skipped grades in grammar school and maintained an outstanding scholastic record in high school, despite the fact that he worked after hours to earn pocket money. Following his graduation from East High School in 1929, Simon matriculated at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. He received the B.S. degree with highest honors in 1933, and the Ph.D. degree (*magna cum laude*) in electrical engineering from the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena in 1936. His doctoral dissertation was on million-volt electricity measurement.

Ramo started his career with the General Electric Company (Schenectady, New York). He claims that he was given the job not on the basis of his engineering ability but because his skill as a violinist would benefit the city symphony orchestra. He was section head of the general engineering laboratory at General Electric and head of the physics section of the electronics research laboratory.

However, "yearning to apply science to the construction of products," Ramo took a position as director of research in the electronics department of Hughes Aircraft Company in Culver City, California, shortly before Dean E. Wooldridge became a member of the staff. Together they worked out an electronics fire-control system for the U.S. Air Force. This device became standard equipment for first-line interceptors and other planes. They also supervised the development of the Falcon air-to-air guided missile used to track and destroy enemy planes. Before Dr. Ramo left Hughes Aircraft in 1953, he was a vice-president and director of operations.

Dean Everett Wooldridge, the only child of Auttie Noonan Wooldridge, an oil broker, and Irene Amanda (Kerr) Wooldridge, was born on May 30, 1913 in Chickasha, Oklahoma. A precocious lad, he was graduated from high school at the age of fourteen. He majored in physics at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, receiving his B.A. degree with honors in 1932 and his master's degree one year later. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and won a National Research Council Fellowship, which he used to study for his doctorate at the California Institute of Technology. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1936.

The young physicist was hired by Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City to do research in electronics, and within a few years became an electronics specialist. As head of physical electronics research during World War II, Dr. Wooldridge supervised the creation of the first air-borne fire-control systems and the Army Ordnance study leading to the development of the first Nike guided missile.

"I began to realize that I was not cut out to be a scholar. I was much more interested in work that would lead to a practical application," Wooldridge has said (*Time*, April 29, 1957). In 1946 he returned to California to accept a post as co-director of the research and development laboratories of the Hughes Aircraft Company. Subsequently, he was named a director (1951) and then a vice-president in charge of research and development (1952).

Drs. Ramo and Wooldridge resigned from the Hughes company in 1953, after becoming involved in a managerial dispute. "Partly, too," reported *Time* (April 29, 1957), "they wanted to move on to bigger and better projects by themselves." They established their business with the financial assistance of Thompson Products, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, an airplane and auto-parts maker. Within three months, after receiving several Air Force contracts, Ramo-Wooldridge declared itself solvent.

The rapid expansion of the Ramo-Wooldridge company has been attributed to the outstanding scientific reputation of its founders. Both men were invited to participate on the Air Force Strategic Missiles Evaluation Committee (1954), which considered the feasibility of a missile that could carry an H-bomb. The committee recommended that the Air Force initiate immediate development of an intercontinental ballistic missile and also that its production be directed by one firm acting as an over-all technical agent. In August 1954 the Western Development Division (which is now the Ballistic Missile Division) of the Air Research and Development Command was established under the command of Major General Bernard A. Schriever and Ramo-Wooldridge was given the responsibility of providing "systems engineerings and technical direction to the contractors and subcontractors" (*Reporter*, February 6, 1958).

The contracting firms which manufacture the missile components have been critical of the role played by Ramo-Wooldridge. They believe it has gained access to secret electronics information developed by the contractors, giving it an advantage in future commercial operations. Ramo-Wooldridge has denied this charge, insisting that the contracting firms have benefited greatly from its technical assistance and that its ballistic missiles division has been divorced from commercial electronic production.

The reorganization at Ramo-Wooldridge, which was announced in November 1957, was spurred by its founders' wish to expand industrial activity. "You can't make money and you can't stay in business without production," stated Dr. Ramo (*Time*, April 29, 1957). No longer a "paper factory" chiefly engaged in scientific studies, Ramo-Wooldridge has been divided into six divisions plus a separate missiles laboratory. Within the corporation there is an equipment division producing "air-borne digital and ground instruments for testing missiles," a control systems division manufacturing air-traffic control products, a communications division, and an information systems division. An adjunct company, known as Pacific Semiconductors, Inc., makes transistors and diodes for the component market and Thompson-Ramo-Wooldridge Products, Inc., is specializing in electronic process controls and computers for industries converting to automation.

Ramo-Wooldridge Corp.

DEAN E. WOOLDRIDGE

Dr. Wooldridge has remained in the position of president of the firm. With the change in the corporate structure, Dr. Ramo resigned from his job as executive vice-president of the corporation to assume the presidency of the newly created Space Technology Laboratories. This unit, which supersedes the guided missile research division, will continue directing the Air Force missile project (New York *Times*, November 24, 1957).

Within a four-year period Ramo-Wooldridge has expanded from a one-room office (with a converted school and church for extra space) to several large plants. Two more buildings have been scheduled: a plant in Denver and a $15,000,000 headquarters in Los Angeles. The work force is now over 3000, and the common stock which was sold to employees at $2 a share is now valued at several hundred dollars. In 1957 sales totaled $43,000,000 and it is expected that by 1960 sales will reach $100,000,000.

Although dissimilar in personality and work habits, Simon Ramo and Dean E. Wooldridge have been likened to twins by their staff. Their minds are so well attuned that they "operate effortlessly with talk that often runs to truncated sentences, single words, esoteric expressions" (*Time*, April 29, 1957).

Brown-haired, brown-eyed Ramo stands over five feet ten inches tall and weighs 157 pounds. The more volatile member of the firm, he "speaks impulsively [and] lets his thoughts bounce around." He married Virginia May Smith on July 25, 1937 and has two sons, James Brian and Alan Martin.

(Continued next page)

RAMO, SIMON and WOOLDRIDGE, DEAN E.—*Continued*

Wooldridge is five feet nine and one-half inches in height, weighs 155 pounds, has brown hair and blue eyes. "Calm and introspective," the scientist is able to "marshal his thoughts carefully [and] can make abstruse technical problems easily understandable to the layman" (*Time,* April 29, 1957). He married Margaret Helene Detweiler on September 5, 1936; the couple has two sons, Dean Edgar and James Allan, and a daughter, Anna Lou.

Both scientists have contributed many articles to technical journals. Dr. Ramo has also written two books: *Fields and Waves in Modern Radio,* in collaboration with John R. Whinnery (Wiley, 1944, 1953), and *Introduction to Microwaves* (McGraw, 1945). He is now working as senior editor on *Automation, Computation, and Control* (Wiley) and co-editor of the *Guided Missile Engineering* (McGraw), the latter is scheduled for publication in late 1958.

Dr. Ramo and Dr. Wooldridge were elected to Eta Kappa Nu, Tau Beta Pi, and Sigma Xi honorary societies and are fellows of the American Physical Society and the Institute of Radio Engineers. In addition, Ramo is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Rocket Society and belongs to Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Pi Sigma, and Theta Tau honorary societies.

The Raymond E. Hackett Award (1955) for outstanding achievement in electronics was bestowed jointly on Ramo and Wooldridge. In 1950 Wooldridge received the Air Force's Citation of Honor for achievements in electronic research and development. Dr. Ramo's other awards include those from Eta Kappa Nu (1941), Institute of Radio Engineers (1955), and Institute of Aeronautical Sciences (1956) and the W. Rupert Turnbull Memorial Award (1956).

Dean Wooldridge's administrative posts include the Army Ordnance research and development advisory committee; scientific advisory panel, U.S. Army; technical advisory panel on aeronautics and the panel on electronics, Department of Defense; visiting committee of the electrical engineering department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and the University of Oklahoma research institute alumni. Dr. Ramo belongs to the industrial and educational advisory board of the Arnold Engineering Development Center (U.S.AF) in Tullahoma, Tennessee; the prosthetics research board of the National Academy of Sciences; and the International Scientific Radio Union. Both men are members of the scientific advisory board of the U.S. Air Force.

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RAPACKI, ADAM (rá-pàt'skĭ) 1909-Polish Foreign Minister

Address: b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Warsaw, Poland

The widely discussed Rapacki Plan takes its name from Adam Rapacki, Polish Foreign Minister, who made a proposal before the United Nations in the fall of 1957 to prohibit the presence and production of all atomic weapons in a part of Central Europe, thus establishing a denuclearized neutral zone between East and West. As disarmament talks continued this plan of European disengagement was one of the major issues preoccupying both the Soviet and Western blocs.

(On May 4, 1958 the United States, in a note to Poland, formally rejected the Rapacki plan as "too limited in scope to reduce the danger of nuclear war." Britain also rejected the proposal.)

With the merger in 1948 of his Socialist party and the Workers' party, Rapacki became a member of the Central Committee of the United Polish Workers' party (the present name for the Communist party in Poland). In October 1956 he was elected to the Politburo. A member of the Sejm (Polish parliament) and the Polish Cabinet since 1947, he had been Minister of Shipping from 1947 to 1950 and Minister of Higher Education from 1950 to 1956. He became Foreign Minister in April 1956, when he replaced Stanislaw Skrzeszewski, who in turn was appointed to a minor post of the secretary of the State Council (Cabinet).

Adam Rapacki was born in 1909 in Zwierzyniec near Lwów, the major city of the eastern section of Poland, transferred to the U.S.S.R. after World War II. Adam's father, Marian Rapacki, was a well-known leader of the cooperative movement in prewar Poland. In his youth Adam went to Warsaw, where he belonged to the Independent Socialist Youth League and the Young Workers Association and attended the Higher School of Economics. From 1932, the year of his graduation, until 1939 he worked in the Institute for Social Research and the Scientific Institute for the Study of Economic Cycles.

In September 1939, when Poland, an independent nation since 1918, was attacked by both Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, Rapacki took part in the campaign as a lieutenant in the Polish Army. Captured by the Germans, he was held in a prisoner-of-war camp from 1939 to 1945. In the camp he helped to organize an underground resistance movement.

When the Western Allies liberated him at the end of World War II, in 1945, Rapacki returned to Poland, where he held leading posts in cooperative organizations. He joined the Socialist party and soon became a member of its Central Committee, Central Executive Committee, and Political Committee. In December 1948 the Communists absorbed the Socialists, and Rapacki was made a member of the Central Committee of the newly formed Polish United Workers' party (PZPR).

Rapacki started his government career in 1947 with his election in January to the Sejm (to which he was re-elected in 1952 and 1957) and with his subsequent appointment as Minister of Shipping, succeeding Hilary Minc. While holding this post, Rapacki was, according to Ivar Buxel af Riksvyl (*Osteuropa,* February 1952), much less rigid than his successor, Mieczyslaw Popiel, in applying the Stalinist line then prevailing in satellite countries. From 1950 to 1956 Rapacki headed the Ministry of Higher Education, an apparently quiet office which enabled him to survive the Stalinist purge of important political leaders, who have since been restored in Communist Poland.

After the death of the Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin in 1953, the U.S.S.R. relaxed its repression in satellite countries and permitted the rehabilitation of the purged Polish Communists, including Wladyslaw Gomulka (see *C.B.,* January 1957), who was released from prison in April 1956. As a result of the further de-Stalinization drive, Poland's Cabinet on April 27, 1956 went through a major shake-up, preceded by the arrest of the Deputy Minister of Public Security, Roman Romkowski, and causing the dismissal of the public prosecutor general, Stefan Kalinowski, and several other Cabinet ministers.

The shuffle of the Cabinet was highlighted by the appointment of Adam Rapacki as Foreign Minister, a post which he retains. In the subsequent turbulent months culminating in the Poznań workers' riots of June 1956, Rapacki "stood firmly," according to the New York *Times* Warsaw correspondent (February 3, 1958), "on the side of the forces favoring liberalization of life here, a position for which he was suited by tradition and inclination."

Rapacki emerged as an important party figure in October 1956 through his election as a member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' party after all "Stalinist" members were removed from office. This purge of the Politburo took place during Poland's political upheaval at the time of the failure of Soviet Communist party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev to prevent the ouster of the Soviet Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky from the post of the Polish Defense Minister and from membership in the Polish Politburo.

The name of Rapacki as Foreign Minister gained wider international circulation in December 1956 upon his signing the famous five-point agreement with two top Soviet officials, the then Defense Minister Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov and Foreign Minister Dmitri Trofimovitch Shepilov. According to this agreement, Soviet troops and their families are subject to Polish law when they are away from military bases. The agreement also stipulates that the Red Army cannot be used for political pressure on the Polish government, as had been attempted in October 1956, when, in a dramatic meeting of the Central Committee, Wladyslaw Gomulka was made the first secretary of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Internationally, Rapacki has come to prominence only recently, after making his famous proposal for denuclearization of East and West Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. This proposal was originally presented at the plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on October 2, 1957. Here he strongly suggested that "Germany must not become a nuclear powder keg in the center of Europe," and also expressed the Polish fear of the German "revisionist claims" on their former lands east of the Oder-Neisse line which were acquired by Poland at the end of World War II. The Rapacki Plan was fully endorsed by the Soviet Union and has met with considerable nonofficial support in many West European countries. However, Western officials voiced strong objections to the original Rapacki Plan, contending that its acceptance would weaken the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) military power and enable the Soviets to outnumber the Western Allies in men and conventional weapons, and arguing that it failed to provide for inspection of the denuclearized zone.

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ADAM RAPACKI

After a meeting with Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, Rapacki offered, on February 14, 1958, a revised proposal which provided for a system of aerial and ground inspection. The Western objections to the revised Rapacki Plan are perhaps best expressed by Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Lauris Norstad's warning that, in the absence of agreements rendering the possibility of war remote, to refrain from stationing atomic weapons in Central Europe would be to deprive the Allies of any effective defense.

In view of these and other objections, the Rapacki Plan continued to be unacceptable to the United States. "But the State Department let the Poles down gently," as reported by Marguerite Higgins (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 19, 1958). Lincoln White, State Department spokesman, declared that "the United States appreciates that the Polish government is interested in taking an initiative that seeks to guarantee its own security and relax international tensions." Despite this rejection, the Rapacki idea seems to appeal to both the United States and the Soviet Union, which have, in Dana Adams Schmidt's opinion (New York *Times,* March 16, 1958), a "natural interest in reaching agreement" on such an issue as "disengagement of forces in Europe, which would lessen the danger of military explosion."

Rapacki is married and has two daughters who attend the University of Warsaw. As a hobby and relaxation from his active party and government work, Rapacki enjoys walking in Poland's lake region, and this exercise, according to the New York *Times* Warsaw correspondent (February 3, 1958), is also "a part of his losing fight against a bulging waistline." He is of medium height and has a stocky frame and rather unruly hair streaked with gray. Rapacki describes himself to Westerners as easy-going with an adversion to too much work. However, this self-appraisal is denied by the fact that he has had to give up the hobbies of his youth, music, sports, and chess, and by suggestions that his recent illness was due to exhaustion. He is fluent in French, Russian, and Italian as well as Polish.

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RAPPARD, WILLIAM E(MMANUEL)

Apr. 22, 1883-Apr. 29, 1958 American-born Swiss economist; former rector University of Geneva. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ap 30 '58

RASSWEILER, CLIFFORD F(RED)

May 18, 1899- Organization official; business executive; chemical engineer

Address: b. American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Johns-Manville Corporation, 22 E. 40th St., New York 16; h. 9 Montview Ave., Short Hills, N.J.

The president for 1958 of the 82,000-member American Chemical Society, the world's largest scientific organization, is Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler, successor to Roger J. Williams. Since 1941 Rassweiler has been in charge of research for the Johns-Manville Corporation, and since 1951 has been the vice-president of its board. Before his present business affiliation, he was the director of the Philadelphia laboratory of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company's paint-varnish-lacquer division, where under his leadership the development of alkyd synthetic resins brought "revolutionary improvements in paints, enamels, and varnishes."

Clifford Fred Rassweiler was born to the Reverend George Fred Rassweiler, a Methodist minister, and Agnes Mary (Klopp) Rassweiler at Polo, Illinois on May 18, 1899. He earned his tuition as an undergraduate at the University of Denver in Colorado, where he received his B.S. degree in chemistry in 1920, and then enrolled at the University of Illinois in Urbana for graduate study under Dr. Roger Adams. His record both as an undergraduate and as a graduate student was distinguished. He became a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, and Phi Lambda Upsilon honorary societies and Lambda Chi Alpha social fraternity.

Awarded the M.S. degree in 1922 and the Ph.D. degree in 1924, Dr. Rassweiler began working for the E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company as a research chemist at the experimental station in Wilmington, Delaware. Three years later he was transferred to Philadelphia to help organize the central technical laboratory of the du Pont paint-varnish-lacquer division, and was appointed its assistant director. Dr. Rassweiler succeeded to the directorship of this laboratory, which became known as the Philadelphia laboratory, in 1932.

Under his guidance the laboratory became one of the foremost scientific organizations in the paint industry. "Research accomplished at the Philadelphia laboratory enabled du Pont to effect a radical change in the manufacture of paints" noted the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* (May 13, 1957). A new versatile vehicle or binder was needed, and in the search for this the laboratory turned to a "combination of glycerine, phthalic anhydride, and drying oil acids—a group of compounds called alkyd or 'Glyptal' resins which today form a high percentage of the finishing materials sold in this country." Dr. Rassweiler also conducted research in the modification of nitrocellulose lacquers for household use.

In 1941 he became director of research and development for the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. This corporation, the outgrowth of a business established in 1858 and of certain subsequent mergers, had long been the nation's leading producer of asbestos and other products for insulation against temperature changes and is now also engaged in mining, manufacturing, and selling materials for the control of heat and cold, sound, and motion.

When Rassweiler was promoted in 1942 to the vice-presidency of research and development, it was announced that he would have the responsibility of converting Johns-Manville to war production. At the research laboratory located at the corporation's largest plant at Manville, New Jersey, Rassweiler headed a staff of "about 200 research scientists, engineers, and assistants" (*Paper Trade Journal,* June 19, 1941) and there "developed numerous new products, including the insulating pad used on bazookas to protect the firer's face from burns" (*Time,* February 12, 1951).

To accommodate a postwar expansion of the research program, Dr. Rassweiler also supervised the planning for and the construction of the world's largest research center, located near Manville, devoted to building materials, insulation, and allied industrial products. Opened in 1949, the research center employs about 700 engineers, scientists, and technicians. Its many laboratories and experimental factories enable projects initiated in the laboratories to be carried through their development and pilot-plant production stages in a continuous process.

In 1951 Rassweiler became vice-chairman of the board of Johns-Manville, while retaining the duties of vice-president in charge of research and development. "We intend," Rassweiler stated at that time, "to let the military know what Johns-Manville can make with the tools it has, instead of waiting for them to come to us with orders that we cannot fill."

A Johns-Manville innovation (announced in February 1958) for military purposes is that of an insulating material (called "Min-K," because of its minimum thermal conductivity) which improves the range and accuracy of guided missiles, uses less than half the space required by previous materials, and constitutes a "major break-through in thermal insulation." The company, under Rassweiler's guidance, has also developed new building and industrial products, as well as improving materials and methods of manufacture in over 400 lines of products. In addition to his other duties, Dr. Rassweiler serves as vice-chairman of several Johns-Manville subsidiaries. The corporation, with its numerous plants and its sales offices in sixty-two U.S. and Canadian cities, employs some 21,700 persons.

Long a member of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Rassweiler was elected to its council in 1945 and served as chairman of the New York section (1948-49). He was vice-chairman of the council's policy committee (1951-53), director-at-large since 1955, chairman of the committee on membership and public relations, and member of the committee on investments and finance.

Chosen president-elect in December 1956, Dr. Rassweiler succeeded Dr. Roger J. Williams (see *C.B.*, July 1957) of the University of Texas on January 1, 1958. His successor on January 1, 1959 will be John C. Bailar, Jr., professor of inorganic chemistry at the University of Illinois. Founded in 1876, the American Chemical Society endeavors to promote research in chemical science and industry and to maintain high standards among its members. It publishes *Chemical Abstracts,* the *Journal of the American Chemical Society,* and specialized periodicals relating to industrial, engineering, physical, organic, agricultural, and food chemistry.

Since 1949 Rassweiler has held several posts on the National Research Council and was vice-chairman of the research committee of the National Association of Manufacturers (1953-55). He was a member of the executive committee of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry (1950-53), was elected 1954 honorary chairman of the section, and received its 1957 medal. From 1950-51 he was president of the Industrial Research Institute, which awarded him its 1957 medal. In addition, he is the recipient of the 1957 honor scroll of the New York chapter, American Institute of Chemists, of which he is a fellow. Other societies to which he belongs include the Franklin Institute, New York Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

CLIFFORD F. RASSWEILER

Clifford Fred Rassweiler and Mary L. Hancock were married on August 6, 1927 and have two sons, John Hancock and James Clifford. Dr. Rassweiler finds relaxation at his hobbies of golf and photography. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian. The honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred upon him by the University of Denver in 1947.

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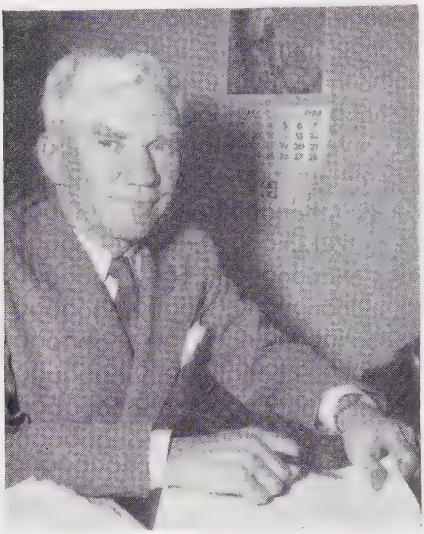
REES, EDWARD H(ERBERT) (rēs) June 3, 1886- U.S. Representative from Kansas; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 923 West St., Emporia, Kansas; 1801 16th St., Washington 9, D.C.

Concerned with civil service affairs since he entered Congress twenty-one years ago, Representative Edward H. Rees of the Kansas Fourth District is the ranking Republican member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and has been chairman of the committee (1947-48, 1953-54). Over the years he has urged the


Wide World

EDWARD H. REES

dismissal from Government jobs of Communists and Communist supporters, and he has sponsored legislation of benefit to civil service and postal workers. Prior to his tenure in the House, Rees, who is a farmer and lawyer, served for several years in both chambers of the Kansas Legislature.

A farm near Emporia, Kansas was the place of birth on June 3, 1886 of Edward Herbert Rees, son of John J. and Martha S. (Evans) Rees. In Emporia he attended the public schools and in 1907 entered the Kansas State Teachers College. For two years beginning in 1909 he taught school in Lyon county, Kansas and then turned to the law as a career.

From 1912 to 1918 he was clerk of the Lyon County Court. In this period he obtained his LL.B. degree from the University of Kansas School of Law at Lawrence and became a member of the state bar. After World War I military service Rees established a general law practice at Emporia and became a director of the Citizens National Bank at Emporia. Another source of his considerable income is his farm.

Elected as a Republican in 1924 to the first of four two-year terms in the Kansas House of Representatives, he was majority floor leader in 1931-32. This was followed by his election to the State Senate, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was also a member of the Kansas Judiciary Council (1933-37).

The Republican candidate in 1936 for the seat of the U.S. Representative of the Fourth Kansas District, Rees regained for his party in November a post held in the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses by Democrat William Randolph Carpenter (who did not run for re-election.)

Seated in the Seventy-fifth Congress on January 3, 1937, the freshman Representative from Kansas was assigned to the House committees on Education, Immigration and Naturalization, and Civil Service. He remained on the first committee until 1939 and the second until 1947. On labor and New Deal issues, he quickly rolled up an anti-Administration voting record. Later, when America's involvement in World War II was imminent, he opposed the conscription bill of 1940 and the Lend-Lease bill of 1941, as well as amendments to the Neutrality Act in November 1941. (After Pearl Harbor, he voted for the drafting of teen-agers and sponsored a bill to draft 4-F's for limited duty.)

In March 1943 he sponsored a bill to cut liquor sales near war plants. He favored in 1945 the establishment of a permanent Un-American Activities Committee (January). In 1946 he charged that the Civil Service Commission had approved Communists and their followers for Federal jobs (New York *Times,* June 25, 1946). In that year he sponsored in the House a bill which brought pay raises to postal and other Federal workers.

When the Republicans organized the Eightieth Congress in January 1947, Rees became chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, into which the former Post Office and Post Road Committee and Civil Service Committee had been merged. Shortly afterwards, he protested the alleged protection of Communist sympathizers (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 19, 1947).

He sponsored in the 1947 session proposals to assure seniority to veterans and a bill to establish a Federal board of review for loyalty cases. The latter measure passed the House by a 319 to 61 vote, but died in the Senate. It would have rendered invalid the executive order of March 21, 1947 establishing the Loyalty Review Board. Rees also steered through the House the 1947 measure for making a permanent three-cent postage rate for first-class mail and raising other rates to reduce the $492,000,000 deficit of the Post Office Department. President Harry S. Truman signed the bill on June 20.

On 1947 roll calls he favored limiting the Presidency to two terms (February) and passage of the Taft-Hartley bill over the President's veto (June); he opposed Greek-Turkish aid (May). In the following year he cast votes for the tidelands oil bill (April) and the Mundt-Nixon subversive activities control bill (May). He also voted for a $6 billion foreign aid authorization (March). In the Democratic Eighty-first and Eighty-second Congresses Rees was the ranking minority member on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He presented a bill in March 1949 to require the words "Communist Front Organization" on the wrappers of publications containing Communist propaganda. He submitted an amendment in June to the veterans' credit bill which would extend to all Government-employed veterans credit for time spent in the armed forces toward automatic promotions, instead of limiting it to postal workers.

His voting record in this period indicated that he opposed canceling an economy cut in the Post Office Department (August 1950); and that he supported the natural gas bill (August 1949), retention of 90 per cent farm price supports (June 1952) and overriding the veto of the Walter-McCarran immigration bill (June 1952).

Returning to his committee chairmanship in the Republican Eighty-third Congress, he proposed in August a plan to re-employ displaced career workers through release of "temporary" workers. An amendment by Rees to the 1953 agricultural appropriations bill to place a $1,000 limit on payments to individual farmers for soil and water conservation was passed by the House in two standing votes.

In 1953 he supported statehood for Hawaii (March) and opposed retention of a nonpartisan U.S. Tariff Commission (June), as well as admission of 217,000 refugees from Communist-controlled countries (July). He cast an affirmative vote on the combination postal rate and salary increase (July 1954). Rees initiated in February 1954 the successful movement to change the name of Armistice Day to Veterans Day.

In the Eighty-fourth Congress, he voted for a minimum wage of $1 an hour (July 1955) and the upper Colorado project (March 1956). He was in favor of the Powell amendment to the education bill prohibiting Federal funds for education to states failing to comply with decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court; however, he voted against the education bill (July 1956).

In 1955 he fought unsuccessfully against House action to give postal workers an 8.3 per cent pay raise instead of the 7.6 per cent raise set as an acceptable limit by President Eisenhower. After the President's veto of the bill, he teamed up with chairman Tom Murray (Democrat of Tennessee) of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to sponsor a compromise measure. (Subsequently, a substitute bill providing an average 8 per cent raise was enacted in 1955.)

In June 1956 Rees introduced a bill which would establish a distinction between loyalty and security dismissals for Government employees. It would provide for review on loyalty cases by a new loyalty review board, as well as by the courts. (The Loyalty Review Board created by the Truman Administration was abolished by President Eisenhower in 1953.)

By a 15,970 plurality, Rees won re-election to Congress in November 1956. After the Eighty-fifth Congress was convened, Rees opposed granting Great Britain a postponement on loan payments (April), the Harrison amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill which would have barred the use of funds for a soil bank acreage reserve (May) and a salary increase for postal employees (July). He voted for the jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill (June), for restricting the use of Federal Bureau of Investigation files by defendants in criminal cases (August), and for President Eisenhower's Middle East Doctrine.

The white-haired Kansan is a Congregationalist, a Mason (Knight Templar), Shriner, and a member of the Farm Bureau, Grange, American Legion, and Lions and Forum clubs of Emporia. Edward H. Rees and Margaret Agnes Antle were married on June 21, 1926 and have one son, John Edward.

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REVERCOMB, (WILLIAM) CHAPMAN

July 20, 1895- U.S. Senator from West Virginia; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. The Westchester, Washington 16, D.C.; 917 Edgewood Dr., Charleston, W. Va.

One of the authors of the GI Bill of Rights, the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, and sponsor of bills to liberalize Social Security benefits and establish the National Science Foundation, Chapman Revercomb in his second term in the United States Senate is again working to meet important problems confronting the nation. A Republican from West Virginia, Revercomb played a significant role in reorganizing his party's state organization during the 1930's and 1940's. His first term in the Senate was served from 1943 through 1948, when he failed to be re-elected, and he returned to Charleston, West Virginia to resume the practice of law. In 1956 he defeated Democratic Governor William C. Marland, for the unexpired term of the late Harley M. Kilgore, a Democrat, which ends in January 1959.

Born on July 20, 1895 in Covington, Virginia, William Chapman Revercomb is one of the six children of Elizabeth (Chapman) and George Anderson Revercomb. Although his two grandfathers served in the Confederate Army, most of the members of his family were Republicans, his father, an attorney, having been a G.O.P. member of the Virginia Senate. Young Revercomb was educated at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, where he served on the editorial board of the *Virginia Law Review* and received the LL.B. degree in 1919.

After his graduation he practiced law in his native city, and in 1922 became a member of the firm of Hodges, Revercomb and Price, general practitioners, in Charleston, West Virginia. During World War I he served as a corporal in the coast artillery of the U.S. Army.

Following his father into Republican politics as well as law, Revercomb was on the West Virginia Republican executive committee from 1932 to 1936, president of the state's Young Republican League in 1934, and was chairman of the state judicial convention in 1936. He made his first bid for public office in the Republican gubernatorial primary in 1936, but was defeated. In his second attempt to capture an elective office, Revercomb won a surprise

CHAPMAN REVERCOMB

victory in the U.S. Senatorial race on November 3, 1942, defeating Democratic Governor Matthew M. Neely by 256,816 to 207,045 votes.

In his work in the U.S. Senate Revercomb was able to carry out his belief that too much power had become concentrated in the Executive branch of the Government (New York *Sun,* April 4, 1944). With Senators Patrick A. McCarran and Ernest W. McFarland, Revercomb signed a Senate Judiciary subcommittee report on May 26, 1944 criticizing as "erroneous and misleading" an opinion of U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle advising President Franklin D. Roosevelt that he had the authority to seize Montgomery Ward & Company's Chicago plant because of labor disputes interfering with the war effort.

In 1945 Revercomb was co-author of a bill to compel deferred men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to work in war plants and to "freeze" essential farm workers to their jobs. A member of the Military Affairs Committee, he was the co-sponsor of an amendment to the draft extension bill barring eighteen-year-olds from combat without six months' training. This amendment was retained in the final bill, which was enacted in May 1945. Senator Revercomb was also a sponsor of the GI Bill of Rights, which became law in 1945. In the same year he submitted a bill to extend the Selective Service Act to May 15, 1947, but suspend all inductions, which could be resumed only if Congress were to pass a resolution declaring an emergency.

The Senator co-sponsored a bill in 1947 to establish a National Science Foundation to overcome shortages of skills essential to the preservation of health, prosperity, and security. A similar measure was enacted in 1950. A forerunner of the 1956 Social Security extension law was introduced by Revercomb in March 1948. His bill would have made all disabled individuals eligible for benefits six months after becoming unemployable and would reduce from sixty-five to sixty the age at which all persons could receive old-age benefits.

Named chairman of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on immigration in July 1947, Revercomb was charged with studying the possibility of admitting displaced persons to the United States. As a result of this investigation he co-sponsored a displaced persons bill which passed the Senate on June 2, 1948, and many provisions of this bill were included in a compromise measure enacted later that month. On August 6 the Senate subcommittee on immigration rejected a proposal which eliminated alleged discrimination against Catholics and Jews in the DP law, ignoring requests by both President Harry S. Truman and Presidential-nominee Thomas E. Dewey to alter the law. (After much pressure was exerted by political leaders in both parties and the press a liberalized DP law was passed in 1950.)

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works in 1947-48 Revercomb worked indefatigably to obtain appropriation for flood walls along the Ohio River which have prevented flood damages to West Virginia communities. He contended that, although retrenchment in national spending is necessary, public works, particularly highways, navigable streams, and harbors must be maintained and modernized (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 21, 1947).

In the field of foreign relations the voting record indicates that Revercomb was against the Trade Agreements Act extension to 1948 (June 1945), Bretton Woods agreement bill (July 1945), the U.N. participation bill (December 1945), the $3.75 billion British loan (May 1946), and the Greek-Turkish aid bill (April 1947). On domestic issues he voted "yea" on reducing the excess profits tax (July 1945), a bill to grant to the states title to offshore oil lands (July 1946), the two-term limit for the Presidency (March 1947), and on overriding the Presidential veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (June 1947). He voted "nay" on raising Congressional salaries (December 1945), excluding Federal aid from parochial schools (March 1948), and on increasing the soil conservation fund (May 1948).

Again opposed in the Senatorial contest, in 1948, by Neely, Revercomb was defeated by a vote of 328,534 to 435,354, and he returned to his law firm, which became known as Revercomb and Price. He unsuccessfully ran in the 1952 Senatorial race, which was won by the Democratic incumbent, Harley M. Kilgore, by a plurality of 63,465. Following Kilgore's death, Revercomb became a contestant for his unexpired term. He was opposed by Democratic Governor William C. Marland, whom he defeated by 432,123 to 373,051 votes. The term for this Senate seat ends in January 1959, and Revercomb faces a contest for re-election in November 1958.

In the Eighty-fifth Congress Revercomb has been assigned to the Committee on Government Operations and the Public Works Committee. He submitted a bill in 1957 to increase annuities payable from civil service retirement and disability funds (February), and to amend the Social Security Act to reduce requirements by which the disabled become eligible for coverage (April).

In regard to civil rights legislation of 1957 Senator Revercomb voted for the jury trial amendment (August) and for the civil rights bill (August). On matters pertaining to international affairs he favored authorization of the Middle East Doctrine (March), ratification of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (June), and a $3.6 billion foreign aid authorization bill (June). In the following year he voted against an amendment to eliminate a five-cent rate for nonlocal letters in a bill increasing postal rates (February) and a bill to freeze price supports and acreage allotments (March).

Chapman Revercomb was married to Sara Venable Hughes on June 9, 1926. Their children are James V., Ann (Mrs. Patrick C. Graney), George Hughes, and Dr. William Chapman Revercomb. The Senator is an American Legionnaire, Amvet (honorary), Elk, Moose, and a member of the Rotary Club. His church is the Presbyterian. He is six feet tall, solidly built, and has blue eyes, a dimpled chin, and a deep mellow voice. His wife calls him Chappie. The Senator likes to cook, especially beef stew.

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RHYNE, CHARLES S(YLVANUS) June 23, 1912- Attorney; organization official; author

Address: b. Rhyne, Mullin, Connor & Rhyne, 726 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D.C.; h. 2621 Foxhall Rd., Washington 7, D.C.

The American Bar Association, which establishes the standard of ethics for some 89,000 attorneys throughout the nation, is headed in 1957-58 by Charles S. Rhyne. He is an authority on municipal and aeronautical law and has been practicing for twenty years in Washington, D.C.

At the time of his election in July 1957, Rhyne was serving a two-year term as chairman of the A.B.A.'s house of delegates. He is also general counsel of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers and has been president of the District of Columbia Bar Association (1955-56) and director of the American Judicature Society (1954-55). Active in civic affairs of the District of Columbia, Rhyne was a member of the Washington Board of Trade and the committee for President Eisenhower's second inauguration. In addition, he has written many books on his specialties. (Ross L. Malone succeeded Rhyne as A.B.A. president.)

Charles Sylvanus Rhyne was born on June 23, 1912, on a tobacco farm in Charlotte, North Carolina, the son of Sydneyham S. and Mary (Wilson) Rhyne. Obtaining his elementary education in Charlotte, he enrolled at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina in 1928, where he earned his tuition as a construction worker repairing barns. He left Duke in 1929 for three years to work in the building trades in Denver and returned to Duke for law studies from 1932 to 1935. He then obtained a job with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D.C. and enrolled at George Washington University Law School.

Here he was an editor of the *George Washington Law Review* and was elected to Delta Theta Phi, Iredell Law Club, and Order of the Coif, a national honorary legal society. During his junior year he exchanged his Government job for a $50-a-month position with a Washington law firm. Graduating with the LL.B. degree in 1937, Rhyne was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and founded his own law practice, the Washington firm today known as Rhyne, Mullin, Connor & Rhyne, general practitioners and specialists in radio, international, aviation, food and drug, and administrative law.

Rhyne also serves as general counsel for the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, whose *Municipal Law Review* he has edited since 1952. He has been a special counsel for the cities of New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Los Angeles, among others. Rhyne believes lawyers "have an obligation to our country, to our profession, and to ourselves to step out on the path of progress and accept the challenge presented by the ever-changing and expanding duties and responsibilities of our profession in the world today" (*American Bar Association Journal,* December 1957).

He has transmitted his philosophy and enthusiasms to students as a lecturer in aviation law at the George Washington University Law School since 1948 and through the press, periodicals, books, and speeches. He has been an editor of several periodicals, including the *Municipal Law Journal, Municipal Law Court Decisions, Municipal Ordinance Review,* and is a member of the editorial advisory board of the *Journal of Air Law & Commerce.*

The author of many books, he has written *Airports and the Courts* (1944), *Labor Unions and the Municipal Employe Law* (1946), *Comic Books—Municipal Control of Sale and Distribution—A Preliminary Study* (1948), and *Municipal Control of Noise* (1948). He is editor of the thirteen-volume *Municipalities and the Law in Action* (1938-50) and co-editor with B. W. Rhyne of its successor, *NIMLO Municipal Law Review, 1951-55* (volumes 14-18). These books were all published by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

For many years Charles S. Rhyne has been active in the American Bar Association, having served as a member or chairman on more than twenty of its committees. Since 1944 he has served in its house of delegates. He became chairman of that body in August 1956 for a two-year term and one year later was

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CHARLES S. RHYNE

the first chairman of the "legislature" to be elevated to the association's presidency during his term of office. Rhyne, who succeeded David F. Maxwell (see *C.B.,* June 1957) in this post, is also the youngest lawyer to head the A.B.A. since its founding in 1878. Among its functions the association takes positions on the preparation, enforcement, and interpretation of laws, which are used by legislatures and courts, and makes recommendations on individuals for legal jobs in the Federal Government. Its membership includes 89,000 of the nation's 200,000 practicing attorneys.

As president-elect, Rhyne dedicated a memorial on July 28, 1957 to the Magna Charta, built by contributions of members of the A.B.A., at Runnymede, England (where King John in 1215 signed the great charter). Rhyne stated: "We honor here . . . the idea of a permanent law of the land preserving and safeguarding the fundamental rights and liberties of every individual" (New York *Times,* July 29, 1957).

His installation as president took place on July 30 at the eightieth annual convention of the A.B.A., held in London, England. The development of the peaceful use of atomic energy was the keynote of his inaugural address, and he called on the world's lawyers to develop a body of atomic-era law under which the world may live in peace. "I sincerely believe that in a strong legal profession lies the greatest force for the preservation of the liberties of (our) people," he declared (*American Bar Association Journal,* December 1957). Rhyne also urged strengthening of the U.N. law commission and making greater use of the International Court of Justice for settling international disputes (*Christian Science Monitor,* July 30, 1957).

Rhyne has also served as director (1944-46) and president (1955-56) of the District of Columbia Bar Association, A.B.A. delegate to the house of delegates of the International Bar Association (1946-56), and general counsel of the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries (1953-54).

Addressing the Legal Aid Bureau of Washington, D.C. in April 1957, Rhyne said: "Discriminations in access to or availability of law and justice as between persons and groups of persons based upon riches or poverty are just as revolting as those based upon religion, race or color. . . . If the bar fails in its obligation to provide legal aid to those who need it, the people will of necessity demand of the Government that it provide the legal counsel and services that they need" (*Vital Speeches,* July 15, 1957).

Charles S. Rhyne was married to the former Sue M. Cotton on September 16, 1932. They have two children, Mary Margaret and William Sylvanus. The family have a country home and forty acres on a mountaintop in the Blue Ridge near Bluemont, Virginia. Rhyne is of medium height, slim, and dark. He does not drink or smoke. His clubs are the Metropolitan, National Press, Barristers, Congressional Country, and Congressional. He was national council chairman of the Duke University Alumni Association in 1955-56.

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RICHARD, MAURICE (JOSEPH HENRI) (rē-shär′) Aug. 4, 1921- Professional hockey player

Address: b. c/o Montreal Canadiens, the Forum, Montreal, Canada.

The top scorer in National Hockey League history, and Canada's most colorful sports idol, Maurice ("The Rocket") Richard is in his seventeenth season as right wing player with the Montreal Canadiens. He reigns as the "Babe Ruth" of hockey and remains one of the NHL's top gate attractions.

Richard has scored more than 500 goals during an injury-plagued career, a mark comparable to Ruth's 714 home runs in baseball and an NHL record to date. In addition, The Rocket received the league's Most Valuable Player award for his play during the 1946-47 season, has been named to either the first or second All Star team for fourteen years and has tallied 20 or more goals for fourteen consecutive seasons.

Maurice Joseph Henri Richard was born on August 4, 1921 in the St. Denis section of Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He is the second eldest of seven children—two girls and five boys—of Onesime and Alice Laramee Richard. His younger brother, Henri, twenty-one, known as "The Pocket Rocket," also plays with the Canadians and last season finished among the league's leading scorers.

Shortly after Maurice was born, the Richards moved to the Bordeaux section of Montreal. Dave Anderson in the *Saturday Evening Post* (March 1, 1958) wrote that that part of the city was known as "The Jail." Maurice, he continued, "was raised in poverty."

As a boy, Maurice used to skate to and from school in the best French-Canadian tradition (*Time*, December 17, 1951). He first started in organized hockey at the age of eleven, playing for St. François de Laval School. He played pee-wee, midget and bantam hockey under a system in Canada much like America's Little League baseball organization.

Richard continued to move up, playing junior hockey with the Verdun Maple Leafs and two years of senior hockey with the Canadian Seniors. In his first season as a Senior (1940-41) Richard broke his ankle. The following year he broke his left wrist.

Despite his injuries and the fact he played very little during his two years with the Seniors, Richard was hired by the Canadians for the 1942-43 schedule. After sixteen games Maurice broke his right ankle and was sidelined for the remainder of the year. Returning to the Montreal lineup in the following year, he registered 32 goals. For his play in the 1943-44 season Richard was named to the All Star second team at the right wing position.

Richard at the right wing slot shoots left-handed. He drives a hard, accurate shot forehand or backhand. And he has an uncanny sense of direction, scoring frequently from astounding angles and while off balance (*Look*, March 8, 1955).

The 1944-45 season perhaps was Richard's greatest. He scored 50 goals in 50 games that year and those 50 goals in one season still remain an NHL record even though the teams now play 70 games a year. This is one of 16 NHL records Richard either holds or shares.

In the Stanley Cup playoffs at the conclusion of the 1943-44 season, Richard tallied 12 goals in nine games against the Chicago Blackhawks and Toronto Maple Leafs.

Another of Richard's records was made on December 28, 1944, against Detroit. After spending the day moving into a new home, Maurice went to the Montreal Forum, scene of Canadian home games, and scored five goals and three assists, a record for most points (8) in one game. Another teammate, Bert Olmsted, with four goals and four assists, tied Richard's mark in a game against Chicago on January 9, 1954.

The Rocket was named to the All Star first team in 1944-45 and that honor was duplicated every year through the 1950-51 season when he was placed on the second team. Maurice was awarded the Hart Trophy, emblematic of the league's most valuable player, at the end of the 1946-47 season, a year in which he scored 71 points, the number of points being reached by totaling a player's goals and assists.

The highlight of The Rocket's star-studded career came on the night of October 19, 1957, when he scored his 500th goal against Chicago in a regular season game at Montreal. Richard was presented with the puck while fans at the Forum, which has been sold out for every game since 1942, applauded.

David Bier Studios, Montreal

MAURICE RICHARD

Despite Richard's many records and numerous scoring feats, he has yet to win an NHL scoring title. He finished second in 1944-45 (73 points), 1946-47 (71), 1950-51 (66), 1953-54 (67) and 1954-55 (74). He finished second by a point in 1947 and 1955. He might have won the 1954-55 scoring title had it not been for an outburst of temper. After hitting Hal Laycoe of the Boston Bruins, Richard was suspended by the League's president, Clarence Campbell, for the remainder of the season and for the Stanley Cup playoffs. The next night, March 17, 1955, Campbell appeared at the Forum and was pelted with oranges, tomatoes, peanuts, overshoes and epithets. When a tear-gas bomb went off Montreal's fire chief ordered the game halted at the end of the first period and the Canadian lost by forfeit. The spectators filed out and there followed four hours of rioting in the city's business district. Sixty persons were arrested and damage was estimated at between $50,000 and $100,000 (*Newsweek*, March 28, 1955).

As for Richard, he watched the game and the start of the riot from a box seat. Next day he appeared on radio and TV to make an appeal for calm in both French and English. He would take his punishment, The Rocket said, and would be back next year (*Time*, March 28, 1955).

Inability to control his temper (hitting referees and linesmen) has made Richard, who earns in the neighborhood of $25,000 a year for playing hockey, the most heavily fined player in hockey. On November 13, 1957, in a game against Toronto, a heel tendon was accidentally but severely gashed by an opponent's skate.

Richard married Lucille Norchet on September 12, 1942. They have five children, Hugu-

RICHARD, MAURICE—*Continued*

ette, Maurice Jr., Norman, André and Suzanne, ranging in age from fifteen years to one year. In 1957 Richard was named Canada's Male Athlete of the Year for the second time.

Maurice Richard stands five feet ten inches tall and weighs 180 pounds. His hair is jet black and his face is intense. At thirty-seven, he was asked by a reporter when he would retire. "Retire?" said The Rocket. "When I play a whole season and do not score 20 goals, then I retire."

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RIPLEY, ELIZABETH (BLAKE) June 9, 1906- Author; illustrator

Address: b. Oxford University Press, 114 5th Ave., New York 11; h. New London, N.H.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Apr. 1958.

Biographies of artists by Elizabeth Ripley will introduce her subjects to the young reader through reproduction of their paintings, interpretation of their achievements, and portrayal of the varied aspects of their lives.

New Haven, Connecticut, was Elizabeth Blake's birthplace on June 9, 1906; her father was James Kingsley Blake, and her mother Helen Langley (Putnam) Blake. Her early education was in private schools—Mrs. Day's School in New Haven, and the Buckingham School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where her extracurricular activities included dramatics and stage design. In 1928 Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts granted her the B.A. degree; her major subjects were French and art. Study in Paris at the Sorbonne had occupied her junior year.

ELIZABETH RIPLEY

During several years following college she traveled and did free-lance work. Her interest in history as well as in art increased during this period, and eventually developed into her decision to try her hand at writing biographies of artists. During this period her marriage of six years to Kenneth T. Ripley ended in divorce.

In 1952, Mrs. Ripley submitted the first biography—*Leonardo da Vinci*—to her sister, Eunice Blake (Bohanon), who was at that time juvenile editor of Oxford University Press. The reception accorded it upon publication in the fall of 1952 was favorable indeed. One reviewer called it "a fine gift and a wonderful invitation to further study"; another recommended it "for the art and biography collections of all libraries." In the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* Louise S. Bechtel found it "a fascinating introduction to Leonardo for any age, for it interprets and reveals him in all aspects of his genius."

Mrs. Ripley's association with the world of books had begun much earlier—in 1940—as an illustrator of children's books for Oxford University Press. The books containing her illustrations are: *Riddle Me This,* by Frances Chrystie (1940); *This Little Boy Goes to Kindergarten,* by Ellen Paullin; *Counting Out* by Carl Withers (1946); *Up Goes the House!* by Harry Gustavson (1947); and three compilations of her own—two of jokes, *Lots of Laughs* (1942), and *Dopey Doings* (1951) and one of limericks, *Nothing but Nonsense* (1943). Some of her time early in this period (1940-1942) was occupied by study at the Art Students League of New York.

Another major undertaking which has both preceded and overlapped Mrs. Ripley's writing is related to Christmas cards. From 1948 to 1956, she carried on a successful Christmas card business, devoting one month of the year to traveling to sell to shops the cards which she designed. When her writing began to make heavier demands on her time, she gave up the business project; but she continues to create designs for the Workshop Cards of Concord, New Hampshire. Three articles about her Christmas card business have appeared in print: "Opportunities Unlimited" by Anne Heywood for the King Features Syndicate, November 6, 1954; "Profiles Personalities," by Duane Bradley in *New Hampshire Profiles,* February 1956; and "Business by Bus," by Elizabeth Ripley in the *Highway Traveler,* spring 1956.

Following her first successful biography, other equally successful biographies of artists have been published at the rate of one a year. The complete list of Mrs. Ripley's biographies to date is: *Leonardo da Vinci* (1952), *Michelangelo* (1953), *Vincent van Gogh* (1954), *Rembrandt* (1955), *Goya* (1956), and *Rubens* (1957).

Each book has black-and-white reproductions of the artist's work, each has just under seventy pages, and each is published by Oxford University Press. The closest approach to unfavorable comment was *Horn Book*'s wish for color reproductions, although "this book is so good in every other way that it is a very worthwhile addition to the field." Of *Michelangelo* the *Horn Book* says: "Atttractive bookmaking and good writing and reproductions make this an effective way of presenting a great artist to children."

The *New Yorker* termed *Vincent van Gogh* "a sensitive and honest account . . . of the painter's work and anguished life, making skillful use of his letters to his brother Theo." Regarding *Goya* the *Saturday Review* remarked: "The important thing is that the book as a whole gives enough of the flavor of the fiery Spaniard's life, personality, and work to stimulate the young reader to explore further."

As one might guess, Mrs. Ripley's favorite books are history and biography; less obvious is her choice of Edward Lear as her "favorite author." And quite unexpected is her favorite hobby—"making scarecrows," about which there have been two articles: "Many Splendored Scarecrows," by Elizabeth Ripley in *Popular Gardening,* February 1957; and "Scarecrows Restyled," by Mrs. Robert W. Huntington in *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America,* March 1957.

Elizabeth Ripley's present home is New London, New Hampshire, but she spends the winter months in New York City. She is taller than average (five feet eight inches); her hair is brown-gray and her eyes, blue. Her activities have included at least one day a week since 1942 as a nurses' aid in the New London Hospital.

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RITER, HENRY C., 3d Oct. 6, 1892-June 30, 1958 President of the National Association of Manufacturers (1955); president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., since 1950. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Jl 1 '58

RIVERA, DIEGO Dec. 8, 1886-Nov. 25, 1957 Mexican artist; controversial in both art and politics; his murals critically acclaimed. See *Current Biography* (July) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 N 25 '57

ROBB, INEZ (CALLAWAY) Newspaper columnist

Address: b. 220 E. 42nd St., New York 17; h. 136 Waverly Pl., New York 14

Recipient in 1957 of the New York Newspaper Women's Club award for the "best column in any field" was Inez Robb, whose by-line column appears five nights a week in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* and is carried by United Press International Syndicate and Scripps-Howard newspapers in more than 130 other papers in the United States and Canada. Inez Robb was the original Nancy Randolph columnist in the New York *Daily News* (1928-1938), where she pioneered "an acidulous eyewitness treatment of society news" which has become a pattern for other society columnists. From 1938 to 1953 she conducted a daily column of general news comment for the Hearst newspaper chain.

She was a war correspondent in World War II and for fifteen years wrote a daily column for International News Service. In 1953 she moved to United Feature Syndicate, merged with I.N.S. in May 1958 as United Press International (U.P.I.). She has covered coronations and weddings of notable people, interviewed celebrities, and reported historic events in more than forty countries.

Inez Callaway is the daughter of the late Abner Kenton and Adah M. (Asbill) Callaway. She was born in Middletown, California, on the 15,000-acre cattle ranch owned by her maternal grandfather. Her father was in the fruit-packing business. Her childhood was spent in Caldwell, Idaho, a town not far from Boise, where she attended high school. She has a sister, Mrs. Cathryn Callaway McCune, women's editor of the Tulsa, Oklahoma *Tribune,* and a brother, Stephen Kenton Callaway, a lawyer, of Galveston, Texas.

Inez Callaway started her newspaper career while a high school student when, hearing that a Boise newspaper needed a high school reporter, she applied for the job and got it. She won a $200 College Women's Club scholarship to the University of Idaho and studied there for two years. After working for a year, she entered the University of Missouri and received her A.B. degree from its School of Journalism in 1924. Following graduation, she became general assignment reporter on the Tulsa, Oklahoma *Daily World* at $40 a week.

After twenty-seven months on the *Daily World,* she went to Chicago, left her scrapbook at the *Tribune,* and was hired by Captain Joseph M. Patterson, the publisher. When he offered her $75 a week on the Sunday edition of the New York *Daily News,* she went to New York and worked for eighteen months in the Sunday section chiefly as assistant editor.

According to her own account, when the *News* society editor left in 1928, Miss Callaway was given the position with a promise that if in three weeks she still disliked the work as much as she thought she was going to, she could return to the general news desk. She "kidded" society with a breezy flair that brought praise from readers and editors alike. "I just did a good reporting job," she has explained. "I dug up good, amusing features." But she added, "I never ridiculed anybody; I don't think any newspaper writer has a right to do that."

Writing as the *Daily News*'s Nancy Randolph, she achieved some notable "scoops." One of these occurred when she circumvented a ban

Hal Phyfe

INEZ ROBB

on reporters' coverage of a wedding in a prominent family by appearing at the church as a sorrowing widow in deep mourning. "The ushers didn't have the heart to turn me away," she recalls.

Following her marriage in 1929 to Major J. Addison Robb, she continued her column on the *Daily News*. During her twelve years on the staff she covered such historic events as the coronation of King George VI in London, the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and the America's Cup races in 1937.

In 1938 Mrs. Robb joined the staff of International News Service, and for the next fifteen years her column "Assignment: America" appeared daily in Hearst newspapers throughout America, including the New York *Journal-American*.

When Pan American Airlines inaugurated its European service and made the first round-trip flight across the Atlantic in 1939, Inez Robb was on the plane. Then, in England she did a series on that nation at war, and in Ireland she covered the arrival of the first A.E.F. contingent in World War II. A few weeks after the war ended in 1945, Mrs. Robb made what she has described as perhaps "one of the silliest records in the books—the only woman ever to fly around the world in six days . . . [proving] that the human body would outlast an airplane." The occasion was the official resumption of world tourist service after the war, and she was one of three reporters representing the chief news services.

In the spring of 1946 she went to postwar Germany and the following summer she visited South America. In Argentina she interviewed Perón, and in Chile she questioned two Presidents on successive days. (The first resigned on the same day that he granted the interview.) When Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain was married to Philip Mountbatten in 1947, Inez Robb was one of the few reporters allowed inside Westminster Abbey, and she occupied the same vantage point when Elizabeth was crowned in 1953.

Inez Robb left I.N.S. to write a daily column for Scripps-Howard and United Feature Syndicate starting on November 9, 1953. Her columns have covered a wide range of topics. She has criticized women for being slaves to fashion; has recommended moderation in drinking and eating; praised modern church architecture; she took up the cudgels in behalf of Hungarian freedom fighters; decried American complacency toward education; urged higher taxes to pay "the high cost of freedom"; favored nuclear detection bases; and worried over the state of the Union from time to time. She has expressed her aversion to gambling, perfumed detergents, blasphemy, and TV "pitchmen."

She has gone on record in favor of pay television, proposed poet Robert Frost for the Nobel Prize in Literature, has urged American fashion designers to cast off their chains labeled "made in Paris" and stand on their own creative feet. In April 1958 she went to Brussels to cover the World's Fair (she commended the "soft sell" at the United States Pavillion with its "relaxed, friendly glimpses" of American life). She also reported from Holland, Ireland, and from France, where she ferreted out the Paris story behind the Algerian crisis and developed it into a dramatic page-one series.

Mrs. Robb's style is her trademark. She combines a lively use of the vernacular with a sense of humor, and underneath is a solid foundation, a knowledge of the classics and a deep regard for them. Her interest in good literature, she says, was stirred by her father who read the classics to her in her early childhood. Her column, she asserts, is based upon a simple formula: "Anything that amuses, annoys or challenges me is likely, I believe, to amuse, annoy or challenge those who read what I write." She considers the most interesting men to interview were Franklin D. Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie.

In addition to the Newspaper Women's Club award, Mrs. Robb won the Holmes award in 1948 and was among five women named "headliners" by Theta Sigma Pi sorority in 1951. One of her columns in December 1956 is credited with being directly responsible for at least $50,000 in contributions to the Hungarian Relief Fund. She is a member of Beta Sigma Phi, the Overseas Press Club and the Transatlantic Frigate Birdmen.

Inez Callaway was married on September 16, 1929 to Major J. Addison Robb, New York advertising executive and author. They have a country home in Flemington, New Jersey. In her spare time Mrs. Robb likes to garden, cook, read, and write magazine articles. She enjoys music, the theatre, and travel. She says her chief interest is in people. She has been described as "pretty" and "impatient," with Irish blue eyes, which she admits are never a handicap. In her column on July 24, 1958 she advised young persons ambitious for newspaper careers to develop hides as tough as that of a rhinoceros.

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ROBINSON, WILLIAM E(DWARD)

June 27, 1900- Businessman

Address: b. The Coca-Cola Company, 515 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 328 Cliff Ave., Pelham, N.Y.

Each day some sixty million "Cokes" are enjoyed in over 100 countries around the globe, and the name Coca-Cola is known from Kansas to Katmandu. The chairman of the Coca-Cola Company, William E. Robinson, has held this post since May 6, 1958 and has been instrumental in extending its overseas markets so that it now has 27 per cent of its bottling plants abroad. The beverage manufacturing company, whose consolidated net sales in 1956 totaled $273,000,000, is the leader in the highly competitive soft-drink industry.

Previously, Robinson had been an executive for eighteen years with the New York *Herald Tribune,* first as advertising manager and later as publisher, and for one year he had headed the public relations counseling firm established by the late Steve Hannagan.

Born to William Edward and Elizabeth (Mahoney) Robinson on June 27, 1900, William Edward Robinson is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was brought up and had his own paper route before he had reached his twelfth birthday. He is a graduate (1918) of La Salle Academy in Providence. He majored in economics at the New York University School of Commerce, where he met expenses by "selling advertising cuts to small retailers in New England" during summer vacations (*Printers' Ink,* February 25, 1955). Robinson took his B.S. degree at New York University in 1923, and in the course of the next five years became a Wall Street salesman (*Fortune,* September, 1955) and subsequently opened a branch brokerage office in Providence and organized a mortgage company in New York which dealt mainly with Florida real estate. His first direct connection with the newspaper business was formed in 1928 when Bernarr MacFadden made him president of his tabloid daily, the New York *Graphic.*

A disagreement with MacFadden caused Robinson to transfer to the New York *World-Telegram* as local advertising manager in 1930. Two years later, after having made a "special study and analysis" for William Randolph Hearst's New York *Evening Journal,* he was appointed assistant to the general manager of the Hearst newspaper chain, and in 1933 became advertising manager of the *Journal.*

Robinson's eighteen-year association with the New York *Herald Tribune* began in 1936, when he was made advertising director and a second vice-president and a corporation director. "He had a reputation . . . as a skilled sales analyst," it has been said. "He worked closely with Manhattan department stores on marketing, sales and advertising programs." *Fortune* (September 1955) noted that "while Robinson's friendships have been catholic—and while he is a notoriously soft touch for old friends with problems—important men have been particularly drawn to him." Shortly after meeting Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1944, Robinson persuaded him to write *Crusade in Europe* and later supervised the publishing details.

Fabian Bachrach
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON

In 1945 Robinson was advanced to business manager of the *Herald Tribune,* he was named editor in 1947 and a year later was executive vice-president. He was also secretary and assistant treasurer of the *Herald Tribune* Fresh Air Fund and secretary and second vice-president of the Reid Foundation. From May 1953 to January 1954 he was publisher of the New York *Herald Tribune.* In 1953 he was elected a director of the Radio Corporation of America (he resigned this post in July 1957).

Among the prominent business and manufacturing executives with whom Robinson formed close friendships was Robert Winship Woodruff, whose father, Ernest Woodruff, had been one of the syndicate which acquired control of the Coca-Cola Company from Asa Candler in 1919 and who succeeded his father as president of the beverage concern in 1923. The public relations of the Coca-Cola Company had long been handled by Steve Hannagan Associates, Inc., and when Hannagan died in March 1953, Woodruff and several other clients prevailed on Robinson to take charge of the business. Robinson resigned from the New York *Herald Tribune* in January 1954 to become chief executive officer and chairman of the enterprise, which was renamed Robinson-Hannagan Asso-

ROBINSON, WILLIAM E.—*Continued*

ciates. In the year that followed, Robinson became intimately acquainted with the Coca-Cola account, and when early in 1955 Woodruff retired from the chairmanship of the board, and the president, H. B. Nicholson, moved up to the chairmanship, Robinson was elected president of the Coca-Cola Company. "Woodruff," *Business Week* commented, "felt the company needed a topnotch salesman, and Robinson filled the bill" (February 12, 1955).

First produced in Atlanta, Georgia in 1886 by the retail druggist John S. Pemberton, Coca-Cola (a compound of sugar, water, caramel, caffeine, extract of cocoa leaves and cola nuts, and other ingredients) was controlled from 1888 to 1919 by Asa Candler, who through ingenious advertising and novel sales devices built up a $25,000,000 business. When Robert Woodruff succeeded his father as president of the Coca-Cola Company in 1923 the bulk of sales was still confined to the Southern states; but under Woodruff the beverage attained nation-wide, and eventually, international popularity. Thus in Germany alone, prior to the outbreak of World War II, sales went "up to 110,000,000 drinks a year," and during the war over 5 billion bottled "Cokes" went to the U.S. armed forces (Don Wharton in *Reader's Digest,* June 1947).

Subsequently marketed in most of the countries of the world, Coca-Cola made its record income of $37,700,000 in 1949; but within the next four years the income had declined to $28,200,000. Although listed as a "$240,000,000 corporation" when Robinson assumed the presidency, and still recognized as the leader in the soft drinks field, Coca-Cola had in 1954 seen its net earnings decline by 8 per cent, "when most syrup makers were announcing higher earnings" (*Fortune*).

The new president's "first move" was to "hit for the road," where he gave particular attention to the potential of the supermarkets as a Coca-Cola outlet, returning with "plans to continue the test marketing of . . . big bottles (ten, twelve and twenty-six ounces)." In an address to the New York Society of Security Analysts, Robinson said: "We find that our best customers in terms of numbers of drinks per capita per year are teen-agers and those in their early twenties. Within two or three years the postwar increase in the birth rate should give us many new drinkers of Coca-Cola" (*Commercial and Financial Chronicle,* March 8, 1956). In the fall of 1955 Coca-Cola's advertising account was transferred to the New York firm of McCann-Erickson, Inc., which started to stress the drinking of Coca-Cola by young people.

Through its Coca-Cola Export Corporation (whose chairman is James A. Farley) the Coca-Cola Company has increased the number of its franchised bottlers overseas from 160 in 1948 to 610 in 1957. Overseas sales have increased from 10 per cent to 30 per cent (*Forbes,* October 1, 1957). Robinson in 1956 stated that "gallon sales of syrup . . . were the highest in the company's seventy-year history" and that "new highs were posted in both domestic and world-wide sales" (New York *Times,* November 20, 1956). In the first half of 1957 sales and profits had reached new highs, and foreign sales were at new peaks, Robinson reported (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 6, 1957). Its net income was $14,551,884 (as compared with $13,464,527 for the first six months of 1956). On May 6, 1958 Robinson was elected chairman of the board of Coca-Cola. He continues as chief executive officer.

Robinson is a member of the board of trustees of New York University and was the recipient in 1955 of one of the School of Commerce's John T. Madden Memorial Awards for "outstanding achievements in business, industry or professional life." He belongs to the Alpha Delta Sigma and Delta Upsilon fraternities; is a member of the Union League, Overseas Press Club, and the Silurians Society; and is a governor of the Augusta National Golf Club and the Dutch Treat Club. His faith is Roman Catholic. William Edward Robinson and Marguerite Luddy were married on June 30, 1929 and have one daughter, Wilma Ellen, now Mrs. Albert C. Ewart, Jr. He is a bridge and golfing companion of President Eisenhower and helped to persuade him to run for the Presidency in 1952. *Time* called Robinson "smart, hard-driving and affable."

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ROGERS, WILLIAM P(IERCE) June 23, 1913- U.S. Attorney General; lawyer

Address: b. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 7007 Glenbrook Rd., Bethesda 14, Md.

The youngest man in the Eisenhower Cabinet is the new U.S. Attorney General, forty-four-year-old William P. Rogers. Appointed on October 23, 1957 to succeed Herbert Brownell, Jr., Rogers became head of a department that has been called "the world's biggest law firm" (*Business Week,* November 2, 1957). As chief law officer of the Federal Government, he is responsible for enforcing Federal laws, administering Federal prisons, trying all cases involving the Federal Government, and giving legal advice to the President and other executive departments when it is requested. Although the Senate could not confirm his appointment until January 1958, he was sworn in as Attorney General on November 7, 1957.

The major part of Rogers' legal career has been devoted to government service on both state and Federal levels. He has served as assistant district attorney for New York county, coextensive with Manhattan, under two district attorneys. He has been a counsel for two Senate investigating committees, and he spent four years as Deputy U.S. Attorney General under his predecessor, Brownell. For two brief periods Rogers was associated with private law firms.

William Pierce Rogers was born on June 23, 1913 in Norfolk, New York to Harrison Alexander and Myra (Beswick) Rogers. His father was an insurance agent. When Bill was thirteen years old his mother died and he went to live with his grandparents in Canton, New York. He attended high school there and graduated first in his class. He then studied at Colgate University in Hamilton, New York on a tuition scholarship which he supplemented with money earned by dishwashing, orchestra booking and selling brushes from door to door.

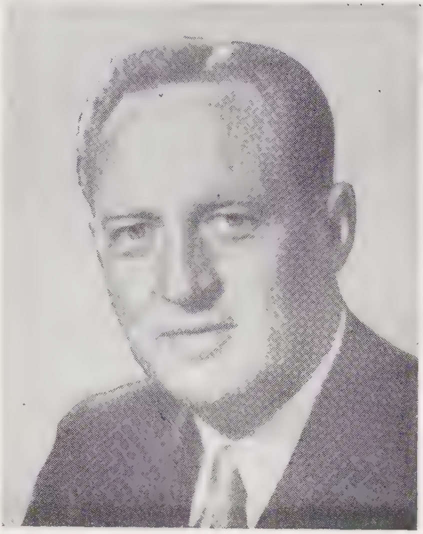
After graduating with the A.B. degree in 1934 as a member of the Senior Honor Society, Rogers entered Cornell Law School in Ithaca, New York, again on a scholarship. There he became editor of the *Cornell Law Quarterly* for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937. He placed fifth in his class and was elected to membership in the Order of the Coif, an honorary legal fraternity.

Immediately after receiving his LL.B. degree in 1937, Rogers passed the New York bar examination and took a position with the Wall Street firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. This association was brief, however, for in 1938 Rogers was appointed assistant district attorney by racket-busting district attorney of New York, Thomas E. Dewey. Starting out as a prosecutor in the court of special sessions, where misdemeanors are tried, the young lawyer was subsequently advanced to the court of general sessions, where felonies up to the homicide level are tried. In his four years as assistant to Dewey, Rogers tried about 1000 cases before judges and seventy-five before juries.

Rogers left the district attorney's office in August 1942 to enter the U.S. Navy as a lieutenant (j.g.). After training at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, he served first as a division officer at the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D.C. and later as administrative officer of Carrier Group 10, assigned to the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Intrepid*. He took part in the attacks on Japan and the invasion of Okinawa. During the latter, his ship was twice struck by Japanese suicide planes. In January 1946 Rogers, then a lieutenant-commander, was released to inactive duty.

When he returned in 1946 to the district attorney's office, at that time headed by Frank Hogan, Rogers became chief of the bureau of special sessions, which handles about 5000 cases yearly.

He left the district attorney's office again in April 1947, this time to accept a position as counsel to the Senate's Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program. In July he became the committee's chief counsel. The most publicized investigation conducted by Rogers for this committee concerned the procurement activities of Air Force Major Bennett E. Myers, who, as a result of the probe, was convicted "for subornation of perjury." (The case is discussed by Hugh Morrow in the *Saturday Evening Post*, January 21, 1950, in his article "He Wants to Keep Washington Honest.")



WILLIAM P. ROGERS

This special committee was succeeded in March 1948 by the Senate investigations subcommittee of the Senate Executive Expenditures Committee. Although Rogers was a Republican, the Democratic chairman of the subcommittee, Senator Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina, in recognition of the counsel's outstanding achievements and nonpartisanship, asked him to remain as chief counsel. Rogers then exposed the activities of the so-called "five percenters" who obtained Federal Government contracts for private firms, and he brought to light information which led to the perjury conviction of the Commerce Department's William Remington "for lying about passing secret information to Soviet spy Elizabeth Bentley" (*Time*, November 4, 1957).

As an investigator, Rogers was known for his scrupulous nonpartisanship and fairness to witnesses. As one newspaper expressed it, "He has impressed both Republicans and Democrats in Congress as one of the best investigators to climb Capitol Hill in recent years" (New York *Times*, November 27, 1952). In March 1950 he resigned to join the Washington office of the New York law firm of Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey.

At the 1952 Republican convention Rogers made his contribution to the Eisenhower victory by helping to convince the credentials committee that the Eisenhower rather than the Taft delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, and Florida should be seated. He also accompanied his close friend and golfing companion, Richard M. Nixon, then a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, on a Western campaign tour and helped him prepare a television explanation when disclosure was made of the expense fund

ROGERS, WILLIAM P.—*Continued*

maintained for Nixon by some California admirers.

Following the Eisenhower victory in 1952, William Rogers was appointed Deputy Attorney General. In that position he was the chief liaison officer of the Department of Justice with Congress and other Federal Government departments and agencies; he supervised the drafting of all departmental legislative proposals; and he made recommendations regarding pending bills.

Perhaps his most notable contributions during his tenure as Deputy Attorney General were made in his liaison work, particularly through his ability to make good friends both in the press and in Congress. This ability was severely tested when Rogers negotiated with the House and Senate leaders to arrive at the civil rights bill that became law in 1957. Although he was not able to get as strong a law as the Administration had originally requested, he did talk the Senate into passing a more stringent law than it had intended to produce (*Business Week*, November 2, 1957).

At this time Rogers also started his campaign to "speed up justice" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun Magazine*, November 23, 1957). Greatly concerned with the prevalent delay in bringing cases to trial in the Federal courts, he repeatedly called for more money and more judges to relieve the badly congested court calendars. "Justice delayed is justice denied in many instances," he felt, and suggested that judicial problems would be of more general concern if they were given more publicity. To that end he proposed that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court address each new session of Congress on the state of the Federal judiciary (New York *Times*, January 13, 1955).

When Attorney General Brownell resigned in October 1957, President Eisenhower immediately appointed Deputy Attorney General Rogers to replace him. Rogers, who has helped shape Department of Justice policies for the past four years, listed as some of the immediate objectives of the department: "the prosecution of the labor racketeering cases, organizing the new civil rights division, keeping Federal calendars up to date, recommending 'well-qualified' judges for Federal courts, and continuing unchanged the department's handling of antitrust cases" (New York *Post Magazine*, December 1, 1957).

With the recent creation of the civil rights division in the Department of Justice, Rogers is the first attorney general who has the right to initiate a case as soon as there is evidence that any individual is deprived of the right to vote. Up to this time the Government had to wait for the deprived individual to initiate the court action.

The new Attorney General, who stresses the incompatibility of law enforcement and politics, hopes to maintain a nonpartisan atmosphere in the Department of Justice. "It is very important," he has said, "that the public have complete confidence that the laws are being enforced fairly without regard to any partisan political considerations" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun Magazine*, November 23, 1957).

On June 27, 1936, William P. Rogers married Adele Langston, a classmate at Cornell Law School. They have one daughter, Dale, and three sons, Anthony Wood, Jeffrey Langston, and Douglas Langston. Rogers has blond hair and blue eyes, is six feet one inch tall, and weighs 175 pounds.

He is a member of the American, Federal, New York State, New York City, and Washington D.C. bar associations, and also belongs to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Burning Tree Club, Kenwood Country Club and the Alfalfa Club. His church is the Presbyterian. He has been awarded LL.D. degrees from Bryant College and Duquesne University and a Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Clarkson College.

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ROMNEY, GEORGE July 8, 1907- Automobile manufacturer

Address: b. American Motors Corporation, 14250 Plymouth Rd., Detroit 32, Mich.; h. Vaughn Rd., Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

As chairman, president, and general manager of American Motors Corporation, George Romney heads the fourth largest of five automobile manufacturers producing passenger cars in the United States. American Motors and Studebaker-Packard Corporation are the two "independents" competing with the "big three"—General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company, and Chrysler Corporation. Under Romney's direction, American Motors offers a type of car the other four manufacturers do not have—the "small, compact" Rambler.

Romney, one of the industry's most articulate spokesmen, has had a varied career in Washington, D.C. and Detroit, Michigan. He was an aluminum industry lobbyist in the nation's capital for six years and general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association in Detroit for six years. He joined Nash-Kelvinator Corporation in 1948 and has headed American Motors since shortly after the corporation was formed through a merger of Nash-Kelvinator and the Hudson Motor Car Company in 1954.

George Romney was born on July 8, 1907 in a Mormon colony in Chihuahua, Mexico to Gaskell and Anna (Pratt) Romney. When George was five years old, Pancho Villa expelled American families from Mexico. The Romneys were forced to live on government relief in Texas for a while before moving to Los Angeles, where the senior Romney entered the contracting business. The 1921 recession brought financial reverses again, but they moved to Idaho and started over. When business was prospering, the 1929 depression ruined it. These experiences in overcoming difficulties

Romney says, influenced his life and business career (*Christian Science Monitor*, September 6, 1956).

Romney took his first job at the age of eleven as a sugar harvester. Later he became a skilled lath-and-plaster workman. From 1922 to 1926 he worked his way through Latter-Day Saints University in Salt Lake City, Utah. He then served two years in England and Scotland as a Mormon missionary, an experience which he believes sharpened his abilities at debate, quick thinking, and persuasion (*Town Journal* January, 1956). After a brief period of study at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City in 1929, he went to Washington, D.C., and in 1929-30 while working at a typing job in the office of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, he attended George Washington University. He also studied taxation and tariff matters and did much of the groundwork on tariff legislation for the Senator.

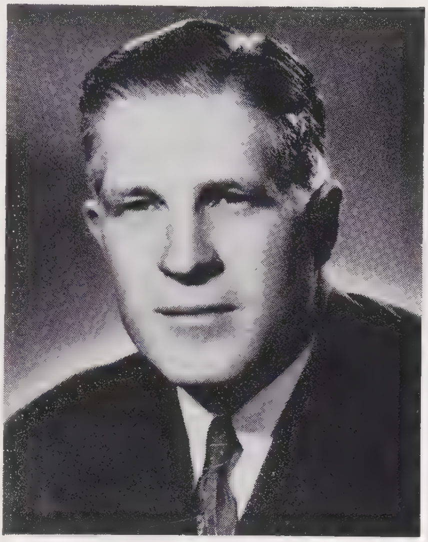
In 1930 Romney became an apprentice for the Aluminum Corporation of America in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The next year he was sent to the corporation's Los Angeles office as a salesman. He returned in 1932 to Washington, where until 1938 he was a lobbyist for Alcoa and the Aluminum Wares Association. In 1937 and 1938 he was president of the Washington Trade Association Executives.

In Washington, Romney attracted the attention of men in the auto industry who invited him to direct the Detroit office of the Automobile Manufacturers Association in 1939. He served as manager until 1942, when he became general manager of the association, a position he held until 1948. He was president of the Detroit Trade Association in 1941, director of the American Trade Association Executives in 1944 and 1947, and managing director of the National Automobile Golden Jubilee Committee in 1946.

As director of the major trade association of the auto business, Romney became the industry's chief spokesman during World War II. He often appeared before Congressional committees to testify on war production methods, labor, and management in the auto industry. He helped to organize and became managing director of the Automotive Council for War Production in 1941 and helped to create the Automotive Committee for Air Defense. He was one of the organizers of the Detroit Victory Council and served as employer-member of the labor-management committee of the War Manpower Commission for Detroit.

In 1948 George Mason, then chairman of Nash-Kelvinator, asked Romney to join the company as his special assistant. Romney rejected offers with "bigger titles" to take the Nash position because he could "roam through the company, learning the ropes about every plant and visiting every department" (*Christian Science Monitor,* September 5, 1956). He was elected vice-president in 1950 and executive vice-president and director in 1953.

When Mason died a few months after the formation of American Motors Corporation from the Nash-Kelvinator-Hudson merger in 1954, Romney was elected to succeed him as chairman and president in October 1954, and he became general manager as well. Romney put through Mason's plans for a "stem-to-stern" overhaul of the company in an effort to revamp manufacturing for small car turnout and to cut production costs (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 29, 1954). He expressed the belief that the only way an independent car company could compete with the "big three" would be to make a car they do not have, and American Motors virtually staked its future on the Rambler, the company's "small" car (*Christian Science Monitor,* September 7, 1956).



GEORGE ROMNEY

Since Romney had had only six years of experience on the production side of auto manufacturing, few people in the industry thought that he could compete with the "big three" or that there would be a market for an American-made small car (*Business Week,* January 11, 1958). American Motors steadily lost money until the first quarter of the 1958 fiscal year, when the company made a net profit of $4,948,736, the first quarterly profit since June 1955.

By the end of 1957 Romney's company had completely dropped its "big" lines, the Nash and Hudson, to concentrate on the "compact" Rambler. In the first six weeks of 1958, American built 20,036 cars compared with 8,367 for the same period in 1957. It was the only company to show an upturn in sales for that period, and since early 1957 it had moved from thirteenth to seventh in car production standings. *Business Week* (January 11, 1958) noted, "To auto industry observers too often tempted to believe that GM, Ford, and Chrysler have a monopoly on brains, George Romney looks like the smartest or luckiest man in Detroit."

Emphasis upon diversity, Romney has stated, accounts in large part for the success of American Motors. Its Kelvinator division, which also has subsidiaries and markets abroad, produces and sells a complete line of major appliances. It is the largest manufacturer of ice

ROMNEY, GEORGE—*Continued*

cream cabinets in the world and a leading producer of refrigerators, ranges, freezers, and other equipment. Romney announced in February 1958 that the company had brought out a new line of electric Kelvinator appliances.

Romney's business credo is based on "competitive cooperative consumerism" and "a passionate conviction that monopoly, either by labor or industry, is bad for America" (*Business Week*, February 15, 1958). In one of his speeches Romney said, "Competition is the economic counterpart of individual liberty" and requires "the banning of union monopoly just as we long since outlawed industrial monopoly" (New York *Times*, November 13, 1947). Before the United States Senate antitrust and monopoly subcommittee in February 1958, he stated that there was too much concentration of power by both big business and big labor in the auto industry, and that there was not enough competition. He proposed that the big auto makers be split into smaller companies, with none allowed more than 35 per cent of the market (*Time*, February 17, 1958).

Because of his belief in competition, Romney has long opposed industry-wide bargaining for unions, despite the objections of the United Auto Workers. He feels that employees, together with management, "form a team that competes with other teams supplying the same product" and the workers should bargain for raises with their own company, not with the entire industry (New York *Sun*, March 14, 1947). In 1957, however, Romney suggested that management present a solid front to the unions as a measure to combat inflation. Although he has criticized union policies, he has inaugurated labor-management relations programs that have won the cooperation of union officials and the praise of employees in his own company (*Christian Science Monitor*, September 5, 1956).

Romney is chairman of American Motors' operating committee, director of Ranco Inc., Refrigeration Discount Corporation, and Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd., and president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. He is on the board of directors of the Children's Hospital of Michigan and the United Foundation of Detroit, and he is chairman of the executive committee of the Detroit Round Table of Catholics, Jews, and Protestants.

A devoutly religious man, he is president of the Detroit Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, a position that corresponds to the bishopric in some churches. According to *Town Journal* (January 1956), "He supervises the religious work of some 2700 members in his district, preaches occasional sermons, and takes his turn at manual labor in projects which the church undertakes."

George Romney married his high school sweetheart, Lenore LaFount, on July 2, 1931. She is a former stage and screen actress. The Romneys have four children: two daughters, Lynn and Jane, and two sons, Scott and Willard Mitt.

"Automen know George Romney as a sincere, tenacious man who 'gets along with people' " *Forbes* (November 15, 1954) stated. He is tall, graying, athletic-looking. *Printer's Ink* (February 10, 1956) observed that he has a knack for phrases and ideas that "catch on." When he called big American cars "gas-guzzling dinosaurs," the phrase led to a series of newspaper and television advertisements. Direct in manner and personable, he gave his company's commercials over television on *Disneyland*. He usually rises at 5:30 in the morning to play a round of golf or take a long walk. He is a member of the Detroit Athletic, Burning Tree and Bloomfield Hills Country Clubs.

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ROSELLINI, ALBERT D(EAN) (rō'zȧ-lē"nē) Jan. 21, 1910- Governor of Washington; lawyer

Address: b. Governor's Office, Legislative Bldg., Olympia, Wash.; h. Governor's Mansion, Olympia, Wash.

In giving a sweeping victory to Democratic Albert D. Rosellini in November 1956, the voters of the state of Washington secured a Governor with much legislative experience. A former state senator, Seattle lawyer and deputy prosecutor, he succeeded Republican Arthur B. Langlie for a four-year term, to expire in January 1961. During his four and a half terms in the state Senate (from 1939 to 1957) Rosellini had been a champion of public welfare, education, and library legislation and had sponsored bills in behalf of labor, small merchants, and veterans, among other similar measures.

The only son in a family of four children, Albert Dean Rosellini was born in Tacoma, Washington on January 21, 1910 to John and Annunziata (Pagni) Rosellini, who had moved to the United States from their native Italy. His three sisters are Mrs. Rena Micheli, Mrs. Argie Rossini, and Mrs. Ida Bachechi. From the age of nine while attending school in Tacoma, Albert worked at odd jobs such as carrying newspapers and doing chores in shops and factories and on farms. At Stadium High School, from which he was graduated in 1927, he played football, basketball, and baseball.

While a student at the University of Washington in Seattle, he earned money for his education by working as a butcher. He also spent some time in the American Merchant Marine and during his last years in law school was employed as a law clerk. His college sport was amateur boxing. In 1933 he received the B.A. and LL.B. degrees and at once began practicing law in Seattle.

When Warren G. Magnuson, who later became U.S. Senator, took office as prosecuting attorney of King county, Washington in 1935, he appointed Rosellini assistant deputy prosecutor. "One of the youngest men ever to serve as a criminal deputy prosecutor, Rosellini made a name for himself by handling some of the most difficult cases, both in the Superior Court and the State Supreme Court, and winning all but two jury trials during his six-year service" (Alice Myers Winther, *Christian Science Monitor,* January 14, 1957).

In the middle of his tenure as assistant prosecuting attorney, in 1938, the twenty-eight-year-old lawyer successfully campaigned on the Democratic ticket for the state Senate from Washington's Thirty-third District. He served in the biennial Legislature until 1957, for almost all of that period in the key post of Democratic floor leader. At various times he also held the offices of president *pro tem* of the Senate and special assistant to the state attorney general. From 1941 to 1943 he practiced law in a firm with Lloyd Shorett.

Among the measures that Rosellini introduced during his eighteen years in the state Senate were an unfair practices bill to assure small merchants decent prices for their wares, a bill to establish a medical-dental school at the University of Washington, a bill to provide payment of a bonus to veterans, a fair employment practices bill, a proposal to strengthen state narcotic laws. He supported an improved teachers retirement program, higher salaries for teachers, an equal wage bill for women, and increased pensions for firemen and policemen.

As chairman of a committee to study juvenile delinquency, he had a large share in preparing and recommending a program which was rejected by the Legislature in 1947 but was in part embodied in the Youth Protection Act of 1951. While serving as a member of the committee on institutions he led the drive to provide better conditions for inmates in mental hospitals and prisons.

Rosellini was also chairman of the committee on state and local government which made a study of state government reorganization in 1951, with a view to eliminating waste and duplication of effort in various departments. This committee has been called the "Little Kefauver Committee" because of its investigations, also during 1951, of corruption in government for the purpose of determining whether law enforcement procedures were adequate. A. M. Winther (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 14, 1957) stated, "It is hard to pinpoint specific results of this committee's costly investigations"; but Ben Kocovar in *Look* (June 25, 1957) wrote that by parading "vice participants" before the television cameras, the committee "shocked" the citizens of Tacoma into action and thereby helped "clean up" that city.

Although the committee hearings had given favorable publicity to Rosellini, making his name well known throughout the state, he was defeated in his attempt in 1952 to win the Democratic nomination for Governor. In the primary election of 1956, however, he topped the entire gubernatorial slate, including both parties, by almost 45,000 votes. The incumbent Governor, Arthur B. Langlie, withdrew from the gubernatorial contest to run, unsuccessfully, for the U.S. Senate against Senator Warren C. Magnuson. Rosellini's Republican opponent was Lieutenant Governor Emmett T. Anderson, whom he defeated in November 1956 by a vote of 616,773 to 508,041. Rosellini's margin over his rival doubled that received by Governor Langlie in 1952.

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI

In his analysis of the 1956 election in Washington, Hugh A. Bone (*Western Political Quarterly,* March 1957) pointed out, "In recent years the seven state-wide executive positions have usually been divided, but the Democrats made a clean sweep of every state office in 1956. Where former Governors often saw one house in control of the opposition, and frequently held only a narrow majority in the other, the new Governor, Albert D. Rosellini, received whopping Democratic majorities, 31 to 15 in the Senate and 56 to 43 in the House."

Time (January 28, 1957) also commented that Governor Rosellini "faced the thornless prospect of an amenable legislature—Democratic for the first time in twelve years." His program (atomic power development, broadened welfare benefits, etc.) . . . might take new money, but was bound to make new friends for Al the Rose." Hugh A. Bone's observation on Rosellini's program was, "The new Governor has shown much interest in state reorganization. If he is not too preoccupied in fulfilling his promises for school, welfare, institutions and so on—and finding the money for these programs—the state's executive department may get a much needed overhauling." Rosellini took office on January 16, 1957.

Some of the measures that Rosellini emphasized in his 1956 campaign were enacted by the Legislature during its session from January 14 to March 14, 1957. "Administrative changes included the creation of a department of com-

ROSELLINI, ALBERT D.—*Continued*

merce and industry and a department of natural resources, and the abolition of the state power commission. . . . In the category of social legislation were the removal of the lien clause against the estates of recipients of public assistance, an increase of about 30 per cent in industrial insurance payments, and a new law against race discrimination, providing for a five-man board to deal with the problem" (*Britannica Book of the Year, 1958*).

On February 13, 1958 Rosellini joined ten other Governors in sending a telegram to President Eisenhower to urge him to institute "a practical program" to halt "the growing national recession" (New York *Times,* February 14, 1958). Their recommendations included an acceleration of the Federal highway and school construction programs, enlargement of Federal projects for health and welfare, and easing of credit restrictions.

Albert D. Rosellini married Ethel K. McNeil, a secretary, on June 1, 1938. They have five children, John, Janey, Lynn, Sue, and Albert, Jr. Washington's Governor has brown hair and brown eyes, is six feet tall, and weighs 195 pounds. He is a Roman Catholic, and belongs to the Scandinavian Lodge and to the Moose, Elks, Kiwanis, and Eagles organizations. In his campaigning he is said to show enormous physical endurance, and his recreations are chiefly riding, boating, and fishing.

As reported in the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 14, 1957), Rosellini's victory in the race for the governorship was credited "in no small part to his friendly attitude . . . one observer put it, 'He had a masterly public relations campaign and a good finance procurement setup, but he could not have succeeded were it not for himself. He has a golden gift with people. He is charming, attentive, warm. He is genuinely concerned with little people and has a humility that is very disarming.' "

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ROUAULT, GEORGES May 27, 1871-Feb. 13, 1958 French artist; etcher; writer; known especially for paintings of religious themes. See *Current Biography* (May) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 F 14 '58

ROWAN, CARL T(HOMAS) (rō'ŭn) Aug. 11, 1925- Newspaperman; author

Address: b. Minneapolis Tribune, 425 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; h. 3100 46th Ave. S., Minneapolis, 6, Minn.

For five consecutive years, beginning in 1952, Carl T. Rowan, young Negro journalist, won national honors as a newsman and author for reports which ranged from race relations in the South and the plight of the American Indian to the political and social turmoil in Asia. In 1956 he became the only newspaperman ever to win three successive annual awards from Sigma Delta Chi, journalism fraternity.

His books include *South of Freedom* (Knopf, 1952), *The Pitiful and the Proud* (Random, 1956), and *Go South To Sorrow* (Random, 1957). His two-part article in the *Saturday Evening Post* (October 12 and 19, 1957), entitled "The Negro in the North," pointed out that the thousands of Negroes who are flocking from the South to industrial cities in the North are potential voters. "This can be a responsible force used in the interest of civic growth," Rowan wrote, "and orderly progress toward more democratic cities. Or it can be a force of disruption, a new pocket of corruption to be exploited by selfish men."

Carl Thomas Rowan was born in Ravenscroft, Tennessee, August 11, 1925, son of Thomas David and Johnnie B. (Bradford) Rowan. With his brother, Charles Edward, and three sisters, Jewel, Ella Mae and Bobbie Eugenia, he grew up in McMinnville, Tennessee. His first job paid a dollar a week. Later he hoed bulb grass at 10 cents an hour, eventually graduating to the group which stood on the bank corner waiting for someone to offer a job, usually hard manual labor at 25 cents an hour. When he was thirteen, his first literary venture, a poem, was read on the stage of the local high school. Rowan was determined to get a good education and was graduated from Bernard High School in 1942 as class president and valedictorian.

During the summer he worked in a tuberculosis hospital to earn tuition money for Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, where he enrolled in the fall of 1942. At college he passed nationally competitive Navy examinations leading to the then rigidly segregated V-12 Naval officer training program. In 1944 Rowan became one of the first fifteen Negroes to earn a commission in the Navy. After serving as a communications officer on two vessels in the Atlantic, he returned to Oberlin College, Ohio, where he had gone for some of his Naval training. He majored in mathematics and received the B.A. degree in 1947. He earned the M.A. degree in journalism at the University of Minnesota, writing for two Negro weeklies, the Minneapolis *Spokesman* and the St. Paul *Recorder,* while working for his credits.

During the 1948 Presidential campaign he did public opinion surveys for the Baltimore *Afro-American* and in November 1948, he joined the Minneapolis *Tribune* as a copyreader. He became a general assignment reporter in 1950, and in December of that year, reminded of a promise made to a Southern white sailor to "tell all the little things it means to be a Negro in the South," he wrote a note to his editor asking permission to travel South and report.

The result was the series, "How Far from Slavery?" which elicited the largest volume of mail in *Tribune* history. It earned Rowan the Service to Humanity award of the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce and his designation as the city's "outstanding young man of 1951." He was the first Negro to be so honored. The articles were the basis for *South of*

Freedom, published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1952. It received enthusiastic reviews. R. R. Brunn of the *Christian Science Monitor* (August 4, 1952), for example, remarked that Rowan "is a journalist first and a Negro second. . . . It is due to his humility and balance that this is not an embittered tract nor a bland glossing over." Hodding Carter in the New York *Times* (August 3, 1952) called it "a vivid reminder that changes which a white Southerner thinks are swift seem snail-like and indecisive to a Southerner who is not white and who suffers from color barriers . . . it is a noteworthy contribution to the sad folklore of American interracial relations."

Look magazine in its January 15, 1952 issue reprinted portions of "How Far from Slavery?" and during the same year Rowan received a Sidney Hillman award for $500 for "the best newspaper reporting" in the nation during 1951. The curators of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, cited him for "high purpose, high achievement and exemplary practice" in journalism. He received an award from the University of Minnesota chapter of Sigma Delta Chi and an honorable mention for "excellent reporting" from the Heywood Broun awards committee of the American Newspaper Guild.

In *The Pitiful and the Proud,* Rowan recorded his observations during nearly a year spent in India, Pakistan and Southeast Asia in 1954 as lecturer for the international educational exchange program of the U.S. Department of State. Parts of the book appeared as articles in the Minneapolis *Tribune* and were also syndicated in over thirty other newspapers in America and Asia. Again his report drew wide comment, much of it from Indians who disliked his reporting of their country's poverty and situations they considered unfavorable to India. Rowan, anticipating this, had written his editor, "What I have written must be brought into the open if democratic peoples are to make wise decisions, either in the United States or India."

When the book was published by Random House in 1956, Joseph McSorley in the *Catholic World* (June 1956) observed: "More than one reader will close this volume convinced that its author does not—possibly cannot—write objectively." But reviewers in the Virginia Kirkus bulletin, the *Library Journal,* the New York *Herald Tribune* and the San Francisco *Chronicle* all liked the book. Margaret Parton in *Saturday Review* (August 4, 1956) called Rowan "a brilliant and a diligent reporter," but added that "if he had taken time to relax and enjoy himself in India he might better have caught the tempo of time, of timelessness [and] his notable book might have acquired the dimension it now lacks—the dimensions of gentleness and hope."

In 1954 Rowan won the Sigma Delta Chi prize for the nation's best general reporting during 1953, for articles on school segregation cases pending in the U.S. Supreme Court. He also won a National Education Writers' Association award for best educational reporting in 1953, and the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce named him one of "America's 10 outstanding young men of 1953." His second Sigma Delta Chi medallion was awarded in 1955, this time for best foreign correspondence (the articles on India).

CARL T. ROWAN

The National Urban League gave him its American Teamwork award for "distinguished reporting of national and world affairs . . . unselfish leadership in fostering better race relations." He received his third Sigma Delta Chi medallion in 1956 for coverage of the political unrest in southeast Asia and of the Bandung Conference. In the fall of 1956 Rowan was U.N. correspondent for the *Tribune* at the first and second emergency sessions and the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly, which dealt largely with the Middle East crisis and the Hungarian uprising.

During 1957 Rowan wrote a series of fifteen articles for the *Tribune* on the American Indian, "the forgotten people . . . who forgot to vanish." He traveled thousands of miles, finally writing, according to *Time* (March 4, 1957), "not only a hard-hitting indictment . . . but a searching examination of the causes and effects." At least 85 per cent of his phone calls and letters were complimentary, but in Chicago where the series appeared in the *Sun-Times,* an estimated 100 Indian descendants held a four-hour protest meeting and charged Rowan had used the example of the few to malign a whole people.

Replying in the *Sun-Times* (May 27 1957), Rowan enumerated improvements made in Minneapolis as a result of his series and said, "I am proud of this response. Yet I fear all this may be wasted effort until more Indians are willing to face up to today's embarrassing truths and at least put aside extreme sensitivity long enough to distinguish a friend from a foe."

Go South to Sorrow (Random, 1957) is based upon a second trip South, to discover what had happened since he wrote *South of Freedom.* It drew largely favorable reviews.

ROWAN, CARL T.—*Continued*

The *New Yorker* (June 8, 1957) commented that "for all his bitterness . . . Rowan never rants; his book shows the discipline of the good reporter."

Rowan lectures widely, giving an estimated 100 speeches yearly. He has been president of the Minneapolis Urban League and has served in Minneapolis on the Community Chest and Community Council, Citizens' League, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Elliot Park Neighborhood House, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On August 2, 1950 Rowan married the former Vivien Louise Murphy, a public health nurse; their children are Barbara, Carl, Jr., and Geoffrey. Rowan is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 185 pounds, has brown eyes and black hair. He is an enthusiastic golfer. He likes to watch baseball and football games. With music as his favorite hobby, he composes song lyrics. Politically he is an independent.

When a friend suggested to Rowan that he take things easier Rowan replied: "Look, life is an inescapable dilemma: you compete, you work full speed, and the pressures decree that you soon leave this world; you coast, take it easy, and you find that this world soon leaves you. I don't want to get left. If I did, I could still be hoeing bulb grass."

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Time 69:51 Mr 4 '57 por

Rowan, Carl T. South of Freedom (1952); Go South To Sorrow (1957)

ROY, MAURICE, ARCHBISHOP Jan. 25, 1905- Roman Catholic prelate

Address: Archbishop's Palace, Port Dauphin, Quebec, P.Q., Canada

With the elevation of the Metropolitan See of Quebec to a Primatial See in 1956, its Archbishop, Maurice Roy, distinguished theologian, educator, and military chaplain, became Roman Catholic Primate of the Dominion of Canada. Baptized, confirmed, ordained, and consecrated in Quebec, Archbishop Roy has had a lifelong identification with that province.

Prior to his promotion to a bishopric in 1946, Archbishop Roy had been a member of the faculty of the Grand Séminaire of Quebec's Laval University. During World War II he spent five years in the European Theater as a chaplain to the Canadian military forces.

Maurice Roy was born on January 25, 1905 in the city of Quebec. He is descended from the Canadian poet and chronicler, Napoléon Legendre, on the side of his mother, the former Mariette Legendre. His father, Ferdinand Roy, was a judge and dean of the faculty of law of Laval University in Quebec. Maurice has an older sister, Adrienne, and a younger sister, Louise.

A special issue in 1946 of *S.T.R.*, the official publication of the Séminaire des Trois Rivières, recalls an anecdote of Roy's childhood. At six, he was one of the pets of the sisters at the neighboring Ursuline convent and a frequent recipient of cakes and candy at their hands. His father happened to witness one of these incidents and asked: "Maurice, how do the sisters guess who has rung at their door?" The child's answer was: "Well, when the sister looks through the grill and sees no one there, then she knows it's me."

Karsh, Ottawa

ARCHBISHOP MAURICE ROY

Until the age of ten, Maurice Roy was taught at home, first by his mother, then by two schoolteacher friends of hers, and last by the Abbé Savard, who prepared him for the entrance examinations to the Petit Séminaire of Quebec. Allowed to enter that school in 1915, the young boy at first found it difficult to keep up with his class, but by the end of the year he ranked scholastically in the upper section of the class.

During vacations with his family at the Ile d'Orléans in the St. Lawrence River or at the Laurentian Mountains, Maurice acquired a mastery of a number of trades—shoemaking, bookbinding, woodworking, and mechanics, all of which he taught to his younger sister. In his last years at the Petit Séminaire, Roy was an outstanding student of literature, philosophy, and rhetoric. His academic record led to his election as president of the Académie St. Denis and to his winning of the Prince of Wales prize. Upon receiving his B.A. degree in 1923, Roy announced his intention of entering the priesthood.

After a trip to Europe, where he gave a speech at the monument to Montcalm de Saint-Véran in Vauvert, France, eighteen-year-old Roy donned the black cassock of the secular clergy and was given the title of *abbé*. A student at the Grand Séminaire of Laval University from 1923 to 1927, he received his doctorate in theology and was ordained to the priesthood on June 12, 1927. Two years of philosophical studies in Rome at the Institutum Angelicum followed. There, at the age of twenty-four, he received his second doctorate, in philosophy.

He spent one of his vacations from the Institutum Angelicum participating in the pilgrimage of the Assumptionist Fathers to the Holy Land. From September 1929 until the following year, Father Roy studied philosophy and literature at the Sorbonne and at the Institut Catholique in Paris. His Sundays were spent in missionary work in the "red suburb" of Drancy, where he succeeded in converting several laborers.

Officially a member of the faculty of the Grand Séminaire of Quebec at Laval University from 1930 to 1946, Father Roy taught dogmatic theology from 1930 to 1935, apologetics in 1935-36, and sacramentary theology from 1936 to 1939. In the summer of 1935, as secretary of the editorial committee which had rewritten the statutes of the university, he went to Rome with Monsignor Camille Roy to secure Papal approval of the revised constitution. During the subsequent two summers he was instrumental in organizing the Laval summer courses in pedagogy. In the meantime, in 1934-35, he had been chaplain to the Quebec Catholic Rover Scouts and, in 1935, he was chaplain to the students at Laval University.

One of the first Canadian priests to offer his services to the armed forces on the outbreak of World War II, Roy was named chaplain of the Royal 22nd Regiment, with the rank of captain, by Jean Marie Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve. Debarking in England in December 1939, Father Roy began a lengthy sojourn in that country. He was named honorary major as well as chaplain to the Canadian units at Aldershot in May 1941 and chaplain with the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel to the First Canadian Corps in England and Italy the following August.

As a participant in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns in 1943, Father Roy had no hesitancy about accompanying his men into battle, with the result that he was subsequently (March 31, 1945) mentioned in dispatches for his "extremely courageous conduct." An honorary colonel by 1944, Father Roy served as assistant principal Roman Catholic chaplain with the headquarters of the First Canadian Army on the Northwestern front—France, Belgium, Germany and Holland—in 1944-45. In recognition of his war services, he was named a chevalier of the Order of the British Empire in 1945 by King George VI.

Upon his demobilization, Roy returned to his post at the Grand Séminaire of Quebec, of which he was named rector to succeed Monsignor Ferdinand Vandry on December 31, 1945. He was raised to a bishopric when the Pope named him bishop of the diocese of Trois Rivières—an appointment publicly announced on Roy's forty-first birthday, January 25, 1946. At this time Major Claude Laboissiere of the Canadian Army declared: "The long contact of Monsignor with soldiers and officers of all religious persuasions has given him a great experience of men. His position of chief chaplain also gave him an excellent experience of administration. In a word, the military life has admirably prepared Monsignor Roy to become shepherd of the souls in a great diocese" (*S.T.R.,* 1946). In May Monsignor Roy was consecrated bishop by Cardinal Villeneuve.

Eighteen months as bishop of Trois Rivières prepared Roy for further elevation—to the post of Archbishop of Quebec, an appointment announced on June 6, 1947, by Monsignor Ildebrando Antoniutti, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, who bestowed the crozier of office upon Archbishop Roy at the time of his consecration, on July 1, 1947. Taking his vows before the Quebec Metropolitan Chapter, Roy by the symbolic change of violet robes for white indicated his assumption of the new office. Then, the newly consecrated Archbishop, successor to Cardinal Villeneuve, made his progress to the Basilica of Notre Dame. There, at the same church in which he had been baptized, confirmed, and ordained, he was enthroned as eleventh Archbishop of the Dominion's oldest diocese.

Elevation of the Metropolitan See of Quebec to the Primatial See of Canada took place by the order of Pope Pius XII in January 1956. By thus becoming Primate of Canada, Archbishop Roy took precedence over all Archbishops and bishops of the Dominion, except for the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Reverend Giovanni Panico, James Cardinal McGuigan of Toronto (see *C.B.,* September 1950), and Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger of Montreal (see *C.B.,* May 1953).

Decorations besides the O.B.E. that Maurice Roy has been awarded are the French Legion of Honor (rank of chevalier, 1947), the Belgian Order of Leopold (with palm and war cross, 1940 and with palm, 1948), and the Dutch Order of Orange-Nassau (1949). His clubs are the Quebec and the Garrison. "Tall and ruggedly built," according to *Time,* Archbishop Roy watches carefully over his health to avoid excessive fatigue. He has never smoked, always keeping in mind his father's dictum, "It's better to start smoking next year."

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SABIN, ALBERT B(RUCE) Aug. 26, 1906-
Virologist

Address: b. c/o Childrens' Hospital Research Foundation, Cincinnati 29, Ohio; h. 403 Lafayette Ave., Cincinnati 20, Ohio

Protective vaccines for viruses causing fatalities and crippling illness have been developed by Dr. Albert B. Sabin, professor of research pediatrics at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and fellow of the Childrens' Hospital Research Foundation in Cincinnati,

DR. ALBERT B. SABIN

Ohio. He has devoted twenty-five years of study to poliomyelitis, concentrating since 1952 on producing a live but "attenuated" polio virus to be taken orally. Tests with these "anti-polio pills" have been conducted by Dr. Sabin since 1955, using prisoners as volunteers.

Dr. Sabin also discovered the Virus B, which is inherent in monkeys, as a cause of human fatality; isolated the sand-fly virus in the Middle East; developed a vaccine against the dengue virus and the virus causing Japanese B encephalitis. In August 1957 he identified Echo 9, a virus producing symptoms similar to intestinal influenza.

Albert Bruce Sabin was born on August 26, 1906 in Bialystok, Poland, one of the four children of Jacob and Tillie (Krugman) Sabin. Albert and his family came to the United States in 1921 and established residence in Paterson, New Jersey, where his father was engaged in the silk and textile manufacturing business. At Paterson High School, he was a member of the literary and debating societies and was graduated in 1923.

He worked at odd jobs to obtain funds to pursue his undergraduate and medical education. At New York University he earned the B.S. degree in 1928 and entered the university's College of Medicine, where as a Bullowa Scholar he carried out investigations on several types of pneumonia. He was awarded the M.D. degree in 1931 and interned at Bellevue Hospital, where he succeeded in isolating Virus B. Influenced by Dr. William H. Park, director of the New York City Department of Health Bureau of Laboratories, and Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Sabin determined to devote his life to medical research.

Following a year of postgraduate study (1934-35) at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in London, England as a fellow of the National Research Council, Dr. Sabin became an assistant on the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. In 1937 he was promoted to the rank of associate. Two years later he was appointed an associate professor of pediatrics at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and a fellow of its Childrens' Hospital Research Foundation.

Early in his career Dr. Sabin began to concentrate on the polio virus. The results of some of his experiments as reported to the committee on virus research of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis indicated a relationship, in his opinion, between paralytic polio and indulgence in heavy exercise. "The interval between this exercise and the onset of paralysis is usually less than twenty hours," he stated (New York *Times,* May 16, 1941).

During World War II Sabin served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Two of his projects at that time were the development of a vaccine against dengue fever and the successful vaccination of 65,000 military personnel on Okinawa against Japanese encephalitis with a vaccine he had evolved in 1942 at the Childrens' Hospital. Sabin also isolated a protozoan parasite called toxoplasma, described its characteristics and produced methods of diagnosis. He was discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1946, when he returned to the University of Cincinnati as professor of research pediatrics and fellow of the Childrens' Hospital Research Foundation.

As a result of his postwar researches, Dr. Sabin identified all three known types of poliomyelitis (a discovery which was also made by other scientists), and he developed a vaccine from living but avirulent poliomyelitis virus, a technique in direct contrast to the Salk vaccine (see Jonas E. Salk, *C.B.,* May 1954). The Salk vaccine is a dead-virus serum, made from live polio viruses killed by formaldehyde. Dr. Sabin's vaccine is composed of living polio viruses which have been "attenuated" from the disease-causing strain.

These "attenuated" strains are "at least 1,000,000 times less active than the virulent viruses from which they are derived," according to Dr. Sabin. He insists that they are stable enough to remain in a weakened condition without reverting to more virulent forms (*U.S. News & World Report,* October 19, 1956).

Both the Sabin and Salk vaccines were developed from the basic researches on polio viruses by Drs. John F. Enders, Frederick C. Robbins, and Thomas H. Weller (see *C.B.,* June 1955), who were awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology for their findings. Dr. Sabin's researches have been financed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which has provided over $1,000,000 for this purpose.

Because of its potency, Sabin believes, his vaccine will afford immunity over a longer period of time (possibly a lifetime) than the Salk vaccine. He maintains that the dead-virus vaccine would necessitate constant reinoculation, with the chance that protected children might reach maturity with no permanent immunity and a susceptibility to the most dangerous types of paralytic polio. Another live-virus vaccine has been developed by Dr. Hilary Koprowski of the Lederle Laboratories, American Cyanamid Company. (Attenuated live viruses are used in the immunization of smallpox and yellow fever.)

After having used his attenuated polio virus to vaccinate chimpanzees, Dr. Sabin began in January 1955 inoculating twenty-six prisoners, aged between twenty-one and thirty, at the Federal reformatory in Chillicothe, Ohio, who volunteered for the tests. The subjects "did not get sick in any apparent way. Yet the virus multiplied in their digestive tracts, boosted their antibody levels, and was excreted" (*Time,* May 23, 1955). It was necessary to give three inoculations of the Sabin vaccine for each of the three types of polio virus. Subsequent tests by Dr. Sabin on 243 volunteers and other researchers' tests on hundreds of subjects, according to an American Medical Association release, "produced no harmful effects." However, it said that "tens or hundreds of thousands of tests would be required to establish the vaccine's absolute safety" (New York *Times,* July 20, 1957).

On the basis of the preliminary trials, the expert committee on poliomyelitis of the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended large-scale trials of the Sabin vaccine, while using the Salk vaccine as a control. The advantages of the Sabin vaccine, it was pointed out, are: it can be taken orally, stored indefinitely in deepfreeze units, produced cheaply; it promices a lifetime immunity, is more effective against paralytic polio, and may eliminate the virulent strains of polio virus in circulation (New York *Times,* July 20, 1957). These tests are now underway in some seven countries.

During the summer of 1957 Dr. Sabin identified a virus, Echo 9, similar to intestinal flu, which had affected residents of Milwaukee. He began a study of the virus' effect on pregnant women and the possibility of transmission to the unborn child through the blood stream (*Newsweek,* September 9, 1957).

A prolific author, Sabin has contributed over 200 articles to scientific journals. He has served as a consultant on epidemic diseases to the Army Surgeon General since 1941, and to the U.S. Public Health Service since 1946. Sabin was honored with the Theobald Smith Award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1939, the Mead Johnson Award of the Academy of Pediatrics in 1941, and the United States Legion of Merit (1945).

Dr. Sabin is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association of Physicians, American Pediatric Society, American Epidemiological Society, and American Association of Immunologists.

Albert Bruce Sabin has been described as "energetic, mild-mannered, quiet and unassuming." He stands five feet ten inches tall, weighs 185 pounds, and has brown eyes and white hair. He married the former Sylvia Tregillus on September 12, 1935. They have two daughters, Amy and Deborah. His work, he says, is his recreation and hobby.

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SAKEL, MANFRED (JOSHUA) June 6, 1900-Dec. 2, 1957 Psychiatrist; originator, insulin shock therapy for schizophrenia. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 D 3 '57

SALOMON, HENRY, JR. Mar. 17, 1917-Feb. 1, 1958 Producer and co-author of NBC-TV's *Victory at Sea* and other television documentaries. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 F 2 '58

SAMMARTINO, PETER Aug. 15, 1904-
University president

Address: b. Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N.J.; h. 140 Ridge Rd., Rutherford, N.J.

One of the fastest growing educational institutions in the United States is Fairleigh Dickinson University at Rutherford, New Jersey. As one of its principal founders and president since its inception in 1942, Dr. Peter Sammartino was concerned with offering a college education to those high school graduates who could not afford to go to a distant college or who could not get the technical training they needed for their careers.

Through Sammartino's vision and efforts Fairleigh Dickinson has obtained the close cooperation of high school principals, businessmen and residents of the area, resulting in a university with a total enrollment of about 10,000 students, a physical plant worth $13,000,000, and an endowment fund of $2,500,000. Dr. Sammartino began his career in 1924 teaching in the elementary school system of New York City and later was a member of the faculty of City College of the City of New York and New College, Columbia University.

Peter Sammartino was born on August 15, 1904 in New York City, one of the two children of Guy and Eva (Amendola) Sammartino. His Italian-born father, who came to America in 1901, first was a pastry chef and then became a wholesale dealer in pastry. Young Peter attended Stuyvesant High School in New York City, where he was president of the Crafts and French clubs. He also edited the French Club magazine and the school newspaper.

(Continued next page)

PETER SAMMARTINO

Following graduation in 1921, Sammartino entered City College of the City of New York (C.C.N.Y.). His major subject was French and his extracurricular activities included the chairmanship of the Circolo Dante Alighieri and Alpha Phi Delta; he also organized the college band. While attending C.C.N.Y. he held various jobs, including playing piano in an orchestra. In 1924 he was awarded the B.S. degree.

Pursuing graduate work in education at New York University, he received his M.A. degree in 1928 and the Ph.D. degree in 1931. "The Improvement in Language Learning" was the title of his doctoral dissertation. Sammartino also took courses at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Entering the teaching profession in 1924, Sammartino taught successively in New York City's elementary and junior high schools and at Townsend Harris High School. From 1928 to 1933 he was a member of the faculty of C.C.N.Y. Beginning in 1933 he was chairman for eight years of the language department at New College, an experimental undergraduate unit of Teachers College, Columbia University. He also taught at Middlebury College in Middlebury, Vermont in the summer of 1940-41.

While teaching at New College, Sammartino took part in a survey which dealt with the problems of higher education in the area of Rutherford, New Jersey. Local high school principals participating in the survey complained that only a small number of their graduates went to college; the majority of the students were compelled to give up their plans for higher education chiefly because the colleges were too far from their homes and were too expensive.

Thus, Sammartino became seriously concerned with the idea of founding a college which would meet the needs of the region. Although this was during World War II, Sammartino did not become discouraged by the inappropriateness of the time for establishing a college. Together with sixteen high school principals, he interested Colonel Fairleigh S. Dickinson, head of Becton, Dickinson & Company, a large surgical appliance concern in East Rutherford, in his plan. At Sammartino's suggestion Dickinson purchased an abandoned twenty-five-room mansion, known as the "Castle," on a ten-acre setting in Rutherford and turned it over to Sammartino. Other people of the region were also persuaded to contribute money to the project, and the two-year coeducational Fairleigh Dickinson Junior College opened its doors in the fall of 1942 with 153 day and evening students.

The new school grew so fast that its enrollment increased to 650 within three years. By 1948 Fairleigh Dickinson College offered a four-year course, and in 1953 it absorbed the Bergen Junior College in neighboring Teaneck. The New Jersey State Board of Education in June 1956 granted Fairleigh Dickinson College permission to call itself a university. In 1957 a third campus was obtained in Florham Park, New Jersey, where an estate of more than 180 acres was added. The university now has six schools: a College of Arts and Sciences, School of Engineering, School of Business Administration, School of Education, Graduate School, and School of Dentistry. The university offers programs for thirty-five career goals. The physical growth and educational progress of Fairleigh Dickinson University are explained by Sammartino as the result of the educational philosophy of New College; the consistent and dedicated work of the faculty and a relatively small board of trustees; and the cooperation of many people of the region. For example, the university has a board of educational directors which includes about forty local high school principals who help to coordinate the curriculum with the needs and qualifications of high school graduates.

The university's board of advisers is composed of business leaders who enable Fairleigh Dickinson students to get "training in some career field [in order to] achieve economic security within a reasonable length of time after graduation." The university's work-study plan permits its students to work their way through college and, at the same time, assists to prepare them for their careers by combining both theory and practice.

The development of career-training programs at Fairleigh Dickinson has proceeded without sacrificing liberal arts and cultural studies which are considered basic requirements for all students. Sammartino has stated that a college should "give a cultural background of general studies that is vital and dynamic and that will help the student to live a full and successful life" (*Saturday Evening Post,* November 6, 1954).

Dr. Sammartino is the author of a number of studies on higher education and textbooks which include *French in Action* (Globe Book, 1933), *Il Primo Libro* (Crispen, 1936), *Survey of French Literature* (Longmans, 1937), *Grammaire Simple et Lectures Faciles* (Harper, 1938), *Community College in Action* (Fairleigh Dickinson College Press, 1950) with Ellsworth Tompkins, and *The President of a Small College* (Fairleigh Dickinson College Press, 1954). His articles have been published in a number of professional periodicals. He is associate editor of the *Clearing House Magazine* and *Literary Review* and educational editor of various other publications.

He was a committee member of the President's Commission on Higher Education and president of the Ereved Foundation (1957). He is president of the New Jersey Chapter of the American Association for the United Nations, the New Jersey College Fund Association, and the Rutherford Rotary Club; a director of the American Institute of Management, the Islamic Foundation, and Griffith Foundation; and a member of the National Education Association and educational organizations in New Jersey. Sammartino is a past national president of Alpha Phi Delta fraternity.

In recognition of his contributions to education, he was made officier d'académie of the French Ministry of National Education and knight of the Order of the Cross of Savoy (Italy). He has received the National Silver Medal of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Townsend Harris Medal of C.C.N.Y., and the Gold Medal of the University of Bologna. In 1956 the Stuyvesant High School Alumni Association granted him its Outstanding Alumni Award. He is a Republican and a Roman Catholic.

Dr. Sammartino married Sylvia Scaramelli on December 3, 1933. He is five feet six inches tall and weighs 170 pounds. His hair is black and his eyes are brown. His favorite hobbies include golf and folklore. "If Fairleigh Dickinson has any value to the nation," Sammartino has written, "it is to point out how a region can help to meet its higher education needs without recourse to tax funds."

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SCARBROUGH, (LAWRENCE) ROGER LUMLEY, 11TH EARL OF July 27, 1896-

British Court official

Address: Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, London S.W. 1, England; h. Sandbeck Park, Rotherham, Yorkshire, England; Lumley Park House, County Durham, England

For more than the past five years the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, the principal administrative position of the British Court, has been occupied by the eleventh Earl of Scarbrough, a former Member of Parliament and Governor of Bombay. He was named to the post by Queen Elizabeth II in October 1952. Among the Lord Chamberlain's numerous duties is that of theatrical censor and examiner of plays, custodian of the Royal Library, the Crown Jewels, and state works of art.

Lawrence Roger Lumley, born on July 27, 1896, is the younger son of Brigadier General Osbert Lumley and the former Constance Eleanor Wilson-Patten, and a grandson of the ninth Earl of Scarbrough. (The earldom was created in 1690, but there have been Barons Lumley in the peerage of England since the fourteenth century.) Roger Lumley, educated at Eton and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, was eighteen years old when his elder brother was killed in action in World War I. Commissioned an officer of the Eleventh Hussars, which went to France as part of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, Roger Lumley served on the western front from 1916 until the end of hostilities, seeing action in the third battle of Ypres and on other famous fields.

Entering Magdalen College, Oxford University after the Armistice, he took his Bachelor of Arts degree there in 1921 and in the same year was re-commissioned in the Yorkshire Dragoons, in which he held peacetime rank as a captain until 1937.

As the Conservative candidate for the East constituency of Hull, Yorkshire, Lumley led the polls there in a three-cornered contest at the general election of November 1922. In the House of Commons he revealed a grasp of imperial and foreign affairs and within a year was appointed Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary for the Colonies in the first Stanley Baldwin government. Re-elected to Commons in October, 1924, he served until 1926 as Parliamentary private secretary to the Foreign Secretary. In 1929 he lost his Hull seat at the general election; but in October 1931 he returned to Commons as member for the city of York.

In November 1931 he was appointed Parliamentary private secretary to the Financial Secretary of the Treasury; for three years beginning in 1932 he held a corresponding post with the Home Secretary. When Anthony Eden succeeded Sir Samuel Hoare as Foreign Secretary in December 1935, Captain Lumley became his Parliamentary private secretary. His administrative ability was highly regarded not only by Eden and other members of the Neville Chamberlain Cabinet but also by Viscount Halifax, a former Viceroy of India, and in April 1937 Captain Lumley was appointed Governor of Bombay.

Before leaving for his new duties, he received the accolade from King George VI as Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. Sir Roger served as Governor of Bombay until 1943, when he returned home to serve with the Yorkshire Dragoons as an acting major general until 1945. In 1943 Sir Roger added Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India to his earlier title. In February 1945 he was appointed chairman of the Interdepartmental Commission on

British Inf. Services

LORD SCARBROUGH

Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies.

When the tenth Earl of Scarbrough died in 1945 without surviving male issue, his nephew, Major General Lumley, succeeded to the title and the seat in the House of Lords. He served in the "caretaker government" of May-July 1945 as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India and Burma. Beginning in 1946 he served for three and five years respectively as president of the Royal Asiatic Society and the East India Association.

In 1948, on appointment as Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire and the city of York, he was created a Knight of the Garter, and in 1951 he was elected to succeed the late Duke of Devonshire as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons in England. Also in 1951 he accepted the chairmanship of the governing board of the School of Oriental and African Studies. He was awarded an honorary D.C.L. degree by Durham University in 1949 and honorary LL.D. degrees by the universities of Sheffield and Leeds in 1951, and a similar degree from the University of London in 1953.

Appointed in October 1952 by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, the Earl of Scarbrough succeeded the Earl of Clarendon, who retired. "This office, a nonpolitical one since 1923, comprises nominally the supervision of the whole of the Royal Household," a release by the British Central Office of Information states, "and though many of its functions are carried out by autonomous departments, a great number belong directly to the Lord Chamberlain's Office. These range from Court ceremonial and precedence at Court (in consultation with the Sovereign) to the care of the Royal Library at Windsor Palace, Chapels Royal, custody of the Regalia and Crown Jewels (delegated to the Keeper of the Jewel House at the Tower of London)."

"The Lord Chamberlain's Office also comprises the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, and is responsible for the maintenance of the State Royal Palaces and Residences, the Windsor State Apartments and all state pictures and works of art. Among many other functions, there also come under the Lord Chamberlain the Ecclesiastical Household and the Medical Household."

On appointment to this office, the Earl of Scarbrough became a member of the Privy Council and assumed heavy responsibilities in connection with the Queen's coronation on June 2, 1953. In 1954 there was added to his honors and decorations the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. As Lord Chamberlain the Earl of Scarbrough represented Her Majesty at the coronation of King Mahendra of Nepal in 1956.

Among the Lord Chamberlain's functions is that of licenser of plays, his office being an outgrowth of the ancient post of Master of the King's Revels and his powers extended under the Rogues and Vagabonds Act of 1737, which established a formal theatrical censorship. His present authority derives from the Consolidated Theatres Act of 1843, which states in part that every new stage play or new part added to an old stage play must be submitted for his approval prior to presentation "for Hire," and that "it shall be lawful for the Lord Chamberlain for the Time being, whenever he shall be of opinion that it is fitting for the Preservation of Good Manners, Decorum, or the Public Peace to do so, to forbid the acting or presenting any Stage Play, or any Act, Scene or Part thereof . . . either absolutely or for such Time as he shall see fit" (*Stage Year Book* 1950).

Agitation against the censorship on the grounds that it hampers the development of an adult British drama has been frequent since early in the present century and was revived in 1949 when a playwright Member of Parliament, E. P. Smith (Edward Percy), sponsored a bill for its abolition. However, many British theatre owners and producers felt that the Lord Chamberlain's rulings were "generally fair and artistically acceptable" and that the licensing system provided a "safeguard against prosecutions by local authorities" (New York *Times*, January 16, 1955). The Smith bill "died" in committee. More recently the censorship question has come again to the fore because of the refusal of licenses for a number of American plays, including Tennessee Williams' *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof,* Robert Anderson's *Tea and Sympathy,* and Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge.*

Since the Lord Chamberlain's authority is not extended to "private" performances by theatre "clubs," the banned *A View from the Bridge* was presented in October 1956 by the New Watergate Club through the device of collecting a membership fee from its patrons. Two days after this première the London *News-Chronicle* called editorially for abolition of the "fatuous and hypocritical" censorship law, adding, however, that it was "not Lord Scarbrough's fault that these anomalies persist." The Lord Chamberlain and his four "Examiners of Plays" (Lieutenant Colonel Sir St. Vincent Troubridge, C. D. Heriot, playwright Geoffrey Dearmer, and the Reverend A. E. Jones) were only "carrying out" what the "law demands."

The Countess of Scarbrough, the former Katharine Isobel McEwen, was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for "important or useful service in the advancement of public interest in India" in 1941, and since 1947 she has served the Queen Mother Elizabeth as a Lady of the Bedchamber. The Earl and Countess, who were married in 1922, have one son and four daughters. The Earl of Scarbrough, then Captain L. R. Lumley, wrote the official *History of the Eleventh Hussars (Prince Albert's Own) 1908-1934,* published in 1936.

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SCHINDLER, JOHN A(LBERT) 1903-Nov. 16, 1957 Physician; author *How to Live 365 Days a Year.* See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p85 N 17 '57

SCHREIBER, (KARL RUDOLF) WALTHER June 10, 1884-June 30, 1958 Governing Mayor of West Berlin (1953-1955); Prussian Minister of State ousted by the Nazis in 1933. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Jl 2 '58

SCOTT, W(ILLIAM) KERR Apr. 17, 1896-Apr. 16, 1958 Farmer; Democratic Governor of North Carolina (1949-53); U.S. Senator from North Carolina (since 1954). See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ap 17 '58

SCRIBNER, FRED C(LARK), JR. Feb. 14, 1908- U.S. Government official; lawyer

Address: b. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.; h. Hotel Jefferson, 1200 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; 563 Forest Ave., Portland, Me.

A chief administrator of Dwight D. Eisenhower's team is Fred C. Scribner, Jr., who since August 1957 has been Under Secretary of the Treasury with responsibilities for the Internal Revenue Service, Secret Service, Coast Guard, Bureau of Narcotics, and Bureau of Customs. Before joining the Treasury Department as its general counsel in 1955, he practiced law in Portland, Maine. Active in his state's politics, he was a Republican national committeeman from 1948 to 1956.

Fred Clark Scribner, Jr., the only son of Fred Clark and Emma Amelia (Cheltra) Scribner, was born on February 14, 1908 in Bath, Maine. He has a sister, Frances. After being graduated from Deering High School, Portland in 1926, he studied at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society and received the B.A. degree from Dartmouth College in 1930 and the LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1933. Admitted to the bars of Maine and Massachusetts in the same year, he became an associate in the law firm of Cook, Hutchinson, Pierce & Connell in Portland, Maine. Two years later he became a partner in that firm, which changed its name to Hutchinson, Pierce, Atwood & Scribner. In November 1946 he was elected general counsel, vice-president, and treasurer of the Bates Manufacturing Company in Lewiston, Maine. Scribner maintained these connections with the law firm and with Bates until 1955, when he resigned to take the position of general counsel to the Treasury Department.

In addition to his legal and business responsibilities, he took on a variety of tasks in the Republican party, first in Maine and later in the G.O.P.'s national organization. In 1936 he was the chairman of the Republican city committee in Portland. Two years later he was elected chairman of the Maine Council of Young Republican Clubs. In 1940 he became a member of the Republican state committee and was chairman of its executive committee from 1944 to 1950. He served as a Maine's Young Republican national committeeman from 1944 to 1946, as one of his state's representatives to the Republican National Committee from 1948 to 1956, and was general counsel of the latter from 1952 to 1955. He attended Republican National Conventions as a delegate in 1940, 1944, and 1956.

Scribner went to Washington, D.C., in September 1955 to become general counsel to the Treasury Department. As the chief law officer of the department, he headed its legal division and advised the Secretary on legal aspects of the management of the public debt, administration of the internal revenue laws, and international cooperation in matters of finance. After two years as general counsel, Scribner was appointed one of four Assistant Secretaries and given primary responsibility for the Internal Revenue Service and for the administration of internal revenue laws.

Two major activities undertaken by the service under Scribner's tenure were a closer scrutiny of expense account deductions and a revision of Bulletin F. Explaining his stand on expense account deductions, Scribner said: "Too many taxpayers are building up an expense

FRED C. SCRIBNER, JR.

account economy—spending money and charging it to business purposes which they would not think of spending if the tax rates were not as high as they are" (New York *Times*, July 13, 1957).

Bulletin F is an Internal Revenue Service appraisal of the useful life of some 8000 items of plants and equipment. It is used by businesses and tax collectors as a guide in estimating depreciation allowances. The revision was undertaken in answer to complaints charging that the bulletin, written in 1942, had failed to conform to present-day business practices and costs.

Approximately three months after he was sworn in as Assistant Secretary, Scribner was promoted to the Under Secretaryship. The New York *Herald Tribune* (July 24, 1957), praising his record in private law practice and in Government service, called this promotion both "natural and commendable." As Under Secretary he has retained his supervision of the Internal Revenue Service and is also responsible for the Secret Service, Bureau of Narcotics, and the Coast Guard, among other duties.

The Bureau of Narcotics is charged with the investigation, detection, and prevention of violation of the Federal narcotic and marijuana provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942. It also issues permits for the importing of crude narcotics and the exporting of drugs and preparations.

The U.S. Secret Service, besides protecting the President of the United States and his family, guards against the counterfeiting of U.S. coins. The Coast Guard, which is one of the armed services, operates as a service of the Treasury Department except in time of war or when the President directs it to be under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

Together with Robert B. Anderson, who became Secretary of the Treasury in July 1957, Scribner was also concerned with fiscal problems relating to the recession, the handling of the national debt, and the attempts to balance the budget in the face of constantly rising Government and defense costs.

Secretary Anderson delegated to Scribner the task of finding a solution to the problems posed by the tax status of the Foundation for Education on International Economic Relations, an organization established with the blessing of President Eisenhower to foster public support of the foreign aid program. The exemption claimed by the foundation goes directly counter to a number of rulings of the Internal Revenue Service denying exemptions to several foundations. (The Internal Revenue Code does not exempt foundations whose earnings are used for propaganda or for "attempting to influence legislation.") If the Foundation for Education on International Economic Relations loses its tax-free status, it may cease operation.

Fred C. Scribner, Jr., was married to Barbara Curtis Merrill on August 24, 1935. They have three sons, Fred C. 3d, Curtis M., and Charles Dewey Scribner. The Under Secretary has brown eyes, brown hair, is six feet one and one half inches tall, and weighs 166 pounds.

He is a director of the Bates Manufacturing Company, Rockland-Rockport Lime Company, Inc., in Rockland, Maine, Maine General Hospital in Portland, Pine Tree Council, Boy Scouts of America, and Home for Boys. His clubs are the Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.; Portland, Woodfords, Kiwanis, and Settlers in Portland. He belongs to the American and Maine bar associations, Delta Sigma Rho, and Alpha Chi Rho. Scribner is also a Mason.

In Episcopal Church affairs he is a member of the standing committee and diocesan council of the diocese of Maine, a chancellor of the diocese of Maine, and served as a delegate to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1943, 1946, and 1952.

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SHEARING, GEORGE (ALBERT) Aug. 13, 1919- Musician

Address: b. c/o John Levy, 1650 Broadway, New York 19; h. R.F.D. 1, Westwood, N.J.

British-born jazz musician George Shearing is one of the most popular contemporary jazz pianists and composers. Although he has been blind since birth, he has led his own instrumental jazz groups for about a decade and has been playing the piano and composing music almost all of his life. Shearing has appeared at concert halls, night clubs and on television and radio programs. He has recorded a large number of single records and albums since 1937 and is known for his recordings of "September in the Rain," "Cherokee," "The Continental," and "I'll Remember April," and other hit tunes.

Perhaps the most widely recorded jazz tune of all time is one he composed, "Lullaby of Birdland."

George Albert Shearing was born to Ellen Amelia (Brightner) and James Phillip Shearing on August 13, 1919 in Battersea, London, England. His father was a coalman. George was born sightless and attended special schools for the blind. He was one of a family of six children: he has four sisters—Mary, Dolly, Lilly, and Margaret—and one brother, James. At the Shillington Street School for the Blind, George received his early education and he later attended the Linden Lodge School for the Blind in London. He recalls his mother's letting him play with empty bottles, tossing them into the air and listening with delight for the sound of breaking glass. She reasoned that the world of sound was George's life (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* September 21, 1957).

At the age of five George began studying music and was later encouraged in his studies by his music instructor at the Linden Lodge School for the Blind, Mr. Newall. He played classical music but when he was in his teens he became interested in the jazz recordings of Art Tatum, Teddy Wilson, and Fats Waller. When he was about seventeen years old, George decided to become a jazz pianist. "Probably the worst advice I've ever been given," said Shearing, "was to give up the study of classical music. If a jazz musician wants to play a ballad with good taste, he should have a sound knowledge of harmonics. That's something which a pianist can learn from Bach and Schumann." (In 1947 he resumed his study of classical music.)

His first job, he recalls, was playing a piano in a Lambeth "pub" where he was paid about £1 a week, plus tips. After performing at the Mason Arms "pub" in Battersea, he became a member of the Frank Wier Quartet and later the Claude Bampton All-Blind Band. One evening during a jam session at the Rhythm Club in London, jazz critic Leonard Feather heard young Shearing playing as a swing accordionist. Feather was impressed with Shearing's playing and arranged to have George record for English Decca in 1937. For the next few years the pianist wrote arrangements for English orchestras, played with the orchestra of Ted Heath, made several records and frequently broadcast over the BBC radio. He was chosen as England's most popular jazz pianist by *Melody Maker* magazine four times in its annual poll.

During World War II George Shearing toured England with the Ambrose Octett and entertained for the troops. It was while playing in an air raid shelter that he met the girl who later became his wife. A year after the war was over Shearing visited the United States for the first time. He went back to England but in December 1947 returned to the United States. Fats Waller advised him to stay. He was engaged to perform as an intermission pianist in New York for several months at the Three Deuces, a Fifty-second Street jazz night club. He made guest appearances on the *Arthur Godfrey Show* and *The Piano Playhouse* radio shows.

James J. Kriegsmann

GEORGE SHEARING

During 1948 he performed at the Clique Club, Birdland, and made subsequent appearances at Cafe Society Downtown, Bop City, and the Apollo Theatre in New York; the 421 Club in Philadelphia; the Flame Show Bar in Detroit; Continental Club (Milwaukee); Red Feather (Los Angeles); and the Blue Note in Chicago. He formed a trio, a quartet and then a quintet for most of the engagements mentioned, and in 1950 his "combo" won second place in the *Billboard* poll as the "favorite small instrumental group." In the fall of 1950 Shearing and singer Billy Eckstine went on a transcontinental tour of the United States, playing before full concert halls everywhere they went. The tour ended with a sellout performance at Carnegie Hall in New York.

Time magazine (March 27, 1950) said of Shearing's playing: "Backed by vibes [vibraphones], electric guitar, bass and drums, he played piano as though tapping on tuned icicles." The music was called "polite bop" and described as being different from bebop in that it had a steady beat which was almost "danceable." The term *bebop* was defined by Leonard Feather (New York *Star,* October 3, 1948) as "a harmonic, melodic and rhythmic extension of jazz, produced by a combination of . . . faster thinking in improvisation, greater technical facility, increased use of grace notes and an implied rather than a regular four-to-the-bar rhythm." George Shearing commented on this form of music: "The public needs a handle to grab before they will really catch on to bop."

A composer as well as a performer, Shearing wrote "Lullaby of Birdland" in 1945. Among the companies he has recorded for are: English Decca, Savoy, London, Discovery, MGM, and Capitol Records. Shearing's first record to pass the half-million-dollar mark in sales was "September in the Rain" for MGM Records, in July

1951. Other single popular recordings that he made were: "So Rare" (Savoy), "Blue Moon" (London), "Moon Over Miami" (Discovery), and "The Continental" and "I'll Remember April" for MGM. Recently released albums of the George Shearing Quintet are: *Cool Canaries* and *Shearing in Hi Fi* (1956, MGM) and *Black Satin* and *Velvet Carpet* (1957, Capitol).

At the New York Jazz Festival at Randall's Island Stadium in August 1956 the Shearing group was presented as a quintet. The critic for the New York *Herald Tribune* (August 25, 1956) said that the group seemed in good form but that its style was "a bit intimate for such a setting." The following spring the Shearing "combo" was a part of the Stratford (Ontario, Canada) Music Festival. The pianist was especially enthusiastic about the use of authentic African and South American rhythms in his latest arrangements and recordings. According to John Kraglund in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* (March 20, 1957), "Like all good musicians, [Shearing] is interested in good music of all types and feels that symphonic music and jazz can do something to assist one another. Recently in Rochester [New York], he performed a movement of the Schumann Piano Concerto with symphony orchestra, then helped fill out the program with his quintet."

His performances in New York City during the summer of 1957 were at the Lewisohn Stadium, the Central Park Theatre Under the Stars, and Embers restaurant. The members of his quintet in 1957 were: Emil Richards, vibraphones; Jean Thieleman, electric guitar; Percy Brice, drums; and Al McKibbon, bass. Armando Peraza, bongo drums, was an added starter. The group was voted as being the best musical "combo" four times in *Downbeat* magazine and three times in *Metronome* magazine.

Beatrice Gladys Bayes and George Shearing were married on May 1, 1941. The couple has a daughter, Wendy Ann. Shearing has blonde hair and blue eyes, is five feet ten and one-half inches tall, and weighs 175 pounds. He became a United States citizen in 1956. His leisure interests are swimming, composing music, and tinkering with hi-fi equipment. In an article in the *American Weekly* (January 17, 1954) entitled "I Turned Down the Gift of Sight," he told how he had refused offers of people who wished to will him their eyes. "I am a completely happy man," he wrote. "My life today fits me."

Colin McCullough in Toronto *Globe and Mail* (September 21, 1957) discussed George Shearing's interest in racial tolerance. On his first tour of the United States a few Southern night club owners would not book his group unless all the musicians were white. Despite his need for work, Shearing refused. "I knew that eventually they would accept my group," he said, "and now we have played in Texas, Florida, and Tennessee."

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SHEHU, MEHMET (shā'ho͞o mĕ-mĕt') Jan. 10, 1913- Premier of Albania; Communist party official

Address: b. Tirana, Albania

Through his position of Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lieutenant General Mehmet Shehu is Premier of the People's Republic of Albania, the smallest and most impoverished country in the Soviet bloc. He has held this office since July 1954, when he succeeded General Enver Hoxha (see *C.B.*, January 1950), who remains head of the Albanian Workers (Communist) party. Shehu is also a member of the Albanian People's Assembly (parliament) and of the party's elite Politburo. Through another of his positions, Minister of the Interior, which he held from 1948 until mid-1954, he had been in control of the police, and he is therefore sometimes called Albania's "strong man."

Albania's location at the mouth of the Adriatic Sea makes it a strategically important country. For almost five centuries it was part of the Ottoman Empire, and today 70 per cent of its population of about 1,400,000 is Moslem. In the year 1957 Harrison E. Salisbury of the New York *Times* became the first American correspondent in ten years to visit Albania. His first-hand series of articles on the "Stalinist satellite" included an interview with Shehu.

Son of a Moslem priest, Mehmet Shehu was born on January 10, 1913 in the village of Çorush, in the hill range of Mallakastër in south-central Albania. He attended the American Vocational School, sponsored by the American Junior Red Cross in the capital city of Tirana, where he acquired an excellent command of idiomatic American English. After being graduated in 1932 Shehu, who had specialized in agriculture, applied for a position with the Ministry of Agriculture. Rejection of his application caused him so much disappointment that his school director, relating the incident twenty-five years later, suggested that it may have had a part in Shehu's turning to Communism (New York *Times*, August 30, 1957).

In 1935 Shehu was granted a scholarship to a military college in Naples, Italy, but he studied there for only four months, being returned to Albania because of his antifascist activities. The next year he resumed training for a military career, this time in the Officers' School in Tirana. The experience proved useful to him in 1938 when he fought fascism as an acting battalion commander of the Garibaldi International Brigade XII in the Spanish Civil War. He joined the Spanish Communist party in December 1938.

Retreating from Spain with the International Brigade, Shehu reached France in February 1939 and was interned there for over three years. After his release from the camp and a subsequent arrest by the Italians, he returned to his native Mallakastër, which, like the rest of Albania during World War II, was under Axis occupation. Shehu joined the underground partisan fighters and became a member of the Albanian Communist party's committee for

Vlorë district, of which he was later organizing secretary.

His rise was notably rapid. In early 1943 he became the leader of a resistance group and a few months later was appointed commander of a partisan brigade that he organized at Vithkuq. The following year he rose to a division commander and fought in the battle in which Albanian patriots liberated Tirana. After the occupation of Albania ended in 1944, another former partisan, Enver Hoxha, organized the antifascist National Liberation Council and Shehu was elected a member of this provisional government.

In the rank of major general, to which he was promoted in November 1944, Shehu helped to put down an anti-communist revolt in the Shkodër (Scutari) area. Several months later he arrived in the Soviet Union, where from September 1945 to August 1946 he attended the Voroshilov Military Academy in Moscow. Upon his return home Shehu was appointed Chief of Staff of the Albanian Army (he had earlier, in 1944, served as second deputy for the operations of this office).

Also following his visit to the Soviet Union he was elected to his present membership on the general council and on the executive committee of the Democratic Front, the pro-government mass organization led by the Albanian Communist party. In 1947 he became a deputy to the People's Assembly, to which he was re-elected in 1950 and 1954.

The year 1948 proved to be crucial for Mehmet Shehu. Apprehensive about Yugoslavia's growing demands upon Albania and at the same time possibly aware of the approaching rift between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, he decided that it might be safer to start severing ties with the neighboring Communist country. His opposition to Tito's request to station Yugoslav soldiers in Albania, resulted in Shehu's dismissal as Chief of Staff. He was given the minor position of Minister of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone, and placed under the surveillance of Lieutenant General Koci Xoxe, who was Minister of the Interior and head of the secret police.

After Albania sided with the U.S.S.R. in the Tito-Cominform break in June 1948, Shehu was returned to favor and given Xoxe's positions of Minister of the Interior and police chief. (Xoxe, tried and found guilty of participating in a plot to join Albania and Yugoslavia, was executed in 1949.) During 1948 Shehu was appointed Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers (Deputy Premier) and a member of the Politburo, thus becoming second only to Enver Hoxha in the government and in the party. He was also named a secretary of the party's Secretariat, but was relieved of this position in July 1953. A biography of Shehu published in Tirana praised him for his underground work during the war and for having "throughout his life defended correct application of the party line" (New York *Herald Tribune*, April 2, 1950).

Mehmet Shehu was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in 1949. In July 1954 when he became Chairman of the Council of Ministers, he replaced Hoxha as Premier. Hoxha, who some observers thought quit the Premier's office to concentrate on party leadership, retained his post as First Secretary of the Albanian Communist party. The change in the Premier's office was in accordance with the post-Stalin collective leadership principle.

Wide World
MEHMET SHEHU

As Premier, Shehu has directed his efforts in domestic matters toward promoting industrialization, collectivization, agricultural progress, and literacy. In his interview for the New York *Times*, Shehu reported that over half of Albania's agriculture was now in collective and state farms. Food, Albania's main problem, is still being rationed, he said, and not until 1960 would his country become self-sufficient (New York *Times*, August 29, 1957).

According to Mehmet Shehu, illiteracy among Albanians under forty years of age has been wiped out and efforts are now being made to reach the older people. As for higher education, until recently there have been only some specialization courses but now the government has decided to open a university in Tirana composed of six faculties. It is expected to have some 3000 students, including 1200 with state scholarships.

Albania's policy in foreign affairs has been to pursue close ties with the Soviet Union and East European Communist countries. With the amelioration in U.S.S.R.-Yugoslav relations following the death of Stalin in 1953, the government at Tirana has made at least perfunctory gestures of conciliation toward Tito. Shehu represented Albania at the Warsaw Conference in May 1955, when the U.S.S.R. and its European satellites signed a mutual defense treaty, and in January 1956 he was chosen chairman of a conference in Prague of the Warsaw military alliance's political committee.

In April 1957 Enver Hoxha and Shehu visited the Soviet Union to seek economic aid for Al-

SHEHU, MEHMET—*Continued*

bania. As a result of their negotiation the U.S.S.R. agreed to cancel former debts and pledged to send 31,000,000 rubles worth of agricultural supplies "on advantageous credit terms" and help Albania in a program of economic development.

Although Albania was admitted to the United Nations in December 1955, its contacts with the West have remained very limited. France and several other democratic nations extend diplomatic recognition to the Albanian government, but the United States and Great Britain do not. Shehu has criticized U.S. foreign policy in Eastern Europe and what he believes to be U.S. efforts to subvert his government.

Mehmet Shehu has been decorated with the Yugoslav Partisan Star, Bulgarian Order of September 9, 1944, Order of Scanderbeg First and Second Class, Partisan Star First Class, Order of Valor, Memorial Medal, Liberation Medal, Order of People's Hero. Besides speaking excellent English, he knows Italian and Russian well, and some French and Serbo-Croatian.

In 1945 he married the former Fiqrete Sanxhaktari, a leader of the Anti-Fascist Women in Albania and a former school teacher. They had met two years earlier when she was a soldier in the brigade that he commanded. She is now a member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Communist party and vice-president of the People's Assembly. She and Shehu have two sons. Shehu is blond-haired, slim, and tall; and he is an excellent folk dancer. Describing a reception for Communist officials at the palace of former King Zog (now called the Palace of the Brigades) in Tirana, Salisbury noted that the climax of the evening's entertainment was folk dancing, which "picks up momentum when Premier Shehu with a light and rhythmic foot takes the lead" (New York *Times*, September 12, 1957).

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SHORIKI, MATSUTARO (shōr-ē-kē mä-tso͞o-tä-rō) April 11, 1885- Japanese government official; publisher

Address: b. Atomic Energy Commission, Tokyo, Japan; h. 1990 Shinjuku, Zushi-City, Kanagawa, Japan

With "Atoms for Peace" as his byword, Matsutaro Shoriki, chairman of Japan's Atomic Energy Commission since January 1956, believes that through development of atomic power his country can meet the economic problems of its growing population and thus combat Communism. Minister without Portfolio in the Cabinet of Premier Nobusuke Kishi, Shoriki holds in addition the positions of chairman of the National Safety Commission and director of the Science and Technology Board.

Also known as the "William Randolph Hearst of Japan," he is publisher of *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a leading Japanese newspaper. Several years before World War II he promoted professional baseball in Japan by sponsoring tours of American big-league ball players. One of his interests since the war has been the development of commercial television in his country. He is the subject of a biography, *Shoriki, Miracle Man of Japan*, written by Edward Uhlan and Dana L. Thomas and published in the United States by Exposition Press in 1957.

Matsutaro Shoriki, one of ten children (three sons and seven daughters) of Shojiro Shoriki, was born on April 11, 1885 in the village of Daimon-machi on Honshu island, Japan. The family name "Shoriki," which means "true power," had been conferred on his grandfather as a reward for his achievements in engineering. Matsutaro's father was also an engineer.

Because of ill health in boyhood Matsutaro was encouraged to build up his strength through physical exercise. He became highly skilled in fencing and judo; and as a pupil at the Fourth High School in Kanazawa, he paid more attention to these sports than to his classes. Later, while attending the Tokyo Imperial University School of Law, which he entered in 1907, he gave much of his time to the study of Zen Buddhism.

When Shoriki was graduated from the university in 1911, he intended to enter government service immediately, but having failed the civil service examination on his first attempt, he had to retake the test at a later time and to wait until 1913 for his appointment to the Metropolitan Police Board in Tokyo. He began as a police inspector, was subsequently put in charge of district station houses, and in 1921 was advanced to the position of director of the secretariat of the Metropolitan Police Board.

One of the most important concerns of Shoriki in this post was the activity of Japanese Communists and other political groups which opposed the government. A turning point occurred, therefore, in Shoriki's career in December 1923 when a terrorist attempted to assassinate Japan's Crown Prince (who became Emperor Hirohito). Shoriki, who had the duty of guarding the royal family, was given the blame for inadequate protection. Dismissed from office, he rejected later invitations to return to government service and decided instead, as Uhlan and Thomas point out in *Shoriki*, that he would further his political ambitions by becoming the owner of a newspaper.

With a borrowed 100,000 yen (at that time something under $50,000), he bought the controlling interest in *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a newspaper of good reputation but of small circulation (about 40,000). By 1930 Shoriki had increased his paper's circulation to 220,000, largely through sensational news coverage and introduction of special features concerning household activities, radio, and sports. He covered foreign news under a contract with International News Service. In 1957 *Yomiuri* had 2,813,000 readers.

Among his most successful "promotional stunts" was making the Japanese interested in professional baseball and a national baseball league. He was responsible for bringing to his country in 1931 the first all-star American baseball team; in 1934 he promoted the visit of a team headed by Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig; and soon afterward he organized the Great Japan Tokyo Baseball Club, which toured the United States in 1935. As a result, *Yomiuri's* circulation and Shoriki's influence increased greatly, but the publisher's pro-American attitude aroused hostility in a group of fanatic Japanese "patriots" who, failing in their attempt to murder him, left him with a sixteen-inch head scar.

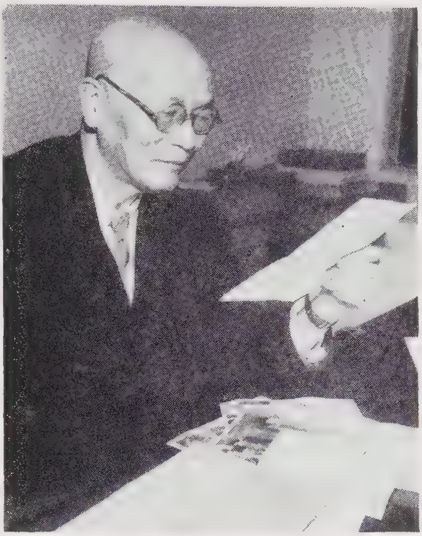
As publisher of *Yomiuri,* during World War II Shoriki was affiliated with a propaganda agency known as the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and, according to *Time* (August 16, 1954), his paper became "Japan's most powerful journalistic voice for expansion and militarism." When imprisoned at the end of the war, however, by U.S. occupation forces as a suspected war criminal, he was never brought to trial. He used his twenty-one months in Sugamo Prison for exercise in contemplation as a Zen Buddhist.

Shoriki was released from prison in 1947, but not until 1951, when he was depurged from the list of suspected war criminals, was he able to regain control of *Yomiuri* and to resume many other normal activities of a citizen. Even while in prison he had been making plans for establishing a television network in Japan. He applied for a government license in 1951, and in 1953, with equipment from Radio Corporation of America, he was ready to transmit programs —mainly to television sets that he put up in public places to attract for advertisers the large audiences which would not have been possible if each family had to buy its own set. In August 1954 his 436-foot TV tower was erected in Tokyo.

In February 1955 Shoriki was elected to the Diet (national legislative assembly) to represent Etchu, the county of his family home. One of his promises to his constituents was to try to develop atomic power for industry. While expanding his publishing interests in April of that year by buying the English-language *Japan-News,* he helped establish, also in April, the Japan Atoms-for-Peace Council. Shoriki was at that time Minister without Portfolio and director of the Hakkaido Development Board in the Cabinet formed by Ichiro Hatoyama in March 1955.

Soon after the Japanese Diet voted in December 1955 to create an Atomic Energy Commission, he was approved as chairman, and he took office on January 1, 1956. In the government of Nobusuke Kishi, who became Premier on February 25, 1957, Shoriki has had the additional positions, as stated in the New York *Times Magazine* (November 17, 1957), of "director general of the Science and Technology Board, a coordinating Cabinet position dealing with many other scientific fields than atomic energy, and chairman of the National Safety Commission, controlling the national police and counter-intelligence groups."

As early as his first month as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Shoriki was reported to be in disagreement with his four colleagues on the commission, one of whom is Nobel Prize-winning physicist Hideki Yukawa. The issues of controversy concerned negotiation with the United States to obtain immediate power-generating facilities (which Shoriki favored) and atomic energy development primarily by private or "speculative" enterprise (which Shoriki also favored) rather than by the government. Besides trying to secure atomic materials from the United States, Shoriki has been interested in developing Japan's own uranium deposits, and he was present in October 1956 at a ceremony that opened work on uranium mining operations in Okayama.


MATSUTARO SHORIKI

The conflict over private-vs-government power development was resolved in September 1957 with a Cabinet-approved compromise which allowed creation of an atomic energy corporation financed by the government to share the task with a number of private industry's regional power companies and electric appliance manufacturers. Shoriki worked out this compromise with Tchiro Kono, director general of the Economic Development Board, who had favored government development.

A photograph in *Shoriki* shows the energetic, versatile publisher-statesman talking with his grandchildren in his home at Zushi. In the background is a stuffed mountain lion which the late William Randolph Hearst once presented to Matsutaro Shoriki, his Japanese friend and colleague.

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SILES ZUAZO, HERNÁN (sē'lās swä'sō)
Mar. 19, 1914- President of Bolivia
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Mountainous Bolivia has been suffering from inflation and reduced productivity, particularly since it began the nationalization of its tin mines in 1953 and the redistribution of land in

Wide World

HERNÁN SILES ZUAZO

1954. Its President, Hernán Siles Zuazo, is attempting to deal with these problems by increasing U.S. aid, now totaling about $20,000,000 a year, reorganizing the tin mines, and holding down wage increases. He has called upon Bolivians to use restraint and to work hard to overcome these difficulties, and he has introduced drastic currency reforms.

Siles Zuazo was elected to a four-year term on June 17, 1956, after serving as Vice-President under Víctor Paz Estenssoro. As Vice-President, Siles Zuazo was instrumental in formulating and carrying out nationalization of the tin mines and abolishment of the feudal system. He is a founder of the Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario.

Hernán Siles Zuazo was born in La Paz, Bolivia on March 19, 1914. His father, Hernando Siles Reyes, was president of the Bolivian Republic from 1926 to 1930. His mother was the former Isabel Zuazo Cusicanqui. After studying at the Instituto Americano in La Paz, he graduated with a Bachelor of Humanities degree in 1931.

During the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay, Siles Zuazo fought from 1932 to 1935. He was wounded twice and decorated with the Iron Star and the Military Merit Medal. After the war Siles Zuazo returned to his studies. He pursued courses in law and in the social sciences at the Universidad Mayor de "San Andrés" in La Paz. At the university he served as secretary of the Federation of University Students. He became an attorney at law in 1939.

Since that time Siles Zuazo has served almost continuously in the government. He was secretary general of one of the divisions of the Bolivian Statistics Bureau and was director of his nation's Library of Congress. In 1940 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and he served on two legislative committees, the Constitutional Commission and the Judiciary Commission.

The Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (M.N.R.) was founded in 1941 by Siles Zuazo and several others. The party's platform included nationalizing the tin mines, enrolling the miners in politically oriented unions, and following a pro-Axis policy during World War II. The M.N.R. led by Víctor Paz Estenssoro (see *C.B.,* May 1953) carried out a well-planned revolution in 1943, and Gualberto Villarroel became President. When he was deposed in 1946 M.N.R. leaders, including Siles Zuazo, were imprisoned and exiled. During his exile in Buenos Aires, Argentina, he was a United Press correspondent.

General elections were held on May 6, 1951 and the M.N.R. received the largest vote; Paz Estenssoro was elected President and Siles Zuazo, Vice-President. A military junta then seized the government and prevented the Congress from ratifying the election. As a result, the M.N.R., under Siles Zuazo's direction, staged a revolution on April 9, 1952, and he became Provisional President until Paz Estenssoro, the elected President, returned from exile in Argentina. Siles Zuazo became Vice-President on April 16, 1952.

As Vice-President, he headed the National Commission on Agrarian Reform, which promulgated a plan for the abolition of the feudal system and for political, economic, and social emancipation of the predominantly Indian population. These reforms were explicated under the Paz Estenssoro administration, and, in addition, the tin mines were nationalized. Siles Zuazo also served as executive vice-president of the National Commission on Coordination and Planning, which dealt with problems relating to the utilization of national resources in order to raise the standard of living.

As chief of the Bolivian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly in 1952, Vice-President Siles Zuazo introduced a proposal guaranteeing free determination of nations to nationalize industries related to natural resources. Reappointed to the U.N. delegation in 1954, he was concerned with agrarian reform.

In the following year at the U.N. he proposed disarmament of undeveloped nations. He suggested that the savings resulting from such a reduction be used for economic development. He deplored what he described as "an exaggerated mania" among the smaller nations in recent years toward the acquisition of armaments and military forces, when many were unable to provide sufficient food for their populations. There has been "an epidemic" in small countries of regimes that have established themselves by force of arms and maintain their domination by that means (New York *Times,* September 27, 1955).

Having been nominated by his party in January 1956, Siles Zuazo was elected President on June 17, 1956, when his party won a preponderant majority. The election was the first in which all adults including women and the illiterate were not only permitted but even required to vote. Although the chief opposition party, the Bolivian Socialist Falange, claims the election was not free, most observers feel that it was. He was inaugurated on August 6, 1956.

In the Presidency, Siles Zuazo has been confronted with strong opposition, much of it violent, not only from the Falange, but also from the left wing of the M.N.R. In December 1956 he instituted an economic stabilization program with the assistance of loans from the International Monetary Fund and the United States. In addition, he issued executive decrees to curb the inflation and to increase wages and salaries and freeze them for one year.

When the miners and railroad workers threatened to strike in protest against his program, the President went on a hunger strike. This convinced the labor leaders of the importance of the program and the strike was called off. On two occasions, in April 1957 and in March 1958, he has announced his intention to resign from office. Each time his party rallied behind him and asked that he remain.

When a general strike was planned in July 1957, President Siles Zuazo urged the tin miners not to participate. The workers heeded Siles Zuazo's appeals, whereupon a Vice-President and three left-wing M.N.R. Cabinet members resigned, charging that the government had surrendered Bolivia's sovereignty to U.S. economic advisers (*Britannica Book of the Year, 1958*). The M.N.R. authorized the President to replace all left-wing M.N.R. supporters in the government and the party leadership.

Despite a drastic drop in productivity, the tin mines were not to be denationalized, Siles Zuazo announced in April 1957. In July it was disclosed that of the fifteen active tin-mining operations in Bolivia, only three had ore resources for more than five years, and only two were profitable. An attempt was made to relieve distressed conditions in the mining areas by resettling unemployed miners in other regions.

In an endeavor to diversify the economy, the Bolivian government granted a concession of 970,000 acres to the Standard Oil Company of California in 1953. Four years later a similar award was given to the Chaco Petroleum Company of the United States.

President Siles Zuazo has faith that with U. S. aid Bolivia can solve its economic difficulties. In a speech to the nation, he warned, "Inflation is a fire that is burning down our house. Stabilization will save us from the fire. But do not expect, *amigos,* to saunter out of the house wearing a new suit and smoking a cigarette. We will be lucky to get out at all" (*Time,* December 24, 1956).

On June 16, 1958 Bolivia signed an agreement authorizing the Empire Trust Company as fiscal agent to begin interest payments of holders of long-defaulted Bolivian government bonds.

Hernán Siles Zuazo was married to Teresa Ormachea in 1936 and they have two daughters, Ana Maria and Marcela. He is five feet four inches tall, slender, and of scholarly appearance. He has served as president of the Alumni Association of the Instituto Americano and of the Center of Legal Studies of the Law Faculty of the Universidad Mayor da "San Andrés" and as executive secretary of the National Federation of Veterans of the Chaco War.

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SILVA, VIEIRA DA *See* Vieira da Silva

SIMPSON, HOWARD E(DWARD) Mar. 15, 1896- Business executive

Address: b. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., 2 N. Charles St., Baltimore 1, Md.; h. 100 W. University Parkway, Baltimore 10, Md.

Burgeoning operating expenses and decreased passenger revenues are among the chief problems faced by the railroad industry in the United States. "New tunnels and highways are causing the general public in the New York area to substantially abandon its use of trains," declared Howard E. Simpson, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, whose "oldest and plushiest line in the East," the venerable Royal Blue, had an operating deficit of $5,000,000 in 1957. Simpson succeeded Roy B. White to the B & O presidency in September 1953. He began his career in railroading in 1912 with the Central Railroad of New Jersey and joined the B & O in 1931 as its general Eastern passenger agent in New York.

The B & O, America's first common-carrier railroad, operates a thirteen-state passenger and freight service whose total income in 1956 of $473,231,036, although a record, was offset by a peak $443,192,775 in expenditures. Its net income of $30,038,261 was the highest for a peacetime year since 1929. The year 1957, however, reflected the decline in passenger revenue generally prevalent in the industry. "B & O's freight business has grown faster in the past fifteen years than that of its two competitors," noted *Forbes* (September 15, 1955). "Only 5 per cent of B & O's revenues come from passenger service." Simpson, originally in the passenger phase of the business, has stated: "There is no chance for earnings in the passenger business over the long term. The auto has seen to that."

Howard Edward Simpson was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 15, 1896 to Samuel D. and Matilda (Benson) Simpson. He attended grammar and business school. At the age of fifteen he left school to become a clerk on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Going to work, however, did not mean for him the end of his education. For many years he supplemented his grammar school education with business courses and with an extensive, carefully planned reading program.

After serving with the U.S. Navy (1917-19), he returned to the Central Railroad of New Jersey in 1919. Shortly thereafter, he was promoted to rate clerk—the first of a series of promotions through the passenger depart-

HOWARD E. SIMPSON

ment to 1926, when he became assistant general passenger agent. He held this post for five years, and in 1931 joined the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as general Eastern passenger agent in New York. In 1936 he moved to Baltimore to become assistant to B & O's general passenger traffic manager. Five years later he was named general passenger traffic manager in Baltimore. In 1944 he took over the top system direction of the department as general passenger traffic manager.

Only two years later—in a move unusual in railroad circles—Simpson was promoted to assistant vice-president in charge of traffic and later to vice-president for traffic. These advancements extended his work to include freight traffic as well as passenger traffic. In 1947 railroads carried 67.5 per cent of the nation's domestic freight and 58.5 per cent of the passenger traffic, while airplanes carried less than one per cent of the latter. By 1956 railroads carried 49.2 of the domestic freight and 34.9 per cent of the passenger trade, while airplane passenger traffic had increased to 31.9 per cent.

The B & O was founded in 1827. Philip E. Thomas was its first president. When Samuel F. B. Morse sent his famous telegraph message, "What Hath God Wrought?" from Washington to Baltimore on May 24, 1844, his telegraph equipment was set up on the roadbed of the B & O railroad. The company now links thirteen states, operating lines to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Huntington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Springfield, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On September 1, 1953 Simpson was elected president of B & O to succeed Roy B. White, who became chairman of the board. "For twenty-seven years," noted *Fortune* (November 1953), "Simpson has been a close co-worker of Colonel Roy B. White, who promoted him ten times—largely on the strength of Simpson's disinclination to say yes to the boss." "Colonel White," Simpson observed, "has always preferred disagreement. Whenever we do agree on anything, we know we're right."

"The B & O not only cultivates its . . . highly profitable Central Region (bounded roughly by Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Akron, Cleveland and Wheeling)," noted *Fortune* (November 1953), "but promotes 'the American Ruhr,' a complex of new industries . . . in the Ohio River Valley. It pushes coal (42 per cent of the road's tonnage, 25 per cent of its revenue) from mines in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio and into the Midwest, along the eastern seaboard, and even up into New England. . . . It has created a twenty-four-hour marine terminal in Baltimore and . . . put $5,000,000 into a new pier in Baltimore's Curtis Bay."

In October 1954, according to *Forbes* (December 15, 1955), Simpson made railroad history "by refinancing his . . . company's debt through the sale of a walloping $280,000,000-issue debt of new first mortgage bonds. . . . For 15,487 common stockholders who had been paid dividends in only three years since 1931 (preferred in only seven), this was good news."

In B & O's 130th annual report, published in 1956, Simpson noted the loss sustained from passenger services and the gains made in freight service, the rising costs of labor and other operating expenses. He also reported that "in the eight years, 1949-1956, we have eliminated 95 unprofitable passenger trains. . . . The estimated net annual saving is $7,500,000, before income taxes."

On November 14, 1957 Simpson asked permission of the Public Service Commission of Maryland, and similar authorities in Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to end B & O's through passenger service between Baltimore and New York. The company runs twelve trains daily, six in each direction. The run out of Baltimore terminates at the Jersey City station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and passengers are transported into New York by the B & O's Blue Line buses. "There is a journey that embodies all the graces that once made deluxe travel by rail an enviable luxury," noted Robert E. Bedingfield (New York *Times,* November 24, 1957). "But early this month, on one weekday, the six trains carried among them only 105 passengers." Since 1946 the number of passengers using B & O trains on the New York to Baltimore run declined 46 per cent. (The run was terminated on April 27, 1958.) Freight traffic on this run will be continued. (According to *Time,* November 25, 1957, the nation's railroads receive 85 per cent of their income from freight traffic.) On November 18, 1957 Simpson announced that B & O would halve the amount of dividends it would pay in 1958. He explained that movement of coal held up well in 1957 but that in other traffic the B & O shared an industry-wide decrease.

The reasons for the decrease, Simpson pointed out, as reported in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (November 19, 1957), included a decline in production of heavy industry, strikes by dock, tugboat and cement workers during the year. The B & O's gross revenues for 1957 were $461,303,581, as compared with $465,484,696 in 1956; net income declined to $24,131,036 from $30,038,261 (New York *Times*, February 12, 1958). Operating costs substantially exceed the increase in freight rates permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, he said. (The problems of present-day railroading are discussed in an article in *Forbes*, January 1, 1957.)

Howard E. Simpson married Mildred J. Apgar on April 21, 1926. They have one son, Howard Russell. He is a member of the board of overseers of Goucher College, is on the board of directors of the Fidelity Baltimore National Bank and Trust Company, Savings Bank of Baltimore, Maryland Casualty Company, Maryland Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and the Libbey-Owens Ford Glass Company. He is also a member of the board of both the Association of American Railroads and the Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, and a director of the Reading Company railroad.

He is a trustee of the Oscar G. Murray Railroad Employes Benefit Fund. His clubs are Wall Street, Traffic, and Recess of New York; the Country, Maryland, Traffic and Merchants of Baltimore; the Duquesne of Pittsburgh; and the Chicago of Chicago. He is a Presbyterian. He enjoys watching football and baseball and likes to fish. Observers note his "deferential courtesy," and he is always open to conference and interruptions.

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SLIM, MONGI Sept. 15, 1908- Tunisian Ambassador to the United States; political leader

Address: b. Embassy of Tunisia, Washington, D.C.

"It is impossible to write a biography of Mongi Slim without at the same time writing a history of modern Tunisia," because of the influential role that Slim played in the struggle for national sovereignty of that state. Since August 1956 he has served as his nation's first Ambassador to the United States and Canada and Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

A leader of the Neo-Destour, the largest nationalist party in Tunisia, Slim was permanent secretary of its national council and later party director. In 1954, before his country obtained internal autonomy, he was named Minister of State and later became the first Tunisian Minister of the Interior. At the time that Tunisia gained its complete independence, in March 1956, Slim returned to the post of Minister of State. In the following year the Bey of Tunis was deposed and the nation was declared a republic.

Wide World

MONGI SLIM

Mongi Slim was born in Tunis, Tunisia on September 15, 1908 to Habiba (Beyram) and El Abed Slim. The Slim family, an old and respected one in Tunisia, can claim more than one government servant. Slim's paternal great-grandfather was the Minister of War in Tunisia immediately before it became a protectorate of France in 1881. His grandfather Hedi was the governor of the province Cit Bon, and one of his three brothers, Taieb Slim, is now the Tunisian Ambassador to Great Britain.

After completing secondary school in Tunisia, Slim went to France, where he studied mathematics for three years at the Lycée Saint-Louis de Paris. He then transferred to the law faculty, Université de Paris and received his degree in 1932. In Tunisia, in 1937 Slim was named permanent secretary of the national council of the Neo-Destour party (Constitutional Liberal party).

The Neo-Destour claims to be the only true representative Tunisian party. On the local level it is organized in cells which are administered by regional federations. The executive authority lies in the policy committee and in the national council, which is composed of the members of the policy committee, other important party members, and federation representatives. Although its general aim was Tunisia's independence, the Neo-Destour was always willing to proceed in stages and in cooperation with the French government in transforming the Regency (Tunisia has traditionally been ruled by hereditary beys) into a democratic, constitutional monarchy.

Having taken his position as secretary of the national council only three years after the founding of the Neo-Destour, Slim discovered his primary task was that of party organizer. He traveled throughout Tunisia to form new cells and to propagate the views of this nationalist group. In June 1937, after the fall

SLIM, MONGI—*Continued*

of the French government of Léon Blum, which had been somewhat sympathetic to Tunisian demands for more autonomy, the Neo-Destour undertook a propaganda campaign advocating passive disobedience to the French authorities. This led to the arrest of eighteen Neo-Destour leaders, including Mongi Slim. The Neo-Destour party was declared illegal, a condition in which it remained until 1954.

Slim and the other prisoners were interned in Remada, a town in southern Tunisia. At the beginning of World War II they were transferred to Fort St. Nicolas in Marseilles, France. When the Germans occupied France, they moved the prisoners to various sections of France, to Rome, and in February 1943 back to Tunis, which was then occupied by the Axis. They were liberated by the Allies three months later.

After the war ended in 1945, Mongi Slim became the director of the Neo-Destour party and was responsible for the administration of all party affairs. He also was made a member of the policy committee. By this time party organization was completed and the party leaders concentrated on agitation for self-government. In response to their demands, the French instituted partial reforms in 1950.

The failure to grant self-rule at this time led to a wave of Tunisian terrorism which was followed by the arrest of nationalist leaders in 1952. Mongi Slim, this time with approximately sixty other members of the Neo-Destour, was again interned in Remada. In January 1954 he was moved to the Island of Djerba in the Mediterranean Sea, where he was kept under surveillance by the French and later that same year he was moved to Tunis under the same conditions.

The constant agitation of the Tunisian nationalists and continual rioting caused the complete disruption of the Tunisian government. The French continued to offer partial reforms and the Tunisian nationalists continued to refuse them. Finally, in the spring of 1954 the French government of Pierre Mendès-France recognized that only full internal autonomy would calm the unrest. On July 31, 1954 Premier Mendès-France signed the Carthage Declaration which promised Tunisia full internal autonomy if anti-French violence would end and the new government would guarantee the safety of French colonists.

The Neo-Destour leaders were released and in August 1954 Mongi Slim was named Minister of State to head the three-man delegation which negotiated a convention with the French to formalize the Carthage Declaration. After the convention was signed in June 1955, Slim was appointed Tunisia's first Minister of the Interior. He organized the department which supervises the governments of towns and cities as well as those of the *gouvernats* or larger administrative divisions in Tunisia. He also conducted the negotiations for the transfer of the police force from French to Tunisian authorities and he created the Tunisian National Guard.

When Tunisia became completely independent in March 1956, Mongi Slim was again appointed Minister of State, this time to negotiate with the French amendments to treaties and conventions which were outdated by the March 1956 protocol.

On July 18, 1956 Slim was appointed Ambassador to the United States and Canada and Permanent Representative to the United Nations. As Ambassador to the United States, he was instrumental in obtaining U.S. agreement to purchases of armaments by the Tunisian government. Following an announcement by the United States to this effect in September 1957, the French government protested because of its difficulties with Algerian rebels. However, in November the arms shipments were delivered.

As a Representative to the U.N., Slim served on the U.N. Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, which investigated the role of the U.S.S.R. during the Hungarian uprisings of October and November 1956. The committee's report, issued on June 20, 1957, concluded that there had been Russian intervention to crush a popular uprising and to overthrow a legal, widely supported government.

A spokesman for the cause of Algerian independence, Slim pointed out that the security of Tunisia "is not complete without peace in Algeria" (New York *Times,* August 29, 1956). In 1957 he asked France to use the good offices of his country and Morocco to bring about a settlement (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* November 30, 1957).

Mongi Slim is a bachelor. He is a member of the Moslem faith. Those who work with him describe him as a man dedicated to his country's service whose main hobby is his work. Slim holds the Grand Cordon du Nichan-Iftikhar.

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SMITH, JAMES H(OPKINS), JR. Dec. 15, 1909- Government official; aviation expert
Address: b. U.S. Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.; h. North Star Ranch, Aspen, Col.

Helping to coordinate and to administer the U.S. foreign aid program within the limits of the $3,435,810,000 Congressional appropriation for 1957 is the task assigned to James H. Smith, Jr., who became the new director of the International Cooperation Administration on October 8, 1957, succeeding John B. Hollister. Smith is well known in government circles as an international-minded Eisenhower Republican. He is expected to work closely with Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs C. Douglas Dillon, whom Eisenhower put in over-all charge of foreign aid programs in November, 1957.

Smith's government, business, and military careers have been marked by his interest in aviation. He was a vice-president of Pan

American Airways and a director of Slick Airways. He served as a member of a U.S. delegation negotiating aviation agreements and air bases abroad in 1947, as a part-time assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, and from 1953 to 1956 as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. During World War II he was a Navy pilot and he holds the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V," three air medals, and the Presidential Unit Citation.

James Hopkins Smith, Jr., was born in New York City on December 15, 1909, to James Hopkins and Pauline (Morton) Smith. His mother was the first woman member of the Republican National Committee. His stepfather was Dwight H. Davis, Secretary of War in the Calvin Coolidge Cabinet and the donor of the Davis cup for tennis.

James attended Groton School in Groton, Massachusetts and received his A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1931. While at Harvard he was an Olympic sailing champion and a member of the college flying club. After his graduation he enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve as a seaman second class. He underwent flight training at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida and was commissioned an ensign in the Naval Reserve in August 1932. That fall he entered Columbia Law School and although he received an LL.B. degree in 1935 he never practiced law.

Between 1933 and 1941 Smith was a pilot in various Naval Reserve squadrons and he also served for two years (1935-37) as a part-time consultant for the State Department's division of international commerce.

Following active duty in the Navy between June and November 1941, he returned to his inactive status and became the manager of African operations for Pan American Airways. In this position he worked in Africa and the Middle East until February 1943 when he resumed active service in the Navy.

During World War II Smith, then a lieutenant, was a bomber pilot aboard the aircraft carriers U.S.S. *Belleau Wood* and U.S.S. *Yorktown* before he joined the staff of Admiral Arthur W. Radford, then Commander, First Carrier Division Six. When Lieutenant Smith landed with Army units during the invasion of Makin Island, he made a study of the effects of Naval air support in an amphibious operation. He went back to inactive duty in August 1945 with the rank of lieutenant commander. The following November he was promoted to commander and on June 1, 1953 was placed on the honorary retired list with the rank of captain.

After the war Smith renewed his association with Pan American Airways and served as vice-president in charge of the Atlantic division. He resigned in 1949 to become a director of the Slick Airways, a position he held until 1953. Moving from his home on the north shore of Long Island in 1948 to Aspen, Colorado, he bought the North Star Ranch there and became a director of the Wytex Oil Corporation in Colorado.

For brief periods between 1951 and 1953 Smith served as a special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. As such he was responsible for the negotiation of a favorable treaty with the French government for a long-term lease at the Navy's air base at Port Lyautey, Morocco.

Wide World
JAMES H. SMITH, JR.

On July 22, 1953 President Eisenhower appointed Smith to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. His most publicized action in this position was the admission of a mistake made in connection with the discharge, as a security risk, of a civilian Navy employee. After further inquiry revealed that the charges against the man were unfounded, Smith reversed himself and called a press conference to apologize for what he called a "grave injustice" (New York *Times,* September 2, 1954). He was commended in the press for his "readiness . . . to acknowledge an error with candor and make amends for it with generosity" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* September 9, 1954).

Closely related to his experience in the field of aviation has been his work on the Navy's air and missile programs. These programs included the building of the *Forrestal,* a new class of angle-decked carrier capable of handling jet planes, and the production of a new eighty-ton "Airborne LST," a flying craft designed to land artillery, trucks, supplies, or a fully armed assault company of marines on enemy beaches.

An advocate of a strong Naval air force, Smith was involved in the interservice feud between the Navy and the Air Force. Rejecting the assertions of Air Chief of Staff General Nathan F. Twining, that the Navy could only make a small strategic air contribution (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* May 27, 1956), Smith stressed the value of the mobility of the Navy's aircraft carriers. He has insisted that the "mobile nuclear reprisal force [based away from the centers of population] . . . is the essential counter to the

SMITH, JAMES H., JR.—*Continued*

threat of thermonuclear war" (New York *Times*, October 2, 1955).

In defense of this theory, he had previously engaged in a verbal duel with Britain's Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, who in a speech in California in November 1954 called for bigger air forces, smaller armies and smaller navies (*U.S. News and World Report*, December 7, 1954). Carriers have the advantage over land bases, Smith said, because they can "operate on the high seas as mobile bases for attack planes without violating the rights of any other power and without requiring another power's consent" (New York *Times*, December 7, 1954).

When Smith resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air in May 1956, he refused to comment on the reasons for leaving. However, it may be noted that his decision was announced only a few days after Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson had reaffirmed General Twining's relegation of the Navy to a secondary place in air defense (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, May 27, 1956). Smith returned to his ranch in Colorado, but came back to Washington when President Eisenhower appointed him on August 9, 1957 as director of the International Cooperation Administration. The nomination was confirmed on August 19, and Smith took office in October.

The International Cooperation Administration, whose name has been changed several times (from Economic Cooperation Administration to Mutual Security Agency to Foreign Operations Administration), is a semiautonomous agency in the Department of State responsible for the coordination of all foreign assistance operations and for the actual conduct of the foreign economic aid program. The work of the agency was previously directed by Paul G. Hoffman, W. Averell Harriman, and Harold E. Stassen

Among the expenditures to be administered by the new director will be nearly $1 billion a year in "defense support" aid—economic aid for allies supporting large military forces—and $250,000,000 for economic aid for special emergency purposes. He will also begin the new long-term loan fund for economic development.

Known as a "hardworking and competent executive," Smith will be called upon to "place the mutual security program on a more stable basis and to give long range economic considerations more emphasis" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, August 21, 1957), and he will have important decisions to make concerning the recipients of aid.

On October 9, 1937 James Smith married Nancy Morgan. They have three children—Charles Morgan, Sandra, and Dinah. Smith is a member of the Institute of Aeronautical Science and the Royal Aero Club, a trustee of the Fountain Valley School in Colorado, a member of a visiting committee of the Harvard Board of Overseers, and a former director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Although much of his work in business and in government has involved Smith in large organizations and bureaucracies, his own philosophy stresses individual responsibility. His friends describe him as "independent, decisive, and something of a 'loner.'" As he himself put it, "Things I have enjoyed most came in connection with decisions independently developed" (New York *Times*, August 10, 1957).

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Obituary

N Y Times p35 O 8 '58

SMITH, ROBERT PAUL April 16, 1915-
Author

Address: b. c/o Monica McCall, 667 Madison Ave., New York 21; h. 17 School Lane, Scarsdale, New York

An author who thinks that parents are depriving their children of the fun of "doing nothing," Robert Paul Smith believes that supervised play and "group adjustment" are interfering with "normal, healthy boredom." Author of four novels and co-author of a Broadway play, *The Tender Trap*, Smith attained best-seller fame in 1957 when his humorous book of recollections, *"Where Did You Go?" "Out." "What Did You Do?" "Nothing,"* was published by W. W. Norton. It has sold more than 170,000 copies and has been on the best-seller lists for nearly a year. "In this hilarious and nostalgic book Smith has created a magic world—the world of his own untrammeled boyhood," noted *Reader's Digest* (December 1957), which published a condensed version.

During 1958 three books by Smith were published: *How To Do Nothing With Nobody All Alone By Yourself* (Norton); *Translations From the English* (Simon and Schuster); and *Where He Went* (Viking), a collection of three of his novels published earlier.

Robert Paul Smith was born in Brooklyn, New York on April 16, 1915 to Joseph Elkin and Esther (Breckstone) Smith. His father was a manufacturer. He had two sisters, Sylvia Macht (deceased) and Nathalie Finkelstein. The family moved to Mount Vernon, New York where "Bob" grew up at a time when a marble was an "immie," a potato was a "mickie," and grownups weren't much of a problem. He attended public schools in Mount Vernon, and Horace Mann School for Boys in New York, graduating from the latter in 1932. He received the B.A. degree from Columbia College in 1936, earning gold keys for work on the newspaper and was co-editor of the *Columbia Review*, the literary quarterly. "When the late Professor Irwin Edman reviewed an issue and compared a short story of mine, favorably, to William Saroyan, I was lost to the sensible world," Smith recalled.

After graduation he got a job with the Columbia Broadcasting System. "I wrote what is called continuity, which is what the man says while the musicians are turning pages. My specialty was making it sound ad-lib. Some of the people for whom I wrote ad-libs were Benny Goodman, Frank Sinatra, Eddy Duchin, Paul Whiteman and Guy Lombardo. This paid the rent while I wrote four novels which did not."

His first novel, *So It Doesn't Whistle* (Harcourt, 1941), concerned four modern young New Yorkers, their Bohemian behavior, and stream-of-consciousness reflections. Criticism ranged from "frothy fiction, pickled in alcohol" (*Christian Century,* October 8, 1941) to "extremely funny in its more lucid passages" *Saturday Review* (September 6). The *New Yorker* (September 20) observed that Smith "has an unusually acute ear for current colloquial speech."

Smith's second novel, *The Journey* (Holt, 1943), dealt with a young American writer. Thomas Sugrue in the New York *Times* (August 29, 1943) called it a "strange lonely little tale. . . . Smith pours it out like a mountain stream, swiftly, in clear, icy prose that sometimes warms in the sun and sings with a biblical rhythm."

In 1946 Henry Holt published Smith's third novel, *Because of My Love,* a love story about an ordinary young man working in a New York office and a not-so-ordinary young woman. Iris Barry in the New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review* (February 24, 1946) wrote: "There is a haunting and ominous situation here, set forth with apparent artlessness and brevity."

His fourth novel, *The Time and the Place,* published in 1951 by Simon & Schuster, concerned a gregarious man who works for a publishing house. E. J. Fitzgerald in *Saturday Review* (April 5, 1952) noted that "it makes for fast and entertaining reading, but you find yourself wishing that Smith would slow down and really grapple wtih some of the ideas he tosses off so briskly." The *New Yorker* (January 26, 1952) observed that Smith's writing is "fast, economical and always to the point."

In collaboration with Max Shulman, Smith wrote a play, *The Tender Trap,* which was produced on Broadway by Clinton Wilder, with Robert Preston in the leading role. It opened at the Longacre Theatre on October 13, 1954 and ran for 101 performances and for 186 performances on tour. "Much of the time the play is extremely funny," observed William Hawkins (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* October 14), "but it eventually dizzies you because its point of view revolves like the lamp in a lighthouse." Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* and Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* thought the comedy only mildly entertaining, but John Chapman in the New York *Daily News* thought it was "a skillfully contrived and very enjoyable farce." Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer made a picture based on the play starring Frank Sinatra and Debbie Reynolds. The film was "an amiable comedy, sophisticated and funny" (William K. Zinsser, New York *Herald Tribune,* November 11, 1955).

ROBERT PAUL SMITH

Many favorable reviews of Smith's book, *"Where Did You Go?" "Out." "What Did You Do?" "Nothing"* appeared when it was published by W. W. Norton in 1957, and it soon reached third place on the best-seller lists. It has been serialized in twenty-five newspapers, and extracts have appeared in *Pageant, Reader's Digest* and *Saturday Evening Post.* The book is "a luscious reminiscence of the author's boyhood in the early 1920's," commented *Newsweek* (April 22, 1957). He "permits himself a nostalgic look at the dear dead days when kids wore knickerbockers," noted Martin Levin (*Saturday Review,* June 29, 1957), "when doing nothing was filled with magic. There is plenty of magic [here] and if the ways of youth are beyond recall, they are at least captured in this fine little book." William Hogan in the San Francisco *Chronicle* commented: "This is one man's protest against the era of Gesell, Spock and the overly expensive summer camp. . . . Smith, who occasionally writes like a Westchester S. J. Perelman . . . is wrong, I think, in this plaintive wail. It's just that he is getting older."

Reactions to Smith's book advocating unsheltered childhood have come in the form of irate letters from parents. Other letters wax lyrical in their praise. His article in *Life* (January 27, 1958) entitled "Let Your Kids Alone," also drew "strong-minded opinions" from readers. "I'm not a crusader about this," Smith protested to Gael Greene (New York *Post Magazine,* March 9, 1958). "Children should learn they don't have to be doing something every minute. It's fine just doing nothing."

(Continued next page)

SMITH, ROBERT PAUL—*Continued*

A reviewer suggested that if Smith did not watch out, "some smart cookie" would bring out a kit containing some of the things he had remembered in the book, like horse chestnuts, corn silk and spools. Smith concluded that he would be "that smart cookie" and accordingly wrote the book, *How To Do Nothing With Nobody All Alone By Yourself* (1958), illustrated by his wife. Smith's advice is: "Go to the library when you want to find out anything. I think just plain going to the library and getting out a book is a swell thing to do."

In 1958 Simon and Schuster published his book, *Translations From the English.* "This book bridges, once and for all," he wrote, "the gap between what is said and what is meant. It will help you to deal with teen-agers, wives, husbands and other difficult people by providing handy translations from their language into your own." He "decodes certain euphemisms, circumlocutions and other forms of double-talk now in common usage" (New York *Times Magazine*, January 19, 1958). The Springfield *Republican* (April 6, 1958) called the book "a piece of real humor" and "often penetrating."

In his article "Don't Pamper the Kid Camper" (*Coronet,* July 1958) Smith thinks that children's camps are too de luxe, that what they need, for contrast, is water from a pump, no electricity, telephone or television, so that they will appreciate the comforts of a modern home when they return.

On February 7, 1940 Robert Paul Smith married Elinor Jane Goulding, who was then an artist, but who has since become a successful writer. She is author of *The Complete Book of Absolutely Perfect Housekeeping* (1956) and *The Complete Book of Absolutely Perfect Baby and Child Care* (1957), both published by Harcourt Brace and Company. The Smiths have two sons, Daniel, age twelve, and Joseph, age ten. His sons live, Smith says, "in a world completely populated by resistors, capacitors, the Pythagorean theorem, and large quanties of food (mainly starchy)." Smith's hobby is building ship models. He enjoys reading, particularly books by Mark Twain. He is six feet tall, weighs 165 pounds, and has brown eyes and brown and gray hair.

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SNOW, EDWARD ROWE Aug. 22, 1902-

Author

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Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Nov. 1958.

The Flying Yorkshireman of Eric Knight was a creature of imagination, but in the United States there is a real Flying Santa of the Lighthouses in the person of Edward Rowe Snow, a Yankee author who has written over thirty books about shipwrecks, buried treasure, islands, disasters, and piracy. Since 1936, with a year out in 1942 to recover from war wounds, Snow has flown each Christmas in Piper Cubs, helicopters, Seabee amphibians, Cesnas, and four-motored Constellations over lighthouses in Labrador, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, Miquelon Island, Anticosti Island, Sable Island, the Maritime Provinces, New England, and the Great Lakes, dropping parcels of tobacco, stationery, candy, airplane models, dolls, balloons—and copies of his own works. His *Famous Lighthouses of America* (Yankee Publishing Co., 1945; Dodd, 1955) describes the most interesting of these beacons.

Three of Snow's ancestors—Stephen and Constance Hopkins and John Alden—were on the *Mayflower*; Nicholas Snow arrived on the *Ann.* All the men in his family were sea captains except his father, Edward Sumpter Snow, who married Alice Nichols Rowe. Their son was born at Winthrop, Mass. on August 22, 1902. Edward was the youngest member of his class at Winthrop High School (1919) and, as it happened, the oldest member of his Harvard class of 1932.

From 1919 to 1929 he journeyed all over the world in sailing vessels and oil tankers. Before entering Harvard he had won 171 medals in track, field, and swimming; was an extra in three motion pictures in Hollywood; and a lifeguard there. He prepared for Harvard at Intermountain School in Montana.

Beginning in 1932 he was a teacher at Winthrop High School, where he also coached the football and track teams. In 1939 he received his M.A. degree in history from Boston University. Soon after Pearl Harbor he enlisted in the Army Air Forces, trained in England with the 12th Bomber Command of the 8th Air Force, and was wounded a few weeks before the invasion of North Africa. Invalided out with the rank of first lieutenant, he returned to teaching for a time in 1946.

In 1945, *Famous New England Lighthouses* appeared, containing stories and anecdotes based on old books, records, and journals of the lighthouse keepers. The Springfield *Republican* called it "an ideal book for winter reading." In the spring of 1946 he visited Cape Cod for a seven weeks' walking tour. Each chapter of *A Pilgrim Returns to Cape Cod* (Yankee Publishing Co., 1946)—described by the *New England Quarterly* as "a buoyant, vigorous chronicle"—is devoted to a single town or community.

Mysteries and Adventures Along the Atlantic Coast (Dodd, 1948) is full of stories, authenticated so far as possible, of buried treasure and the like. A similar collection followed with the title *Strange Tales from Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras* (Dodd, 1949), about shipwrecks, rescues, mutinies and murders. Pirates and ghosts were added to the mixture in *Secrets of the North Atlantic Islands* (Dodd, 1950), which had photographs and drawings, and maps of every island from South Carolina to Newfoundland, and was written for those who hold an island to be "a body of land surrounded by adventure." *True Tales of Buried Treasure*

EDWARD ROWE SNOW

(Dodd, 1951), said the *New Yorker,* was "fascinating stuff, and enough to arouse cupidity in a parson." The author himself has dug for and found doubloons and pieces of eight along the Atlantic coast.

Great Gales and Dire Disasters (Dodd, 1952) added the Pacific coast and foreign waters to the scene of action. Jean Lafitte, Sir Henry Morgan, Jameison (the good pirate), and Madame Ching are some of the picturesque people in *True Tales of Pirates and Their Gold* (Dodd, 1953). *Amazing Sea Stories Never Told Before* (Dodd, 1954) is "salty and chatty" (*Library Journal*). The *Grosvenor,* the *Portland,* the *Grace Darling,* the *Vestris,* and other lost ships figure in *The Vengeful Sea* (Dodd, 1956). "In each [of the twenty-six tales] Snow has brought out the suspense, courage, or other element guaranteed to hold one's interest," noted the Chicago *Sunday Tribune. Great Sea Rescues* (Dodd) was published in 1958.

Most of the figures in Snow's life are of the sort known as astronomical; he has, he states, flown over 50,000 miles gathering material for his books; paddled alone or with companions 51,000 miles—especially in his metal canoe *Ebo XXIII,* which he acquired in 1944; and received 26,000 letters from every country in the world after publishing his first book on Cape Cod.

He conducts a department, "New England Lore of Sea and Shore," in the Rockland (Maine) *Courier-Gazette,* an editorial page on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Brockton, Massachusetts *Enterprise and Times,* and a column in the Quincy (Massachusetts) *Patriot Ledger.* His favorite author is Joseph Conrad. At fifty-six Snow still plays ten sets of tennis a week. He is a six-footer with blue eyes and graying hair. He is a Republican, a Congregationalist, president of the Boston Authors' Club, and a member of the Explorers' Club. His present work in progress has the title "Incredible Marine Stories."

Edward Rowe Snow was married to Anne-Myrle Haegg, an expert copy editor and indexer. They have a daughter, Dorothy Caroline, born in 1951.

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SODERBERG, C(ARL) RICHARD (sōd'ĕr-bĕrg) Feb. 3, 1895- Educator; engineer

Address: b. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.; h. 6 Joy St., Boston 8, Mass.

Inventor, educator, engineer, Dr. C. Richard Soderberg is also dean of engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is known for his patents on devices for land and marine generators and turbines. He succeeded Vice-Admiral Edward L. Cochrane (retired) as dean on March 3, 1954. At that time Professor Soderberg was head of M.I.T.'s department of mechanical engineering, having been a member of the faculty since 1938.

Carl Richard Soderberg was born in Ulvöhamn, Sweden on February 3, 1895 to Jonas Axel Soderberg and Johanna Kristina (Nordquist) Soderberg, whose respective families had for generations earned their living by the sea as boatbuilders, fishermen, and sailors. Soderberg was graduated from the technical Gymnasium at Härnösand, Sweden in 1914 and from the Chalmers Tekniska Högskola at Göteborg, Sweden in 1919, where he won the Ericsson Medal as the best student in his class. His degree was in naval architecture. Soderberg's early choice of career was influenced by J. A. Ling, inspector of fisheries in Sjöland, and C. G. Ekman, oceanographer, financier, and philanthropist.

Under an American-Scandinavian Foundation Fellowship, Soderberg studied in the United States in 1919-20 at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) in Cambridge. He received the B.S. degree from the latter in 1920. Beginning his engineering career as a hull-design draftsman, Soderberg was employed by the New York Ship Building Corporation, Camden, New Jersey, where he worked until December 1921. In February 1922 he joined the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a development engineer on heavy-traction electric motors and A.C. and D.C. machinery.

Returning to Sweden in September 1928, Soderberg was engineer in charge of turbine-generator design for the Swedish General Electric Company (ASEA) for two years. Back in America in August 1930, he resumed his career with Westinghouse in his former capacity until he was transferred to the Westinghouse facilities in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as chief turbine engineer in August 1938. In October Soderberg was named professor of mechanical

C. RICHARD SODERBERG

engineering at M.I.T. His appointment as head of the department of mechanical engineering was made in July 1947.

Continuing his research, Dr. Soderberg invented a turbine-blade lashing for which a patent was issued in June 1937, and in May of the following year he received another patent for a similar device. Between 1940 and 1950 he invented (by himself and with others) seven turbine-improving devices, for which patents were issued.

Taking an active part in the essential technological developments of World War II, Dr. Soderberg served as a member of the committee on jet propulsion of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; worked for the National Defense Research Committee on tank development and the evaluation of gas-turbine drives for ships; served as consultant on the development and design of torpedo-power plants; and toward the war's end became a member of the subcommittee on turbines of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. In the postwar years he was chairman of the division of engineering and industrial research of the National Research Council and chairman of the panel on fuels and propulsion of the scientific advisory board, U.S. Air Force. Soderberg remains active in the latter post. For his contribution to the war effort he was awarded the Army-Navy Certificate of Appreciation in 1948.

When Vice-Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, dean of engineering, was appointed vice-president for industrial and governmental relations at M.I.T. in 1954, Dr. Soderberg succeeded him as dean. He was given the responsibility of establishing and carrying out policies compatible with views he stated in the *Technology Review* (June 1953): "It is no longer possible to achieve the goal of adequate education by the outmoded methods of yesteryear, no matter how well such methods may have served our grandfathers or our fathers. Today the education of the professional man must be closely integrated with life itself; it must draw its stimulation from all fields of human endeavor and be of the highest possible caliber."

Soderberg is the author of some forty-five papers dealing with vibration, balancing, stresses, and other aspects of mechanical engineering, largely in the field of turbines and generators, over a period of twenty years. For the paper, "The Gas Turbine as a Possible Marine Prime Mover," written with Ronald B. Smith, Soderberg and Smith shared the Linnard Prize of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in 1944. Dr. Soderberg was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Chalmers Tekniska Högskola (February 1951) and the John Ericsson Gold Medal of the American Society of Swedish Engineers (1952).

Besides carrying out his duties as dean, Soderberg is chairman of the ship structural design committee, National Research Council (since 1952) and a member of the medal committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (since 1950). He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Ingeniörsvetenskapsakademien, American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, British Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Franklin Institute, U.S. Naval Institute, American Society for Engineering Education, American Society of University Professors, and American Society of Swedish Engineers (honorary). The fraternities of which Soderberg is an honorary member are Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, and Pi Tau Sigma. He belongs to the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C.

Dean C. Richard Soderberg is six feet one inch in height, weighs about 190 pounds, and has white hair and blue eyes. His hobby is sailing. He and his wife, the former Sigrid Kristina Lofstedt, have been married since May 9, 1921, and have two sons, Carl Richard, Jr., and Lars Olaf, and a daughter, Barbro Kristina. Dr. Soderberg became a citizen of the United States in 1927 and in the following elections has voted independently.

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SOHEILY, ALI 1897-May 1, 1958 Iranian Ambassador to Great Britain; former Premier and Foreign Minister of Iran. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 My 2 '58

SOLDATI, MARIO (sôl-dä'tē) Nov. 17, 1906- Author; motion picture director and producer

Address: Via G. B. De Rossi 33, Rome, Italy

The Premio Strega, one of the two highest annual literary prizes offered in Italy (the other is the Premio Viareggio), was awarded in 1954 to *Le Lettere da Capri,* a novel by Mario Soldati. The novel was published in America as *The Capri Letters* (Knopf) in 1956. This book, along with his earlier *Dinner with the Commendatore,* a collection of three novellas, published in America in 1953, have established Soldati as one of the more interesting and important of contemporary Italian authors. In February 1958 his novel *The Confession* (Knopf) was published in the United States, three years after it had appeared in Italy as *La Confessione.*

A motion picture scenarist and director as well as a writer, for a quarter of a century Soldati has worked in Italian films, and he is regarded as "one of the best craftsmen in the business, although curiously enough, not in the tradition of his more artistic and experimental Italian colleagues" (Richard Lemon, *Saturday Review,* February 11, 1956).

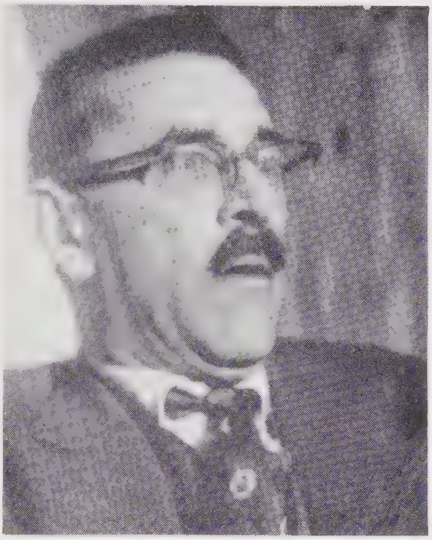
His successful motion picture career has made it possible for Soldati to devote part of his time to the less lucrative career of creative writing, and, in addition to his fiction, he has published poetry, art criticism, and sketches (some of these based on the two years, 1929-31, he lived in the United States). He also gives lectures over the Italian radio on art, poetry, and literary criticism, contributes to various journals and periodicals, and edits the *Gazzetta del Nord.*

Mario Soldati was born in Turin, Italy on November 17, 1906, and received his early education in a Jesuit school in that city. He then studied at the University of Turin and at the Superior School of Fine Arts in Rome. In 1924 his first literary work was published—a three-act play called *Pilato,* about Pontius Pilate, which won third prize in a playwriting contest sponsored by the Catholic Youth Federation of Turin.

Soldati began his career as an art critic in Turin, associating himself with the circle of Piero Gobetti and the two reviews of this group, *Rivoluzione liberale* and *Il Baretti.* In 1927 he prepared a catalog of the art gallery of the Turin City Museum.

In 1929 Soldati won a fellowship which enabled him to spend two years in the United States. He studied at Columbia University in New York City, and he traveled over much of the nation. He recorded his impressions in a book published in Rome in 1945, *America primo amore,* in which he described many American scenes and institutions in sharp and lively detail —among them the New York subway, Harlem, the Bowery, American motion pictures, and gangsterism.

Upon his return to Italy in 1931, Soldati began writing or collaborating on motion picture scenarios. Some of these were *Gli uomini che mascalzoni!* (1931), *Cento di questi giorni* (1933), *Ma non è una cosa seria* (1936), *Il Signor Max* (1938), *Un colpo di pistola* (1942). In 1936 he published a book about his motion picture experiences—*24 ore in uno studio cinematografico.*



MARIO SOLDATI

It is as a director and producer that Soldati has won special fame in Italy. His pictures are considered conservative and conventional and have not been brought to America, as have so many other Italian film productions. In Italy, however, his work is highly respected. According to the *Enciclopedia Italiana* (1938-48), his films are particularly admired for their grace, spontaneity, vitality, and lightness of touch. Among the more successful films that he has directed and produced since 1939 are *Piccolo mondo antico* (1940), *Malombra* (1942), *Le miserie del Signor Travet* (1945), *Daniele Cortis* (1946), *La provinciale* (1952), and *La donna del fiume* (1955). He has also directed light operas for major lyric theatres.

Soldati considers his writing rather than his motion picture work as his more serious achievement. The *Saturday Review* (February 11, 1956) quotes him: "The Soldati of the celluloid film is a collective product. Only the untrammeled Soldati of the printed page speaks to the imagination of my countrymen."

Since 1929 Soldati has been writing fiction, essays, and poetry. His work of 1929, *Salmace* and *L'amico gesuita,* the *Enciclopedia Italiana* notes, "oscillates between a bold, almost surrealistic style, and a more intimate, quieter style, where the hallucination of the senses culminates in a delicately evocative irony."

His book *La verità sul caso Motta* was published in 1941. He published nothing during the German occupation of Italy, but in 1947, in *Fuga in Italia,* he described his flight through his country in 1943 when he went into hiding from the Germans. This book concludes with an account of his meeting with American occupation troops, with whom he found friendship and safety. This small volume also contains some poems by Soldati, including a series *Il canzoniere de profugo* and *La ragazza dell' Istria.*

Soldati's novella *La giacca verde* (later translated into English as *The Green Jacket*), another description of a flight from the Germans, was published in the periodical *Botteghe Oscure* in 1948. Another novella appeared in English translation as *The Window* in the volume *An Anthology of New Italian Writers,* edited by M. Caetani and published in London by John Lehmann in 1951. These two novellas and a third, *The Father of the Orphans,* were collected in *A cena col commendatore* in 1950, later published in England under the title *The Commander Comes to Dine* (Lehmann, 1952) and in America as *Dinner with the Commendatore* (Knopf, 1953).

The book was generally received with praise. Gouverneur Paulding in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (October 25, 1953) found the three tales "brilliant and fascinating stories." Charles J. Rolo in the New York *Times Book Review* (October 18, 1953) called him "a distinguished and highly enjoyable addition to the sizable list of fine books that have come to us from postwar Italy." Soldati, continues Rolo, "possesses a gift that is in short supply nowadays, at least where serious writing is concerned: he is a master of the art of telling a story."

Le Lettere da Capri, the novel which received the Premio Strega in 1954, has been described as Soldati's first "full-fledged" novel. A study of two Americans living in post-World War II Italy, it presents, in the words of a reviewer in *Books Abroad* (Spring 1955), an "almost merciless prying into the many aspects of love, taken both as a personal and a social experience." The book appeared in English translation by Archibald Colquhoun in 1956. Reviewers found it stimulating, although uneven both in general literary quality and in its portraits of the two leading American characters. Paolo Milano, writing in the *New Republic* (December 13, 1954), described it as "more a document than a work of art. More than the psychology of two American expatriates, it reflects the Italian intellectual's myth of American 'psychology.' "

The Confession (1958), translated by Raymond Rosenthal, is Soldati's second novel to appear in the United States. It concerns the internal crisis of an Italian adolescent aspiring to become a Jesuit priest. Gene Baro (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* February 16, 1958) wrote that "Soldati's skill is formidable; he is a pleasure to read." Charles J. Rolo (New York *Times Book Review,* February 16, 1958) commented that the Italian writer's works have "two striking common denominators. One is a preoccupation with the power of the guilty conscience; the other a flair for the piercingly ironic climax."

Soldati has lived and traveled extensively in France and England. He makes his permanent home in Rome.

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Chi è? (1957)

SOLH, SAMI 1890- Former Prime Minister of Lebanon; lawyer

In the turbulent Middle East the pro-Western government headed by Prime Minister Sami Solh and President Camille N. Chamoun was attacked by rebels beginning in May 1958. Because of help to the rebels from outside its borders, Lebanon requested military aid under the Eisenhower Middle East doctrine. U.S. Marines were landed on July 15 and were later withdrawn. On July 31 General Fouad Chehab was elected to succeed Chamoun. Sami Solh's government resigned on September 22, after Solh had fled to Turkey.

Sami Solh had received a decisive victory over anti-Western and pro-Egyptian forces in country-wide elections in June 1957 and formed his seventh Cabinet on August 18. A lawyer by profession, Solh was chief magistrate of the criminal court of Lebanon and held various administrative posts in the government prior to entering politics in 1942. He was also a leader in the movement for Arab nationalism when the Middle East was largely under control of the world's great powers.

Lebanon's role today is "essentially that of a mediator, whether it is officially recognized or not, between the Arab world and the West" (New York *Times,* April 2, 1957). It is the only country to have endorsed the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine, and has taken the position that in the struggle against Communism it stands "wholeheartedly with the free world." On the other hand, Lebanon is a member of the Arab League; it sent Solh and other delegates to the Bandung (Indonesia) conference of Asian-African nations in April 1955, and has emphasized that it would support any Arab state whose legitimate rights are jeopardized by an outside nation (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 26, 1957).

Sami Solh was born to Lebanese parents in 1890 in Acca, Palestine. He attended primary schools in Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire. Following his father's death in 1905, he went to Beirut, Lebanon to complete his secondary education and to obtain his baccalaureate degree. Returning to Constantinople, he studied law and became active in the Arab nationalist movement. He also pursued law courses at the University of Paris.

During the last days of the Ottoman Empire, he went to Alep, Syria, where he was appointed assistant director general of the Baghdad Railways. At the same time he participated in an attempt to revolt against the Turks and as a result was extradited in 1916 to Diyarbekir in the Ottoman Empire. During World War I he was inspector general of the Anatolia Railroad in Constantinople.

In the postwar years he went to Syria and then to Egypt, where he joined with other Arab leaders in working for Arab liberation. Arab aspirations were partially fulfilled in these years, and in 1920 Lebanon became an autonomous government under a French mandate. (It was not until twenty-four years later that Lebanon won complete independence.) Eager to serve this country, Solh returned to Beirut in 1920 and was named by the government to the following positions, consecutively: attorney general, general counsel, inspector general of the Ministry of Justice, prosecutor general, chief magistrate of the appellate court, and chief magistrate of the criminal court. He grew popular in the latter position by not applying the letter of the law rigorously in cases where clemency could be practiced.

Turning to politics in 1942, Solh became a Member of Parliament for Beirut. He was first appointed Prime Minister on July 28, 1942, remaining in that position until March 18, 1943. His second Cabinet ruled from October 1, 1945 to May 18, 1946. In 1947 he was re-elected to Parliament. For seven months in 1952 he again headed the government but was forced to resign because of a barrage of charges of corruption by the opposition (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 10, 1952).

Re-elected to Parliament in 1953, he was named Premier again in September 1954. He resigned on July 8 of the following year over differences with his Foreign Minister, Alfred Naccache, concerning diplomatic appointments, but formed a new cabinet the next day at the request of President Camille N. Chamoun (see *C.B.*, July 1956). At the Bandung conference of April 1955 Solh told the delegates that three obstacles stand in the way of success of the meeting: "First, fanaticism in all its forms; second, chauvinism or 'overpushed' nationalism; and third, hatred of foreigners" (*Vital Speeches*, June 1, 1955). In September the Solh Cabinet resigned after strong attacks by the opposition.

Forming his sixth government on November 18, 1956, Solh organized one of the smallest Cabinets in Lebanese history and personally took the portfolios of Justice, Interior and Information. Prior to Parliamentary approval for this government, Sami Solh called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of British, French, and Israeli troops from Egypt. (British and French troops withdrew by December 1946 and Israeli forces by March 1957.)

The government of Premier Solh made an agreement with the U.S. on March 16, 1957 providing for the supply of certain equipment to the Lebanese army and for a policy of cooperation, under the Eisenhower Doctrine, for mutual defense, especially against Communism. This policy won an overwhelming vote of confidence in Parliament on April 5, 1957. The Prime Minister stressed in the debate that Lebanon supported brother Arabs on other issues.

With ten other Arab nations, Lebanon protested to the United States on May 24 against continued foreign aid for France, charging the latter with "outrageous acts of terror and atrocities" in Algeria, and urged the United States to cooperate in "an impartial international investigation" in that area.

In general elections held on four successive Sundays beginning June 8, 1957, Solh's "moderate coalition" won a decisive victory over the pro-Egyptian, pro-Syrian and anti-Western National Front. He defeated former Premier Abdullah el-Yafi in his own constituency by a vote of 19,098 to 16,270.

Wide World

SAMI SOLH

Following the election Solh organized a new government on August 18, and in addition to his responsibilities as Prime Minister held the portfolios of Justice and Interior. (He resigned in March 1958 and formed another Cabinet.)

In a policy statement to Parliament on August 29, Premier Solh said his new Cabinet affirmed the Eisenhower Doctrine. He defended the Arab cause in Palestine, saying there would be no peace with Israel, and stressed that Lebanon belonged to the Arab world, the United Nations, and the Arab League and would carry out its obligations faithfully.

The first shipments of military matériel under the Eisenhower Doctrine was received by Lebanon in June and July of 1957. Later Solh's government rejected a Soviet protest against acceptance of this assistance. The U.S. Embassy in Beirut announced that Lebanon was scheduled to receive an additional $4,700,000 in military aid and $10,000,000 in economic assistance in 1957.

Lebanon is the only Middle East country that is chiefly Christian (54.8 per cent Christian and 45.3 per cent Moslem.). The Christian community is known as the Maronites, who are in communion with the Pope in Rome. An agreement among the Lebanese in 1943 assured protection to all religious groups and provided that the President be a Christian and the Prime Minister a Moslem.

At present Lebanon enjoys a relatively high standard of living. Industry is growing and Beirut has become the Middle East's dominant banking and market city since the commercial decline of Cairo because of the "Egyptianization" policies of Gamal Abdel Nasser. Oil-rich sheiks are investing heavily in Lebanese real estate and there are over 100 American businesses represented there.

On November 21, 1956 Scripps-Howard staff writer Wellington Long quoted Solh as saying

SOLH, SAMI—*Continued*

that "anarchy worse than communism" is in store for the Middle East unless the West obtains justice for the 950,000 Palestinian refugees, 125,000 of whom are in Lebanon. "Moderates like myself," declared Solh, "tell the Palestinian refugees to calm down, we will make sure the West understands your problem. America will give you a fair deal. But eight years have passed . . . and the refugees no longer believe us" (New *World-Telegram and Sun*, November 21, 1957).

Solh is married and has a home in the mountains near Beirut. He has a son, Abdulrahman, who is in the diplomatic service, and a married daughter, May. Solh adheres to the Moslem faith.

Sami Solh has been described as a "smiling," "amiable water-pipe-smoking Premier" and as "a fiery orator and an able man who gets things done." He is not, wrote Joseph W. Alsop, Jr. (New York *Herald Tribune*, May 22, 1957), "a feudalist of the antique pattern," but a man who stands for "progress and good government." He is well known for his political wit and sense of humor.

Reference

Middle East, 1957

SOULAGES, PIERRE (JEAN LOUIS)

(pyâr sōō-läzh′) Dec. 24, 1919- French artist

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Although the French abstract expressionist Pierre Soulages is usually regarded as a leading younger exponent of the "Paris school," he recently protested, "I don't think of myself as of the Paris school. There can only be one school for a painter—the school of freedom." In June 1957 Soulages became the first French winner of the Windsor Award, set up by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to provide for the three-month stay of one French artist in the United States and one American artist in France each year. Referring to Soulages' work, the Duke of Windsor said, "His dynamic canvases embody the power and conviction we greatly admire."

Soulages' visit to the United States, his first, was so timed that he could be present in November 1957 at the annual exhibit of his work in the Kootz Gallery in New York. Here his paintings quickly sold for prices ranging from $1500 to $4500.

Pierre Jean Louis Soulages is the son of a blacksmith of the little town of Rodez (Aveyron) in southern France, where he was born on December 24, 1919 to Amans and Aglaë (Corp) Soulages. He grew up in the provincial environment of Rodez and received his formal education there, graduating from the local *lycée* in 1938. His sport in school was football. Rodez is in the neighborhood of Conques and not far from many of the most famous prehistoric sites of France. Pierre early developed an interest in the extensive prehistoric remains easily accessible to him, particularly in the imposing and suggestive megalithic monuments scattered over the countryside. He found a similar monumentality and fascination in the massive relics of French medieval architecture, such as the great Romanesque church of Conques. To this day, prehistoric and Romanesque art mean more to him than Renaissance and post-Renaissance art.

By the age of fourteen Soulages had formed the resolution to become a painter. Of a vigorous, out-of-door nature, he liked to make sketches of powerful dark masses, like those of trees, firmly silhouetted against the lighter sky. A picture by the youth shows smoky corkscrew trees in a bleak setting against a pallid sky; he knew Corot's work then. A picture made when Soulages was eighteen reveals a greater vigor, which possibly resulted from his learning meanwhile of the work of van Gogh.

What he had been taught in his school art class at Rodez had been something quite different, namely, to maintain the academic tradition as derived from David and the French classicists of the nineteenth century. His family also insisted that he draw "truthfully," and to please them he did make laborious drawings of rooms and of furniture in his home. In view of the dominant use of black, which became the most characteristic feature of the paintings of his maturity, he ironically recalls a rule that had to be learned in school: "One must not use black; dark colors, all right; but no black" (*Arts & Architecture*, June 1954).

Soulages planned to go on from the *lycée* to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. In order to take the required entrance examinations he went to Paris for a brief visit in late 1938. Here he had the opportunity to see much of modern art, notably the works of Cézanne and Picasso; and partly as a result of this experience, he gave up the idea of seeking standardized academic training such as the Beaux-Arts had to offer. He returned to Rodez to paint on his own.

World War II soon interrupted his painting. He served as private in the artillery in 1940-41, and during the German occupation he worked as an agricultural laborer in central France. He was a farmer until, with France freed, he could return wholly to painting. Then he moved to Paris, where he has lived since 1946.

The American art critic James Fitzsimmons, who has discussed the artist a number of times in the magazine *Arts & Architecture*, wrote that "the influence first of Picasso, and then of Hartung, is unmistakable in Soulages' earlier paintings. Picasso's influence shows in the still lifes painted in the middle '40's: flat shapes defined by sinuous, convulsive line. The first nonfigurative compositions date from 1947, and in them, as in Hartung's work, line is the dominant element."

Because of his habit of entitling his pictures simply with the date of composition, it is easy to follow Soulages' production during much of the subsequent decade. He continued to cultivate the abstract style of painting which he had adopted in 1947. As Fitzsimmons has recounted in *Arts & Architecture* (June 1954), he began developing his graphism with such complete participation of hand, arm, and shoulder in the brush strokes that one day he was compelled to ask himself whether he was "a painter or a dancer." He decided that such graphism interfered between the spectator and the work of art by attracting too much of the spectator's attention to the making and therefore the maker—the artist. Also to the mobile forms generated by the graphism of continuous lines, Soulages prefers unitary forms that "stay put."

When Soulages first exhibited—at the Salon des Surindépendents in 1947—he had simplified his tree-forms to broad black lines or bands. As he has expressed it, "I organized the lines into a great sign which suppresses the descriptive tendency of the line" (*Time,* December 2, 1957). Shortly afterward a picture by Soulages was featured on the cover of the catalogue of a French exhibition sent to West Germany. Thereafter Soulages was "known" and destined to be included in group exhibitions of current painting all over the world. At Paris he has been exhibiting regularly since 1949 in the Salon de Mai.

Concurrently, since 1949, Soulages has taken commissions for theatre and ballet décor. He was the creator of settings and costumes for Roger Vaillant's *Heloïse et Abélard,* given at the Théâtre des Mathurins in Paris in 1950. For Louis Jouvet he did the maquettes for Graham Greene's *The Power and the Glory* when it was presented at the Athénée in Paris in 1951.

The first one-man showing of Soulages' paintings was at the Galerie Lydia Conti, Paris, in 1949; his second, in Copenhagen in 1951; his third, in Munich in 1952. There have followed many others in Paris, of which the most important was the very comprehensive exhibit at the Galerie de France in March 1956, which included reborrowings from collectors far and near. Other one-man exhibitions were those at Berne (1954), Zurich (1955), London (1955), Venezuela (1955-56); and those at the Kootz Gallery, New York, every year from 1954 onward. Soulages has also taken part in three biennals (Venice, Turin, and São Paolo), and in museum group shows in Europe, North and South America, Japan, and Australia. The "Younger Europeans" group exhibition at the Guggenheim Museum (1953), New York and "The New Decade" at the Museum of Modern Art (1955), New York introduced Soulages to a large public in America. At the time of his London exhibition (1955) Soulages was hailed by Patrick Heron as "the best of all the postwar French painters." His principal American exponent, Fitzsimmons, however, calls attention to two ways in which the painter is limited—in formal subjects and in color range. Dore Ashton finds "a repetitive quality, a kind of solid predictability in Soulages' work that lessens its intensity" (New York *Times,* November 15, 1957).

Pierre Schneider, writing of Soulages' largest exhibition, in Paris in 1956, noted in *Art News* (May 1956), "His Frenchness comes out in the unfailing poise of the compositions—composed in every sense of the word."

Besides the Windsor Award, Soulages has won prizes from the French Ministry of Education and the São Paolo Biennale in Brazil. His works hang in many American museums and in the museums of a half-dozen other countries, not to mention those in private collections here and abroad.

PIERRE SOULAGES

Pierre Soulages is a powerfully built man: he stands six feet three inches tall and weighs 240 pounds. He has brown hair and hazel eyes. In manner he is friendly and courteous. His wife is the former Colette Llaurens, whom he married on October 26, 1942. The painter has a sister who teaches philosophy at Rodez.

"Space, light, colors—they are all so many instruments in the larger orchestra," Soulages once said (New York *Times,* November 15, 1957). "They are important only when fitted together to express one's own manner of existing in the world."

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Who's Who in France, 1957-1958

SOUSTELLE, JACQUES (sōōs-tĕl') Feb. 3, 1912- French Minister of Information; sociologist; educator

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Seldom has a political appointment in France caused so much speculation as it did in July 1958 when Jacques Soustelle was named Minister of Information to succeed the author André Malraux. One of Soustelle's first tasks was to prepare the French public for a referendum on the new constitution, which was approved on Sep-

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JACQUES SOUSTELLE

tember 28. Many observers predict that Soustelle, a supporter of Premier Charles de Gaulle, will become a candidate for leadership of the Fifth Republic when de Gaulle retires.

"Soustelle is a walking paradox," according to Joan Thiriet (*Christian Science Monitor,* August 15, 1958), "a front-rank intellectual who has turned into a political leader of sometimes ruthless action . . . he helped link Army, angry settlers in Algeria, and groups in France and so provide the motor power for the May 13, 1958 coup that ultimately swept the government 'system' away."

He was secretary-general of the Rally of the French People (Rassemblement du Peuple Français, or R.P.F.) from 1947 to 1952 and was Governor General of Algeria in 1955-56. An eminent sociologist and anthropologist, he holds a professorship at the École des Hautes Études and is the author of books and articles on the Indians of North and Central America.

Jacques Soustelle was born on February 3, 1912 in Montpelier (Hérault) to Jean and Germaine (Blatière) Soustelle. A worker, his father was opposed to higher education for his son. However, Jacques' unusual talents were noticed by his teacher who secured a scholarship for him. After graduating from secondary school and achieving highest score on the entrance examination in 1929, Jacques was admitted to the École Normale Supérieure where he completed his studies in philosophy and ethnology in 1932, receiving his Master of Philosophy degree at the age of twenty.

From 1932 to 1939 he was a member of various anthropological missions to Mexico, and in 1937 earned his doctorate from the Sorbonne. He was assistant curator of the Musée de l'Homme in Paris from 1937 to 1939. He also became the youngest professor (1938-39) to hold the Chair of American Antiquities at the Collège de France in Paris. During this period he also taught applied sociology at the École Coloniale. He is an authority on the Aztec and Inca Indians and the author of several books. His *La Vie Quotidienne des Aztèques a la Veille de la Conquête Espagnole* was published by Hachette in 1955.

In this early period Soustelle was known as a leftist and in 1938 became a leader of the Comité de Vigilance des Intellectuels Antifascistes. When World War II broke out in 1939, Soustelle was mobilized and sent on an official mission to Mexico. In July 1940 he joined the Free French Forces and went to England. General de Gaulle appointed him in 1941 to head a special mission to the governments of several Latin American and Caribbean countries. Upon his return to England in July 1942, Soustelle was named Commissioner for Information in the Free French National Council in London. The following year he became a member of de Gaulle's staff in Algiers and was appointed to head secret services and espionage.

After the Liberation in 1944, Soustelle was named regional commissioner of the Republic at Bordeaux and in 1945 was elected a deputy from the Mayenne department to the first Constituent Assembly. He was then appointed Minister of Information in the de Gaulle Cabinet in June 1945 and he was made Minister of France Overseas from November to January.

A year later he took part in the organization of the Gaullist political party, R.P.F., and was its first secretary general from 1947 to 1952. In June 1951 he was elected deputy from Lyons (Rhône) to the National Assembly, where he presided over the R.P.F. group in 1951 and 1952.

In January 1952 Soustelle was asked to try to form a new Cabinet but, after consulting with de Gaulle, he declined, saying that "our intervention at this stage would be premature." When the government headed by Antoine Pinay fell in December 1952, Soustelle was asked again to organize a Cabinet and obtained the authorization of de Gaulle, but he failed to receive the necessary support from other parties.

Soustelle opposed in 1954 the Paris accords aimed at rearming West Germany within NATO, fearing that under the agreements West Germany would become the principal U.S. ally in Europe. In his view, an alliance with Russia was "a geopolitical must for France" (*Time,* January 3, 1955). (The National Assembly approved the Paris agreements on December 30.)

Premier Pierre Mendès-France appointed Soustelle Governor General of Algeria to succeed Roger Léonard in January 1955. Some observers believed that this was an attempt to placate Gaullists who threatened to resign from the Cabinet because of proposed French concessions to the Tunisian Nationalists. According to Alexander Werth in *Lost Statesman* (1958), the Soustelle appointment "precipitated the fall of the Mendès-France government" in February 1955. The succeeding Cabinet, headed by Edgar Faure, confirmed Soustelle in the Algerian post.

Algeria is administered as part of metropolitan France. Since November 1954 Algerian nationalists have been carrying on a rebellion against the authorities. At the time of his appointment, Soustelle advocated a "federal" solution of the Algerian problem. Within six months, he abandoned this position.

In January 1956 he outlined his program for political and economic integration of Algeria with France. He emphasized the equality of rights and duties for both the Moslems and the French in Algeria. However, the plan was not supported by the major political parties, and Soustelle was recalled by the government of Guy Mollet in February 1956.

In his book *Aimée et Souffrante Algérie* (Plon, 1956), Soustelle attempted to prove that the Algerian war, supported from abroad (mainly Cairo), was unpopular among the over 8,000,000 Moslem population. On another occasion, he asserted: "Not just for the sake of France . . . but for the whole Western world her position in North Africa must be maintained" (*Foreign Affairs,* October 1956). As a delegate to the United Nations in 1957, Soustelle ardently defended the position of France in Algeria.

Because of his severe attacks concerning the Algerian situation, Soustelle earned the name of "Cabinet-wrecker," in regard to the administrations of Bourgès-Maunoury, Pflimlin, and Gaillard (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* July 10, 1958). He founded the Union for the Salvation and Renovation of French Algeria, which supported the European military and civilian rebellion in Algeria in May 1958. The "threat of civil war" in France resulting from this rebellion "caused . . . the rout of the parliamentary regime and the appointment of de Gaulle as Premier on June 1" (New York *Times,* July 8, 1958).

During the rebellion the Pflimlin government had maintained police guard over Soustelle. Nevertheless, he maneuvered an escape via Switzerland and on May 17th arrived at Algiers where he was hailed by a crowd of 50,000. There he was a member of a three-man board to coordinate the civil and political affairs of the dissident Committee of Public Safety for Algeria and the Sahara. After de Gaulle became Premier he ordered the committee to refrain from political affairs.

The Moslem nationalist rebellion in Algeria continues and on September 19 a revolutionary Republic of Algeria was proclaimed in Cairo. Many acts of terrorism have also been carried out by Algerians in France and on September 15 an attempt to assassinate Soustelle in Paris failed.

In his appointment as Minister of Information on July 7, 1958, Soustelle replaced André Malraux, who remained in the Cabinet with responsibility for youth and cultural and scientific problems. Soustelle is charged with affairs of the press, radio and television. (In France the government has a monopoly on radio and TV broadcasting.) He also became president of the newly created Union for French Renewal, an outgrowth of the Union for French Renewal and Salvation of France. The new organization has among its objectives the civic and moral reconstruction of France around de Gaulle and the integration of Algeria and the French Sahara with France.

Jacques Soustelle married Georgette Fagot, a distinguished Tunis-born ethnologist, on August 5, 1931. He is an officer of the Légion d'Honneur, a commander of the Order of the British Empire and Order of the Polonia Restituta, and holds the Rosette of the Résistance and Medal of Freedom (U.S.). He weighs 200 pounds and was described by Joan Thiriet as "dark, burly, wide-browed and bespectacled" and a "powerful orator." For relaxation he turns to literature and music. His religion is the Protestant.

"Soustelle is a man from a very poor family, which makes him an instinctive Leftist emotionally, whereas his training as a scholar and his own temperament have given him a passion for order and cohesion — and for 'national grandeur'—which translates itself politically into a Rightist opposition" (David Schoenbrun, New York *Times Magazine,* August 10, 1958).

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SPAAK, PAUL-HENRI (CHARLES)

(späk pôl äɴ-rē') Jan. 25, 1899- Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Belgian statesman

Address: b. NATO Hdqrs., Paris 16ᵉ, France; h. 2, rue Félix-Belbasse, Saint-Gilles, Brussels, Belgium

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1945.

As Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since May 1957, Belgian Paul-Henri Spaak has the responsibility of suggesting methods to revitalize the Western alliance, a major bulwark in the "cold war" struggle against Communist nations. C. L. Sulzberger wrote in the New York *Times* (June 1, 1957), "The task requires a mixture of inspiration, obstinacy, and harpoon therapy. Spaak seems admirably suited for the role, which sometimes resembles that of Sisyphus." An important step in bringing together the policies of the fifteen NATO allies was the success of the December 1957 "summit" meeting, held at Spaak's suggestion.

Previous experience as a lawyer, politician, and statesman equips Spaak well for his new position. He was a lawyer in Brussels for about ten years; he has been a Socialist leader in Belgium's Chamber of Representatives since 1932 and Belgian Foreign Minister many times as well as Premier. He has participated in United Nations meetings, holding the office of first president of the UN General Assembly in 1946. His support of various economic, political,

Wide World

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK

and military efforts toward European unity has won for him the informal title of "Mr. Europe."

Paul-Henri Charles Spaak was born in Schaerbeek, near Brussels, Belgium on January 25, 1899, the son of Paul and Marie (Janson) Spaak. His father was trained as a lawyer, but turned to writing plays and poetry and became the director of the Brussels opera, the Théâtre Royale de la Monnaie. His mother, a Socialist, was elected the first Belgian woman Senator in 1921 and still retains her seat. Other members of Spaak's family have held political positions: his grandfather, Paul Janson, was a leader of the Liberal party; and his uncle, Paul-Emile Janson, served several times as Belgian Premier. One of Spaak's brothers, Charles, is a scenarist; and the other, Claude, is a dramatist.

In his boyhood Spaak spent the winters at his parents' home in Brussels and the summers at his grandfather's Chateau de Chooz on the French border. His school work has been described as "erratically brilliant." During World War I he sought to escape from German-occupied Belgium in order to join his country's army abroad, but he was captured by the Germans and spent two years in a prison camp. After the war he received the LL.D. degree from the Université Libre de Bruxelles and was officially registered to practice in 1921. At the end of about ten years as a private lawyer and communal counselor of Forest (Brussels), he turned toward a political career.

As Socialist deputy from Brussels, Spaak was elected to the Belgian Chamber of Representatives in 1932. He became the leader of the left-wing of the Socialist party and acquired the reputation of being a "Socialist firebrand." *Life* (December 9, 1957) wrote: "Once he was able to combine his two favorite predilections by trouncing Gustaf V of Sweden at tennis, contrary to the unspoken rule that the king always won. Spaak asserted stiffly: 'Am I a courtier? I am a Socialist!'" Spaak now attributes the leftist extremism of his youth to his difficulty in breaking into politics: "The only way then was to become an extremist." He soon shifted to the moderate Socialist course that he has pursued ever since.

In March 1935 he held his first Cabinet position, Minister of Transport and Communications. At the age of thirty six, in 1936, in the Cabinet of his uncle, Paul-Emile Janson, Spaak became Belgium's Foreign Minister, a post he held until 1938. In October 1936 Belgium announced its determination to resume a policy of neutrality, and Spaak conducted some of the negotiations to make this course possible.

The youngest Premier in Belgian history, Spaak headed the Cabinet from May 1938 to February 1939, just before the outbreak of World War II. In September 1939 he returned as Foreign Minister; on May 10, 1940 German troops again violated Belgian neutrality and at the end of the eighteen-day battle of Belgium, Spaak escaped to France. From there he managed to reach England by way of Spain and Portugal, and was welcomed as the Foreign Minister of the Belgian government in exile.

After the liberation of Belgium in September 1944, Spaak returned home and continued to hold important positions in Belgium's government. He was Deputy Premier in Achilles van Acker's government from February 1945 to 1946, as well as Foreign Minister. He was Premier for a brief period in March 1946 and for the years from 1947 to 1950. He has been Foreign Minister many times between April 1946 and May 1957, when he resigned to become Secretary-General of NATO.

During the post-World War II years, Spaak has devoted himself to a campaign for international cooperation and particularly for European unity. He started as a firm supporter of the United Nations and in April 1945 he headed the Belgian delegation to the UN Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, where he was chairman of the commission on general provisions. He went to London in November 1945 as Belgian delegate to the preparatory commission of the UN and was elected second vice-chairman. He was the first president of the UN General Assembly, where "the world for the first time noticed the big Belgian's political skill, his moving oratory, his practical internationalism" (*Time,* May 10, 1948). He attended later UN General Assembly meetings.

As his faith in the effectiveness of the UN dwindled, Spaak became increasingly concerned with helping to make West European nations a bulwark against Communism by fostering co-operation in economic, political, and military spheres. In economic affairs, he was a leader in establishing the customs union between Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, beginning in 1944. From 1948 to 1950 he was chairman of the Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, formed to expedite the work of America's European Recovery Program. From May 1953 to April 1954 Spaak was president of the Common Assembly of th European Coal and Steel Community, formed by the six West European nations (France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries) to facilitate the production and use of coal and steel within the area.

One of Spaak's many efforts toward European cooperation and unity was his leadership in the creation of the common market and Euratom treaties, which went into effect in 1958. He was chairman of the intergovernmental committee created in June 1955 by the six Western European nations to draw up the treaties, and his negotiation was crucial in obtaining the consents of the governments. The details of the European common market, envisaging successive tariff reductions over the next eighteen years, were first described in the Spaak report in April 1956. The Euratom treaty provides for the six countries to pool their resources in developing an atomic power system. In the political sphere, Spaak resigned in 1951 as president of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in protest against its timid policy toward European federation.

In the military sphere, Spaak has been active in supporting Western Europe's efforts to have adequate cooperating forces for defense. Starting from an idea of Great Britain's Ernest Bevin and encouraged by Spaak, the Western European Union was formed by Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg in 1948. The five nations integrated their defense plans and pledged themselves to strengthen their cultural, economic, and political relationships. Around the nucleus of WEU, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed in 1949, with the United States, Canada, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Portugal, and Italy joining the original Brussels pact nations. Greece, Turkey, and finally West Germany (after the defeat of the European Defense Community) later became members.

When Spaak was elected as NATO's chief executive by the organization's Council of Ministers in December 1956, he accepted the position by mentioning some of its challenging problems of coordinating the military and diplomatic phases of the alliance, and added: "Never since the day of my marriage has the word *oui* seemed so full of consequences." He took office on May 14, 1957. Prior to the opening of the NATO summit meeting, held at Spaak's suggestion in Paris in December 1957, to revitalize the alliance in the face of Soviet "sputnik" successes, Spaak urged that the fifteen NATO nations make greater efforts to coordinate not only their purely military forces, but also their scientific, cultural, political, and economic ones. The states agreed in principle to take many steps in this direction.

Among the honors which Spaak has received are the mayorship of Brussels in 1953; numerous decorations from his native country and other European nations; honorary doctoral degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University in the United States; and the Charlemagne Prize from the city of Aachen, Germany on May 30, 1957, for outstanding service to the cause of European unity. His articles and speeches have appeared in numerous American and European periodicals and newspapers.

Paul-Henri Spaak was married in 1922 to Marguerite Malevy, the daughter of a Namur industrialist. They have a son, Fernand, who is an official in the European Coal and Steel Community, and two married daughters. For recreation Spaak plays bridge and Ping Pong, watches soccer games, writes poetry, and acts in family theatricals. Spaak himself is undoubtedly one of the answers to his question several years ago: "A sense of fatality seems to smother us. . . . Where are the men of clear mind and resolute will that the West needs desperately to save its precious inheritance?"

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STADER, MARIA 1915- Swiss singer
Address: b. c/o Thea Dispeker, 35 W. 53d St., New York 19; h. 18 Hirslanderstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland

A regular participant in European musical festivals, Maria Stader, lyric soprano, of Hungarian birth and Swiss citizenship, is in demand for concerts under many noted conductors. She has recorded extensively for Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft in Europe and exclusively on the Decca Gold Label in the United States. Her first American appearance was with the Little Orchestra at Town Hall, New York City, on January 25, 1954, and she has since appeared in recital and concerts in New York, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Montreal (Canada) and San Juan, Puerto Rico. She was twice the recipient of the Lilli Lehmann Medal Mozarteum.

Avoiding the strain of operatic productions, she prefers to make only recordings, and to limit her personal appearances to the concert stage. The programs of her 1956 American appearances were dedicated to the music of Mozart, and her interpretations constituted "the finest Mozart singing heard in [New York] during the composer's bicentennial year," according to music critic Howard Taubman, who added, "For this was singing released, as it were, from the bondage of flesh and blood" (New York *Times*, April 4, 1956). Another New York critic, Paul Henry Lang, wrote: "Maria Stader is a great artist. Her soprano is flexible, reliable, and accurate. . . . She handles it like a refined instrument, and one would think that she has a keyboard in her throat, the pitch is so unerringly steady" (New York *Herald Tribune*, April 4, 1956).

Although born in Budapest, Hungary in 1915, Maria Stader was brought up in Switzerland, having been settled there in 1922 by the International Red Cross after her father's death had left her alone in Hungary. Her musical train-

Decca Records, Inc.

MARIA STADER

ing began early under the famous bass Hans Keller, in Konstanz, a German city on the Swiss bank of Lake Boden See, and she received her stage diploma after later studies with the same teacher at the conservatory in Karlsruhe, Germany in 1936. She made a memorable world debut in 1939 at the International Music Competition in Geneva, winning the first prize. The war delayed her career, but she continued studying. Her teachers included Ilona Durigo in Zurich, Arrange Lombardi at Il Teatro alla Scala in Milan, and Theresa Schnabel, wife of the celebrated pianist Artur Schnabel.

Since 1945 Madame Stader has been in demand at the music centers and in the concert halls of Europe, appearing by request with conductors Wilhelm Furtwängler in Berlin and Vienna, Otto Klemperer and the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Amsterdam and London, Sir Malcom Sargent in London, and others. She has sung at the Salzburg Festival (Austria) and the Casals Festival in Prades (France) and at the music festivals in Berlin (Germany), Milan and Perugia (Italy), and Lucerne (Switzerland). The Lilli Lehmann Medal Mozarteum, a special accolade bestowed by the Mozart city of Salzburg for distinguished artistic achievement, was awarded to Madame Stader in 1950 and again in 1956, making her the first artist to be so honored twice. Her series of seven concerts with Bruno Walter presented in 1955 in Milan, Paris, and Zurich were outstanding musical events of the year. A four-week tour of Israel in 1956 with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Ferenc Fricsay presented twenty-two concert performances of Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* and Handel's *Judas Maccabæus* to an enthusiastic public.

In the spring of 1957 she was honored as the only soprano soloist at the Festival Casals in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where her "gracious manner won the hearts of the audiences" (*Christian Science Monitor,* May 4, 1957). At the first concert in Puerto Rico, on April 23, singing Bach's Wedding Cantata No. 202, she proved "an intelligent artist who sings meanings, not just words" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 25, 1957); and her "voice was clear, controlled, of joyous quality, her ennunciation of the German text admirable" (*Christian Science Monitor,* May 4, 1957.) In later concerts of the festival she presented, among other selections, the concert aria for soprano and orchestra "Voi avete un core fedele" and the motet "Exsultate, Jubilate," both by Mozart, and Bach's Cantata No. 57, showing "her accustomed security and grasp of style" (New York *Times* April 30, 1957).

Maria Stader's American debut, with Thomas Scherman leading the Little Orchestra in New York's Town Hall, took place on January 25, 1954, when she sang Mozart's motet "Exsultate, Jubilate" and Scarlatti's "Cantata a voce sola con violini e tromba" (the first time the latter selection had been heard in the United States), and she proved herself "wholly conversant with the style of the works" (New York *Times,* January 26, 1954.) At her first recital in Town Hall, seven days later, accompanied by Leopold Mannes, she presented a group of songs by Mozart, by Swiss composer Othmar Schoeck, and lieder by Schumann and Mendelssohn. "Sincerity and persuasive simplicity were prominent in the general impression given by Miss Stader's interpretations" commented Francis D. Perkins of the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 2, 1954), while a critic for *Musical America* (February 15, 1954) wrote, "Miss Stader proved herself a highly accomplished and sensitive singer. She used her voice with consummate art and projected the texts with flawless clarity and emotional nuance." On February 4 and 6 she sang with the Cleveland Orchestra in its home city under the direction of George Szell, and then returned to Europe.

A later American appearance was as soprano soloist in Mozart's Mass in C Minor at Carnegie Hall, New York, with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy on April 3, 1956, giving "a resplendent performance" (New York *Times,* April 4, 1956). The comment of *Musical America* (April 1956) was, "She has the purity and delicacy of style and the technical mastery to make [this work] an experience of rapt beauty." She then appeared with Sir Thomas Beecham in Montreal before her tour of Israel with Fricsay. In February 1957 Madame Stader sang with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under Bruno Walter, demonstrating again that she was "an artist of exquisite taste and sensitivity" (New York *Times,* February 15, 1957). She was back in Europe for a concert performance of Gluck's *Orfeo ed Euridice* at the Berlin festival in December 1957. The following year on April 22 at Carnegie Hall she was soprano soloist for the Philadelphia Orchestra's presentation of Beethoven's *Symphony No. 9.*

Madame Stader's range is also shown in her Decca Gold Label recordings: Mozart's "Exsultate, Jubilate," a collection of his songs, the role of Constanze in *The Abduction from the*

Seraglio and of Pamina in *The Magic Flute,* and a role in his Mass in C Minor; as well as roles in Verdi's *Requiem,* Rossini's *Stabat Mater,* Nicolai's *Merry Wives of Windsor,* Brahms's *German Requiem,* and Gluck's *Orfeo ed Euridice.*

Maria Stader has been described as a warm, open and communicative, and very practical person who is not averse to a good joke—she tells them herself magnificently, it is said, and with great relish. She has softly waved, luxuriant hair swept away from a heart-shaped, expressive face. Four feet ten inches tall, she is so "diminutive" that on stage she has her own platform to stand on. She is married to conductor Hans Erismann and makes her home with her husband and two sons, budding pianists, in Zurich, where she teaches at a musical academy. Her personal penchant for "classic" expression belongs predominantly to the concert repertoire, especially the works of Mozart. But recordings of arias such as those from Puccini's *Madama Butterfly* show that she can give new life and fresh perspectives also to the more popular pieces of the operatic repertoire.

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STALNAKER, JOHN M(ARSHALL)

Aug. 17, 1903- Psychologist; educator

Address: b. National Merit Scholarship Corp., 1580 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.; h. 569 Briar Lane, Northfield, Ill.

To discover students of exceptional ability and to provide funds, when needed, for their college education are major objectives of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, of which John M. Stalnaker has been president since its establishment in 1955. In undertaking the largest college scholarship program in the history of American education, this independent, nonprofit organization is supported by some seventy corporations and philanthropic foundations, including the Ford Foundation.

A psychologist of many years of experience in teaching and administrative work in universities, including Princeton and Stanford, Stalnaker is also an expert on testing and at one time directed a large scholarship program for the Pepsi-Cola Company. He has been a consultant to a number of Government agencies such as the National Research Council as well as educational foundations.

John Marshall Stalnaker was born in Duluth, Minnesota on August 17, 1903, one of three children of William Edgar Stalnaker, a business executive, and Sara (Tatham) Stalnaker. His brother is William T. Stalnaker, and his sister is Ruth Stalnaker Markley. In his boyhood he lived in the Chicago area and went to elementary school in La Grange, Illinois. Later he moved to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, where he attended Strathcona High School.

Bernie Studio, Evanston

JOHN M. STALNAKER

During 1922 Stalnaker taught in a one-room school near Hardisty, Alberta. In the spring of that year he passed the matriculation examinations for the University of Alberta, but subsequently entered the University of Chicago. As in high school, he chose track as his sport. He became a member of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa and in 1925 was granted the B.S. degree with honors in chemistry. He received his M.A. degree in psychology in 1928 also from the University of Chicago, where he later did further graduate work.

Meanwhile, in 1925 he had resumed his career in education, for a year teaching science and mathematics at the Harvard School for Boys in Chicago. From 1926 to 1930 he was an instructor in psychology and special research assistant to the president of Purdue University in LaFayette, Indiana. He was promoted to assistant professor of education and psychology in 1930, but took a leave of absence in 1930-31 to be director of attitude measurement in an athletic survey at the University of Minnesota.

Returning to the University of Chicago with the title of examiner, Stalnaker was mainly concerned from 1931 to 1936 with developing new examinations; he also did some administrative work and teaching. In 1936 he went to Princeton University in New Jersey as assistant professor in the psychology department. He was promoted to associate professor in 1937 and professor in 1944. During this period at Princeton he was also employed by the College Entrance Examination Board in New Jersey and New York, as research associate in 1936-37, consultant examiner from 1937 to 1942, and as associate secretary from 1942 to 1945.

The recipient of the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Award (1946) for his World War II work, Stalnaker held the positions of director of the Navy's test research unit (1942-45), secretary of the Navy's training survey board (1943-44), and general director of the

STALNAKER, JOHN M.—*Continued*

Army-Navy qualifying test for civilians (1943-45), among other offices. Also during the war he became consultant to the standards and curriculum division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel and a member of the committee on Foreign Service examinations in the Department of State. For the National Research Council he has served as chairman of the committee on applied psychology and the war and as member of the committee on applied mathematical statistics, committee on the release of psychological tests, and board of consultants of the committee on the history of psychology and the war.

At the end of the war, in 1945, Stalnaker moved to California to become professor of psychology and dean of students at Stanford University. While there, until 1949, he also operated a scholarship program as director and trustee of the Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Board in nearby Palo Alto. Then, making his home again in Illinois, he was professor of psychology at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago in 1949-50 and director of studies of the Association of American Medical Colleges also in Chicago from 1949 to 1955.

In September 1955 it was announced that the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, with Stalnaker as president and Laird Bell as chairman of the board, had been set up to operate a nation-wide program to make possible a college education for highly qualified students in need of financial help. The program started with initial grants of $20,000,000 from the Ford Foundation and $500,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. One of its chief purposes is to make it easy for business firms and other organizations to support higher education through scholarship grants, and by the end of June 1957, when the corporation made its second annual report, it listed fifty-eight sponsors, including the Sears-Roebuck Foundation and Time, Inc. The number increased in 1958 to seventy-five, including the Camille and Henry Dreyfus Foundation which is providing $150,000 worth of scholarships.

As a means of discovering the "ablest youth" of the nation, the program conducts a system of screening and testing, in which some 12,500 secondary schools in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico participated in 1957. The tests were prepared by the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey. Each scholarship is for a period of four years and the stipend is determined by the need of the student. The corporation also gives an annual supplemental "cost of education" grant to colleges selected by scholarship winners. In its first year of operation, the corporation awarded 556 merit scholarships and in its second, 827 scholarships. The estimated cost of each scholarship over a four-year period is $5,000. Merit scholars not requiring financial help receive the minimum award of $100 a year.

In the corporation's second annual report Stalnaker noted that 223 colleges and universities were represented in the program, the most popular among merit scholars being Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton, Yale, and Stanford in that order. Among preferred women's colleges were Radcliffe and Wellesley. Over half the merit scholars chose science or engineering as their fields of study, and industrial research headed the list of prospective careers.

In its third year of operation the corporation awarded 1,000 scholarships; some 256,000 students had taken the special tests (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 2, 1958).

The National Merit Scholarship Corporation program has been praised in the press and by educators. A New York *Times* editorial (September 8, 1955) commented that "it is an inspiration to the youth of our country and, by its underlying terms, promises an accumulation of benefits to education. . . . The principles adopted for award of scholarships are admirably sound." President Samuel S. Stratton of Middlebury College, Vermont, stated, "The excellent work that the National Merit Scholarship Corporation is doing to insure the means of higher education to outstanding young men and women is in itself a wonderful contribution to higher education in America. The additional fact that unrestricted supplemental grants are made to the colleges which they attend is a further great contribution in that it highlights so effectively the fact that tuition fees do not account for the full cost of education at an independent college" (quoted in National Merit Scholarship Corporation Second Annual Report, June 30, 1957).

Stalnaker has written articles about the National Merit Scholarship Corporation in the *Journal of the National Association of Deans of Women* (June 1956); *Exceptional Child* (March 1957); *Journal of Higher Education,* with John L. Holland (October 1957); and other publications. He has contributed more than 100 technical papers to professional journals on various educational matters, his more recent articles dealing with testing as well as scholarship programs. Among the organizations to which he belongs are American Psychological Association, Eastern Psychological Association, American Statistical Association, Psychometric Society, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. His clubs include the Cosmos (Washington, D.C.), Nassau (Princeton), University (Chicago and Evanston), and Metropolitan (New York). He is a Congregationalist.

John M. Stalnaker married Ruth Elizabeth Culp on July 29, 1933. Their children are John (born in 1937), Robert (born in 1940), and Judith (born in 1944). He has blue eyes and brown hair, stands five feet ten inches tall, and weighs 165 pounds. Photography is his hobby. He received the Certificate of Merit from President Harry S. Truman in 1948, and in 1956 Purdue University awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree.

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STANFIELD, ROBERT L(ORNE) Apr. 11, 1914- Premier of Nova Scotia; political leader; lawyer

Address: b. Province House, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; h. The Oaks, Gorsebrook Ave., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

The first Progressive Conservative Premier of Nova Scotia in nearly a quarter of a century, Robert L. Stanfield considers his "chief challenge" to be the industrial development of this Maritime Province of Canada. He has held office since November 20, 1956 when he was elected to a five-year term in succession to the Liberal Premier Henry D. Hicks. Stanfield, a lawyer by profession, had assumed the leadership of the provincial Progressive Conservative party in 1949.

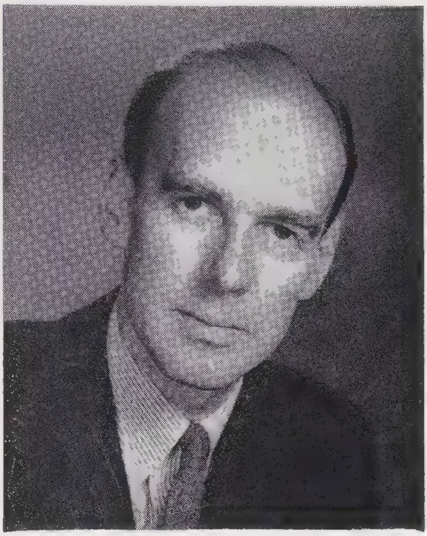
Robert Lorne Stanfield, one of the five children of Frank and Sarah Emma (Thomas) Stanfield, was born at Truro, Nova Scotia on April 11, 1914. His grandfather, Charles Edward Stanfield, founded three woolen mills at Truro. The business was carried on by his two sons who developed a brand of unshrinkable winter underwear popularized during the Yukon gold rush. Robert's father became a lieutenant governor of the province. The woolen-manufacturing company is now operated by Robert's eldest brothers, Frank and Charles, president and vice-president, respectively. Gordon, his younger brother, is an engineer and head of a metal-products firm in Halifax. His sister, Kathryn, is now Mrs. Fred Davies.

After attending Colchester Academy in Truro, Robert enrolled at Ashbury College, a public school in Ottawa. He played defense on the hockey team "with so much verve that he got on the negotiation list of the Ottawa Senators, then in the National Hockey League" (Eric Hutton, *Maclean's Magazine,* March 2, 1957). He was awarded the Southam Cup, the school's prized trophy for combined academic and athletic achievement.

Following his graduation from Ashbury in 1931, he studied economics and political science at Dalhousie University in Halifax. He received the B.A. degree with high honors in 1936 and won the Governor General's Gold Medal for scholarship. After a visit to Europe in 1936, he decided to pursue the study of law.

Graduated with the LL.B. degree *cum laude* from the Harvard University Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1939, Stanfield was admitted to the Nova Scotia bar in 1940. In the same year he began working for the Acadia Trust Company in Truro as assistant secretary. He was rejected for active World War II service, and in 1942 became rentals administrator at Halifax for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

In 1945, with his friend Russell McInnes, he formed the Halifax law firm of McInnes & Stanfield, and subsequently became a Queen's Counsel. Meanwhile, the Progressive Conservative party in Nova Scotia, out of office since the early 1930's, had reached the nadir of fortune in the 1945 election, when not one Progressive Conservative was returned to the thirty-seven-member provincial House of Assembly. "I was not greatly interested in the [Progressive] Conservative party as such," Stanfield told Marcus Van Steen (*Saturday Night,* November 24, 1956). "But I was interested in good government, and under our democratic system good government demands a strong opposition."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ROBERT L. STANFIELD

Accordingly, he became the Nova Scotia Tories' secretary in 1946 and provincial leader in 1949. In that year he directed the party's election campaign and asked the voters only for enough support to form an opposition. Seven Conservatives were elected to the House; among them was Stanfield, who was chosen to represent Colchester county.

Angus L. Macdonald, Liberal Premier from 1933 to 1940 and from 1945 to 1954, waged his last campaign in 1953. Once again Stanfield adhered to the slogan "Keep the Opposition Strong" and the Progressive Conservative group in the Nova Scotia House was increased to twelve, with another seat added through a by-election in Halifax following the death of Premier Macdonald in April 1954. Health and Welfare Minister Harold Connolly, who like Macdonald was a Roman Catholic, was sworn in as Acting Premier, but at a party convention in the following summer was ousted from leadership by Minister of Education Henry D. Hicks (see *C.B.,* October 1956), a Protestant, who was installed as Premier on September 30, 1954.

In the election of October 30, 1956 the Progressive Conservatives won twenty-four seats in the House of Assembly, which had been enlarged to forty-three. "The biggest surprise," stated Marcus Van Steen, "was the switch in Cape Breton Island, where the Progressive Conservatives took five of the six . . . seats." The voters in that area had not elected Progressive Conservative candidates for many years. During the campaign "Stanfield's most

STANFIELD, ROBERT L.—*Continued*

telling public appearances," noted Marcus Van Steen, "were on television, where his lack of oratory was a positive asset."

"It is difficult to defeat a government that has been so long in office," Stanfield has stated," especially in these days when a government's influence extends into so many fields. A whole generation has grown up in Nova Scotia that has known only Liberal rule, and it's hard to convince some of them that their pensions, allowances, and even their jobs, will not be endangered by a change of government" (*Saturday Night,* November 24, 1956).

Sworn into office as Premier, Minister of Education, Provincial Treasurer, and chairman of the Nova Scotia Power Commission on November 20, 1956, Stanfield stated that his party's slim House majority would "keep both us and the opposition on our toes, and . . . will be a good thing for everybody." As Minister of Education he regarded his greatest problem the securing of wider educational facilities "without raising taxes too high." He is also concerned with developing the industries of the province.

In September 1957 the announcement was made that Nova Scotia was forming Industrial Estates, Ltd., a Crown corporation comprised of "ten provincial businessmen of varied interests." They are working without government interference "to encourage . . . industrial activity." The new Progressive Conservative federal government of John G. Diefenbaker in November made a loan of $125,000,000 to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to build thermal power-generating plants utilizing the coal resources of these two provinces.

Confident of Nova Scotia's economic future, Stanfield said in February 1958 that the expansion of the steel industry was contemplated, that international trade was thriving, and that while "soft spots" existed in the forest industries and transportation, this weakness was expected to be overcome (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* February 26, 1958). In April it was announced that 6000 persons had made subscriptions amounting to more than $400,000 to found Nova Scotia Abattoir, Ltd. The government of Nova Scotia appropriated $1,200,000 to the project.

Robert L. Stanfield and Norah Joyce Frazee were married on June 10, 1940 and had four children, Sarah Jamesie, Robert Maxwell, Judith Joyce, and Miriam Julia. Mrs. Stanfield was killed in an automobile accident in 1954. On May 10, 1957 Stanfield married Mary Margaret Hall, daughter of a justice of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court.

Premier Stanfield is five feet eleven inches in height, weighs 160 pounds, has blue eyes and receding blond hair. He names gardening and reading as favorite recreations. His church is the Anglican.

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STANS, MAURICE H(UBERT) Mar. 22, 1908- U.S. Government official; accountant

Address: b. Bureau of the Budget, 17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 2260 48th St., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.; 315 Sterling Rd., Kenilworth, Ill.

Preparation and administration of the Federal budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1959 is the responsibility of Maurice H. Stans, who succeeded Percival F. Brundage as director of the Bureau of the Budget in March 1958. Stans has been named deputy director the previous September. Formerly the executive partner of one of the country's ten largest public accountancy firms, Stans severed his business connections on appointment as Deputy Postmaster General in 1955.

Of Belgian parentage, Maurice Hubert Stans was born on March 22, 1908 in Shakopee, Minnesota to J. Hubert Stans, a house painter and musician, and Mathilda (Nyssen) Stans. He has one sister, Lauretta, now Mrs. Galen Gellenbeck. Maurice was valedictorian of his class at the Shakopee High School, where his bookkeeping teacher, Viola Neveaux, advised him to take up accounting. (Stans also cites the influence of books by Horatio Alger.)

On graduation in 1925, he went to Chicago, where he found daytime employment as a stenographer. For three years he attended night classes at Northwestern University, concentrating in business administration. He won the Alpha Kappa Psi scholarship for highest school honors in his junior year, but did not complete the credits necessary for a degree. (From 1928 to 1930 he took courses at Columbia University.)

Entering the employ of Alexander Grant & Company, certified public accountants in Chicago, as an office boy in 1928, he was soon advanced to junior accountant. He became a partner in 1931, managing and executive partner in 1938. "When Stans joined the firm," Paul Tobenkin noted (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 23, 1958), "it had six employees. In 1955 it had 250 employees and was the tenth largest accounting firm in the country."

Chairman of the board of the Moore Corporation, stove manufacturers at Joliet, Illinois, and a director or executive committee member of several other corporations, Stans was a man of considerable fortune when in 1940 he established at Chicago the Stans Foundation "to assist organized charitable, religious, scientific and educational institutions." The Stans Foundation, which has assets of more than $238,000, aided research in the fields of heart ailment and cancer, diseases which had caused the deaths of the donor's parents.

Stans, who is a Republican, came to Washington in the spring of 1953 as one of forty consultants to the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee in its study of the budget. "By chance," states *Business Week* (April 19, 1958), "he was assigned to look at Post Office operations and produced a 100-page memorandum that recommended an increase in spending for research, along with an overhaul of office practices."

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield later selected Stans as his financial consultant, and in September 1955 he was named Deputy Postmaster General by President Eisenhower. In accepting this position, which paid $17,000, he severed his connection with Alexander Grant & Company, gave up his various other directorships, and took an 80 per cent cut in salary. "In his two years of Post Office service," the Washington *Evening Star* observed on March 14, 1958, "he established himself—even among Democratic holdovers—as a man of great competence . . . at budget meetings."

The Bureau of the Budget, an agency of the Executive Office of the President, is charged "to assist the President in the preparation of the budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the government," and to "supervise and control the administration of the budget" (*United States Government Organization Manual, 1958-59*). It has a staff of over 400.

Percival F. Brundage (see *C.B.*, April 1957) became director of the bureau in April 1956, and on September 16, 1957 Maurice Stans took office as successor to Arnold Jones, Deputy Director. "Stans joined the bureau," *Business Week* observed, "in the midst of the great economy wave that swept both Congress and the Administration. He came in as an economizer, happily slashing outgo and helping with the fiscal 1959 budget."

On March 13, 1958, when Brundage resigned, Maurice H. Stans was named the new director of the Budget and was sworn into office five days later. At the time of his appointment Stans said: "This is one of the most difficult budgetary times the country ever had to face short of war." He was "not happy" at the prospect of any large-scale new public works program to counter the depression, and so indicated in a speech at Houston, Texas on April 9.

"We've got to guard," he declared, "against the tendency to think that the way to start the economy upward again is for the Government to go on a spending spree." Speaking at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill two days later, Stans assailed the "extravagant spending attitude" of a Congress which had "moved far away from any hope of balanced budgets for 1959 and possibly several more years."

When the annual mid-year budget review was published on September 11, 1958 it was established that the Government expected a $12.2 billion deficit for the current fiscal year, with spending at $79.2 billion and receipts at $67 billion. At a press conference, Stans expressed "his hope of a budget balanced at about $80 billion in fiscal 1961" at existing income tax levels (Carroll Kilpatrick, Washington *Post and Times Herald,* September 12, 1958).

In the course of his career Stans has published many articles on accounting, auditing, small business, labor-management relationships, and other financial and economic subjects. In 1952 he was the recipient of the American Accounting Association's award for outstanding professional service. In 1954 he was honored with a similar award by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; began a year's term as president of the institute; and received an honorary LL.D. degree from Illinois Wesleyan University.

MAURICE H. STANS

Maurice H. Stans and Kathleen Carmody were married on September 7, 1933 and have four adopted children: Steven Hubert, Maureen Carmody, and the twins, Theodore Milo and Terrell Eleanor. The Stanses are enthusiastic big game hunters and together went on safari in Africa in 1948 and 1950. Stans also mentions fishing as a favorite sport. His church is the Roman Catholic. He is over five feet ten inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, and has brown eyes and slightly graying brown hair. He is described as "physically trim" and as having a "forceful personality" (New York *Times,* March 14, 1958).

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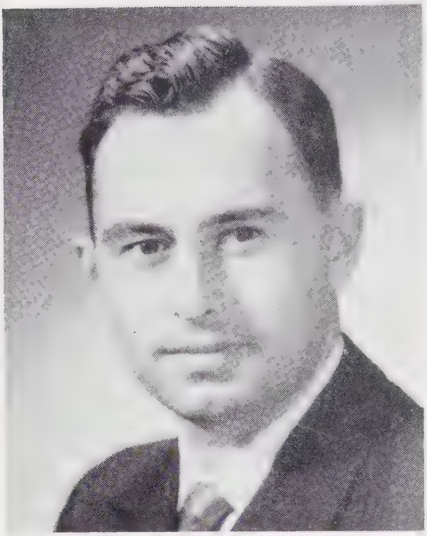
STATZ, HERMANN Jan. 9, 1928- Physicist
Address: b. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham 54, Mass.; h. Barney Hill Rd., Wayland, Mass.

The invention of a revolutionary device known as a "spacistor" has been attributed to Dr. Hermann Statz, in collaboration with Dr. Robert A. Pucel and Conrad Lanza. Statz is a young physicist who came to the United States from Germany in 1952 to pursue advanced physics research at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. For the last five years he has supervised the theoretical physics research division of the Raytheon



HERMANN STATZ

Manufacturing Company, a firm specializing in electronic equipment.

The development of the spacistor was announced by Dr. Statz when he read a paper before a joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. A tiny semiconductor, the spacistor "promises to unlock a new door in electronic transmission" (New York *Times,* July 29, 1957). It "combines many of the best properties of the vacuum tube and the transistor," without some of the limitations found in either. It can amplify electric signals to an extraordinary degree and transmit impulses "vibrating up to 10,000,000,000 times a second, forty times the limit of ordinary transistors, and ten times that of vacuum tubes" (New York *Times,* July 17, 1957).

The oldest son of Franz Statz and the former Lydia Elisabeth Kohler, Hermann Statz was born on January 9, 1928 in Herrenberg, Württemberg (now the state of Württemberg-Baden in West Germany). His father, who died in 1945, was a civil servant, employed by the former state of Württemberg in the administration offices of the government-owned salt mines. His younger brother, Horst, is now completing his graduate work in physics, leading to the Ph.D. degree.

Hermann Statz attended the Kepler Oberschule in Tübingen. In 1946 he matriculated at the Technische Hochschule Stuttgart (similar to an engineering college), from which he graduated in 1948 with a *Vordiplom* (corresponding to a B.S. degree) in physics. Provided with scholarship funds, Statz continued his graduate work at the same institution, earning a diploma (master's degree) in physics in 1949; two years later he received his doctorate, *summa cum laude.*

At the same time that Statz was working for his Ph.D. degree (1949-51), he served as a research associate at the Max Planck Institut fur Metallforschung in Stuttgart, concentrating on the quantum theory of the solid state. Statz undertook his postdoctoral studies at the Technische Hochschule (1951-52) on a scholarship awarded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Association); his investigations placed particular emphasis on the theory of ferromagnetism in alloys.

Immigrating to the United States in 1952, Dr. Statz continued his advanced work under Professor John Clarke Slater at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying solid states and molecular theory. Since 1953 the young physicist has been employed by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Waltham, Massachusetts, as group manager of the theoretical physics research division.

The Raytheon Manufacturing Company has been engaged in the research and manufacture of electronic equipment in general, and of transistors in particular. The transistor was invented in 1948 by Drs. John Bardeen and Walter H. Brattain, under the guidance of Dr. William Shockley at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey (see *C.B.,* December 1953, September 1957). (The three men were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1956.) For reasons of economy, size and adaptability, the transistor has proved more valuable than the vacuum tube, especially in hearing aids and portable radios.

It is expected that the spacistor will eventually supersede the transistor. The development of the spacistor was announced in July 1957 by Dr. Statz, who worked with his associates, Dr. Robert A. Pucel and Conrad Lanza, in developing this instrument. The spacistor is a semiconductor "in which a voltage is applied between a 'base' and a 'collector' in such a direction as to 'produce a highly electric field and virtually no current'" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* July 16, 1957).

Among the advantages of the spacistor are its minute size—"four pinheads long and one pinhead wide"; it can operate under conditions of intense heat (unlike transistors which will not function in an environment of more than 400 degrees Fahrenheit)—it has performed well in a temperature of 930 degrees Fahrenheit; it does not depend on specific or special quality semiconductor materials such as silicon and germanium, which must be utilized in the construction of transistors; and it can draw on many semiconductor materials.

It was predicted by Dr. Statz that the spacistor "will amplify at frequencies up to 10,000 megacycles (10 billion cycles), as much as fifty times higher than transistors." Furthermore, spacistors use only a small fraction of electric power (far less than a transistor or vacuum tube); have no filament that must be heated before operating (thus nothing can burn out); and respond more rapidly than transistors. The Raytheon device also withstands shock.

Dr. Statz is looking forward to the time when spacistors will enable improvements in radar and communications equipment. The spacistor may also be the solution to developing a commercially feasible "flat" picture tube for television sets, and may permit more compact designing of guided missiles and rockets. Raytheon plans to complete its research on the spacistor and to satisfy commercial demands within three to five years.

A paper describing the device by Drs. Statz and Pucel was published in the *Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers,* March 1957. Other scientific articles by Dr. Statz have appeared in the *Physical Review* and the *Journal of Applied Physics.* He has lectured on the spacistor to professional and scientific audiences and is a member of the American Physical Society.

Hermann Statz's youth belies his accomplishments. Only thirty years old, he looks more like a college student than a scientific researcher of repute. He stands over six feet tall, weighs 180 pounds, and has brown eyes and black hair. The scientist was married to Ilse Dobler, a textile designer, on April 11, 1953. They have a daughter, Eva-Maria. For relaxation, Dr. Statz tinkers with high-fidelity equipment and participates in outdoor sports.

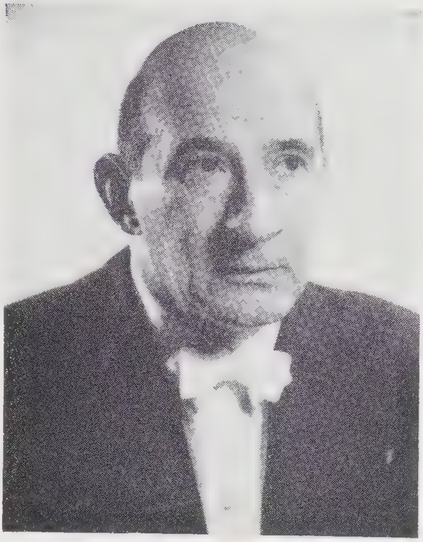
STEINBERG, WILLIAM Aug. 1, 1899- Conductor

Address: b. c/o S. Hurok, 711 5th Ave., New York 22; h. 1453 Squirrel Hill Ave., Pittsburgh 17, Pa.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared under the name of Hans Wilhelm Steinberg in *Current Biography* in 1940.

One of the most rousing artistic units in America today is the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. Its music has been heard not only in the Syria Mosque, Pittsburgh and Carnegie Hall, New York City, but also in the steel towns of western Pennsylvania under the auspices of the United Steel Workers of America. Jay S. Harrison, music critic, in the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 3, 1954) described the Pittsburgh Symphony as a "swashbuckling, virtuoso group, rich and resonant in sonority and technically grand" and hailed William Steinberg, the German-born conductor, as "a majestic musician, serious and elevated of mind, meticulous and self-effacing in manner." Since 1952 he has been recording regularly for Capital Records.

In 1958 Steinberg began his sixth year with the Pittsburgh Symphony. He came to the United States in 1938 as a Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany and was sponsored in this country by Arturo Toscanini. From 1945 to 1952 Steinberg served as permanent conductor of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra. His career has included a tour of duty with the San Francisco Opera Company and a year spent building up the Palestine Symphony Orchestra. A prize-winning conductor at the age of nineteen, Steinberg has said, "I am always nervous when I face a new orchestra for the first time, not from fear, but because I am aware of the ever-new experiment of creating a friendly and truthful atmosphere. . . . An orchestra sizes up a conductor even before he has conducted the first bar. The downbeat is merely the verification of the original opinion. If he is the interfering type, if he is lacking in respect for the musicians or lacking in self-respect, they will sense it."



WILLIAM STEINBERG

In February 1958 William Steinberg became musical director and conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra; he continues also in his post with the Pittsburgh Symphony.

Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, known as William Steinberg since his naturalization as an American citizen in 1944, was born in Cologne, Germany on August 1, 1899, the son of Julius and Bertha (Matzdorf) Steinberg. William's youth was intensively musical in a lively German city abounding in distinguished musicians. For a while he attended the School of Higher Musical Studies at the University of Cologne. He also studied piano under Lazzaro Uzielli, the Italian pianist, theory and composition with Franz Boelsche, and conducting with Hermann Abendroth, the German conductor and composer who was music director of the Cologne Conservatory. Under their expert supervision young Steinberg made rapid progress. At the age of ten he played the violin, and he was virtuoso pianist at fifteen. In his nineteenth year he won the Wullner Prize for Conducting, presented by the city of Cologne.

Despite his own early success, William Steinberg has expressed himself forcibly on the subject of "boy wonders" in the field of conducting. *Musical America* (February, 1952) quotes him as saying: "Good conducting is the result of years of experience. Only experience can teach the conductor to know with any accuracy how the musicians will react to his movements and how much he can get out of them."

Steinberg's first conducting assignment was with the Cologne Opera Company. From 1925 to 1929 he was musical director at the German Theatre in Prague, as well as guest conductor at the Berlin State Opera. In 1929 he was appointed general music director of the Frankfurt Opera House and he lived in Frankfurt am Main from 1929 to 1933.

Like most Jewish artists in Germany during the mid-1930's, Steinberg was eventually dismissed from his position and forced underground by the Nazis. For two years he gave concerts before Jewish audiences, leading his own privately organized "Jüdischer Kulturbund," culled from the growing army of unemployed Jewish musicians. When the Nazis ordered the "Kulturbund" to perform only in secluded synagogues, Steinberg took his best musicians to Palestine in 1937. Here they formed the nucleus of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, featuring Arturo Toscanini as guest conductor at the first public concert in Tel Aviv.

This musical event was the beginning of a long, highly productive friendship between William Steinberg and Toscanini. A year later, in 1938, Toscanini invited Steinberg to come to the United States as assistant conductor of the National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra. Steinberg declined because of a scheduled series of concerts in Berlin. Years later Steinberg described Toscanini's sharp reaction to the decision: "Papa Toscanini would not listen to me. 'No,' he said. 'Hitler has his finger on you and undoubtedly will pounce on you, the moment you return to Germany'" (New York *World-Telegram*, February 28, 1944).

Toscanini's warning was not wasted on Steinberg. He sent word to his wife to meet him in Switzerland, and she fled across the border with the Steinberg possessions, including various historic manuscripts. A child was born to the Steinbergs a few days later in Switzerland, a son named Arturo after Toscanini. Their first real home in exile was in New Rochelle, New York. Toscanini saw to it that Steinberg secured a position working for him and the NBC Symphony Orchestra in preparation of weekly broadcasts. On March 4, 1939 Steinberg personally conducted one of the broadcasts.

During the World War II years in New York, William Steinberg substituted for ailing or absentee conductors and was an occasional guest star. His reputation grew as a capable introducer of new musical works. Among compositions that he has launched successfully are Harl McDonald's tone poem *Bataan*, Robert Russell Bennett's *A Symphony for the Dodgers* (first played at a summer concert at Lewisohn Stadium), and Paul Creston's Concerto for the Saxophone.

New musical ventures are always welcomed by Steinberg. On June 4, 1944, the New York *Times* reported Steinberg's jubilant return from Cuba (where he had spent a season directing the Havana Philharmonic), bringing back with him "a raging enthusiasm for the music of Gilberto Valdés, a composer he has dubbed Cuba's Gershwin. Steinberg included several works of Valdés on his Havana programs, thus marking the first time the usually staid Havana Philharmonic played authentic rhumba rhythms."

Steinberg is also an enthusiast of the Brazilian composer Hector Villa-Lobos, whom he met during a series of guest appearances in Rio de Janeiro in the spring of 1946. Nathan Milstein and Jascha Heifetz are two fellow-musicians with whom Steinberg has worked on recordings. In collaboration with Artur Rubinstein in 1946 he recorded music commissioned by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for the filming of the life of Robert Schumann.

In 1944 William Steinberg was named conductor of the San Francisco Opera, a position he held for four consecutive opera seasons. *The Year of American Music, 1946-47* reported that the San Francisco Opera Company's performance of *Lohengrin* at its opening night on September 17, 1946 was the best *Lohengrin* ever staged in that city: "The conducting was clear and masterful throughout. Orchestra, chorus, and principals responded with equal fervor to it, and all elements contributed to a well-knit and thoroughly rounded performance."

Becoming head of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra in 1945, Steinberg built it into "a strong" orchestra in one year (*Time*, September 23, 1946). He increased the budget by $75,000 and enlarged the orchestra to eighty-two men. During the period of Steinberg's management in Buffalo there were musical "quiz nights," "pops" concerts, a baby-sitting service for young couples, and an adroit program selection, varying from new American works to classics such as Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* with a chorus of 350.

In 1952 Steinberg's appointment was announced as permanent conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, an "organization of the first rank" (*New Yorker*, April 10, 1954) with a 1956-57 budget of $665,000 and a warm, critical interest attending it in numerous American cities. On December 14, 1952 the New York *Herald Tribune* music critic, reporting on the Pittsburgh Symphony's concert in Carnegie Hall, said of its conductor: "Steinberg's way is objective. . . . His tempos are reflected, his pacings impeccable . . . the orchestra plays the music not Steinberg. . . . He seemed not especially to love or disdain any particular piece, but rather to understand them all and to give each one its due in its own way, its little hour on a well-swept stage."

William Steinberg and Lotti Stern were married in November 1934. They have two children, Sylvia and Arturo Richard. Rehearsing with his musicians, he invariably munches pumpernickel bread and is unhesitating about singing the lead roles himself at opera rehearsals. According to *High Fidelity* (February, 1957), he is of "medium height and weight, bald on top, and [with] small piercing, but humorous black eyes."

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STEPOVICH, MICHAEL A(NTHONY)
Mar. 12, 1919- Former Governor of Alaska; lawyer
Address: b. Juneau, Alaska

From Kodiak to Barrow and from Juneau to Nome, Alaskans celebrated the vote of the U.S. House of Representatives in May 1958 and of the U.S. Senate in June 1958 approving the admission of Alaska as the forty-ninth state in the Union. One of the men who had worked assiduously to achieve this goal was Mike Stepovich, who served as Territorial Governor from June 1957 to August 1958, when he resigned to run for the U.S. Senate.

A lawyer by profession, Stepovich was for three years city attorney at Fairbanks and served in the Territorial House of Representatives and Senate, where he was the Republican minority leader.

Michael Anthony Stepovich is one of the children of a Balkan immigrant couple, Michael and Olga (Barta) Stepovich. His father joined the Yukon gold rush in 1898 and invested his profits in land in Alaska. The younger Mike Stepovich was born on March 12, 1919 in a log cabin at Fairbanks, Alaska.

He attended Columbia Preparatory School in Portland, Oregon, where he played football, basketball, and baseball. As an undergraduate first at the University of Portland and later at Gonzaga University in Spokane, Washington, he majored in liberal arts. On receiving his B.A. degree from Gonzaga in 1940, he enrolled in the law school of the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. In 1943 he earned the LL.B. degree and became a sailor in the U.S. Navy.

Following his discharge in May 1946, he was admitted to the Alaska bar in 1948 and established at Fairbanks a law practice. Stepovich became the City attorney for Fairbanks in 1950 and served through 1952. In the fall of 1950 he was elected, as a Republican, to the House of Representatives of the Territorial legislature. There he won recognition for a series of Parliamentary maneuvers to block Democratic bills for higher taxes on mining, fishing, and pulp businesses.

The Treaty of Cession whereby the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867 had pledged to give the inhabitants "all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens." However, Alaska underwent a seventeen-year "era of no government" in which authority was "exercised, without legal warrant" by Army and Navy officers (according to former Governor Ernest Gruening, *Atlantic Monthly,* January 1957).

Congress passed the Organic Act of 1884 in an effort to mitigate the complaints of Alaskans. The position of governor, a Presidential appointee, was created, but little authority accompanied the office. In 1906 Alaska was allowed to send a nonvoting "delegate" to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Ed Dull, Alaska
MICHAEL A. STEPOVICH

Six years later it was granted Territorial status and a legislature. Still basic land laws could not be enacted and management of the Territory's natural resources was retained by the Federal government. This situation existed when the World War II emergency brought to Alaska many defense workers and others who were to remain as permanent residents. In this period the population increased from 72,524 in 1940 to 128,643 in 1950. (Present population is estimated at 210,000.)

A Territorial referendum in 1946 approved statehood by a three to two majority. The U.S. House of Representatives passed an Alaska statehood bill on March 3, 1950, but it was shelved by the Senate in December.

After a single term in the Territorial House of Representatives Stepovich campaigned in 1952 for a seat in the Alaska Senate and was elected in October. (Alaska elections are held early because of the long, severe winters.) His victory was credited not only to that year's swing towards the Republicans, but also his "warm, breezy manner" and "long Alaskan background" and ready talent for making friends.

Although both Republican and Democratic parties had endorsed statehood for Alaska as well as Hawaii in their 1952 platforms, the Administration urged legislative priority only for a Hawaii bill in 1953. After an Alaska bill was approved by the U.S. Senate on April 1, 1954, it failed to reach a vote in the House of Representatives. Republican coolness towards Alaska's claims undoubtedly was a factor in the Democratic trend in the Territorial elections of 1954. When the Alaska Senate convened in January 1955, it consisted of eleven Democrats and only five Republicans headed by Senator Stepovich as minority floor leader.

"In the past," wrote former Governor Gruening in his *Atlantic Monthly* article, "five areas

STEPOVICH, MICHAEL A.—*Continued*

destined to become states of the Union have, in advance of action by the Congress admitting them to statehood, elected their Senators and Representatives and sent them to the national capital to request admission. Tennessee began it in 1796." Beginning on November 8, 1955 a convention was held which produced a state constitution providing for an elected governor, a forty-member House and twenty-member Senate, and a voting age of nineteen.

This proposed constitution was ratified by Alaska's voters by 17,447 to 7180 on April 27, 1956. In the following October two Democratic "Senators" (former Governor Gruening and William A. Egan) and one Democratic "Representative" (Ralph J. Rivers) were elected to the U.S. Congress along with an overwhelmingly Democratic Territorial legislature. Stepovich was returned to the Territorial Senate at the time.

On May 9, 1957 President Eisenhower nominated Stepovich to be Governor of Alaska, succeeding B. Frank Heintzleman (see *C.B.,* June 1953). Confirmed by the U.S. Senate on May 16, he was installed on June 5 for a four-year term. In his first six weeks in office he "visited the U.S. to preach statehood" (*Life,* August 5, 1957). He also sought to attract industries to the Territory.

At the beginning of 1958 the prospects of statehood for Alaska looked more promising. The Democratic strategy was to postpone action on Hawaii until after Alaska had been admitted. The Senate Republican minority leader, William F. Knowland, announced on February 8 that the Administration considered it "inadvisable" to grant statehood to Alaska without giving this same status to Hawaii. To assure action for both Territories he proposed to add Hawaiian statehood as an amendment to the Alaskan bill. Such a move was denounced by Stepovich and others.

Governor Stepovich stayed in Washington, "lobbying to the end . . . what [he] wanted was an Alaska free of Federal control, master of its own land (now held 99 per cent by the U.S. Government), able to open its arms wide to new industry and new settlers" (*Newsweek,* July 7, 1958). At present, mining, fishing, timber (pulp and paper manufacture), furs, and agriculture are Alaskans' principal sources of income, besides military construction.

On May 28 the U.S. House of Representatives approved the Alaskan statehood bill by 208 to 166 votes. The Senate passed the measure 64 to 20 on June 30. Under the proposal the new state will receive about 104,000,000 acres of Federally held land. The statehood bill was signed by President Eisenhower on July 7 and approved by Alaskans in a referendum on August 27. In honor of the new state all new U.S. flags must show a forty-ninth star by Independence Day, July 4, 1959.

Following Alaska's victory in the U.S. Congress, Stepovich called for the election of two Senators and one Representative to send to the nation's legislature from the new state. On August 1 Stepovich submitted his resignation as Governor of Alaska and was succeeded by Waino E. Hendrickson, Secretary of Alaska. Stepovich is a candidate for the U.S. Senate, opposing Democratic Ernest Gruening.

Mike Stepovich and Matilda Baricevic were married on November 27, 1947 and are the parents of eight children: Antonia, Maria, Michael, Peter, Christopher, Dominic, Theodore, and Nicholas Stepovich. Slender, youthful-looking Stepovich stands at nearly six feet, weighs 175 pounds and has brown hair and brown eyes. His favorite sports are golf, baseball, basketball, and handball. He is an Elk, Eagle, Moose, Pioneer of Alaska, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Stepovich was Alaska's first Roman Catholic governor as well as her youngest.

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STIRNWEISS, GEORGE (HENRY) Oct. 26, 1919-Sept. 15, 1958 Baseball player; former New York Yankee infielder (1943-1950); freight agent, Caldwell & Co. Killed in Jersey Central Railroad train disaster. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p15 S 16 '58

STOESSEL, MRS. HENRY KURT *See* Chastain, Madye Lee

STOKES, THOMAS L(UNSFORD, JR.) Nov. 1, 1898-May 14, 1958 Journalist; Washington, D.C. columnist for United Features Syndicate since 1944; won Pulitzer Prize for 1938. See *Current Biography* (May) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 My 15 '58

STONE, EDWARD D(URELL) Mar. 9, 1902- Architect

Address: b. 38 E. 65th St., New York 21; h. 130 E. 64th St., New York 21

In response to a request by the U.S. Department of State to select an architect for the American Pavilion for the 1958 World's Fair in Brussels, Belgium, the American Institute of Architects named Edward D. Stone, a New York architect who is internationally known. The American Pavilion, said to be the largest circular building in the world, constructed at a cost of $5,000,000, has been favorably compared with the Soviet Union's $50,000,000 structure. The former borrows ideas from Rome's Colosseum and has the intricately patterned grilles and mesh screens and a central water garden characteristic of Stone's work.

The designer of an enormous hospital for the Peruvian government in Lima, of the U.S.

Embassy in India, and of many educational and public buildings as well as private residences in the United States, Stone is universally praised for work which "seems to be a happy meeting ground of a number of polarities: the conservative and the experimental; the classic and the romantic; the austere and the highly decorative" (*Architectural Record,* July 1957). Stone's firm was established in 1936. His principal office is in New York City; he has subsidiary offices in Fayetteville, Arkansas and Palo Alto, California.

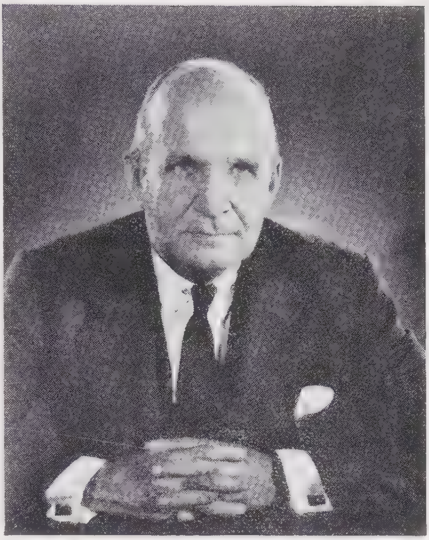
Edward Durell Stone, the son of Benjamin Hicks and Ruth (Johnson) Stone, was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas on March 9, 1902. He has a brother, James Hicks Stone, who is also an architect. The "graceful, balconied façade" of Edward's boyhood home, *Vogue* (February 1, 1958) suggested, "may have influenced his own predilection for ornament." He studied art at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville from 1920 to 1923 and then moved to Boston to begin his career as an architect.

Awarded a scholarship for special students in architecture, he attended Harvard University Architectural School in 1925-26, and from 1925 to 1927 also studied at the Architectural School of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Rotch Traveling Scholarship, which he received in 1927, gave him the opportunity for two more years of architectural training.

In 1930 Stone joined the New York firm of Rockefeller Center Architects & Wallace K. Harrison, for which he worked on the design of Radio City Music Hall (1931-33). He taught advanced design at New York University from 1935 to 1940, and during part of this period, after organizing his own firm in 1936, he designed residences for the magazines *Ladies' Home Journal, Collier's,* and *Life,* for A. Conger Goodyear in Old Westbury, Long Island and George P. Marshall in Washington, D.C., among others. With Philip L. Goodwin he designed the $1,000,000 Museum of Modern Art in New York City (1937). He was architect for the New Zealand exhibit at the New York World's Fair (1939) and associate architect for the Foods Building at the fair.

A major in the U.S. Army during World War II, Stone served as chief of the planning and design section from 1942 to 1945. He became associate professor of architecture at Yale University in 1946 and professor in 1949, a title that he held until 1951. His other educational positions include visiting critic at Princeton University in 1953 and at the University of Arkansas in 1955.

Much of Stone's early work was in keeping with the geometric, objective ideals of the period, sometimes referred to as the International Style, of which his Museum of Modern Art is a notable example. "I later became discontented with the uncompromising purity and aridness of the so-called International Style," *Vogue* quoted Stone, "and experimented with natural materials—wood, stone, and brick." His concern for the relationship between exterior and interior led to the designing of his buildings around gardens and courtyards. It also resulted in another identifying feature of his more recent work, the use of "the principle of patterned sunlight in walls and striated, filtered light in ceilings and roofs" (*Architectural Record,* July 1957).


Karsh, Ottawa

EDWARD D. STONE

The buildings for which Stone is best known abroad are El Panama Hotel in Panama City (1949), Bay Roc Hotel, British West Indies (1952), and $20,000,000 Central Hospital of Social Security for Employees in Lima, Peru (1957), the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, India (1958), and the $5,000,000 Hotel Phoenicia in Beirut, Lebanon (1958). The New Delhi Embassy, for which Stone took a considerable part of his inspiration from the Taj Mahal, is raised on a marble platform, has water gardens, walls of terrazzo grille, and a portico supported by gilded-aluminum columns. "I think the outstanding thing about it is its calmness and serenity, which an Indian building should have," Stone remarked when the cornerstone was laid in 1956 (*Time,* September 10, 1956). "Frank Lloyd Wright, who never seems to like anybody else's work, told me that this was one of the finest buildings in the last hundred years."

At home, Stone has contributed substantially to architecture especially in the educational field, from college dormitories to city libraries. Principal examples are the Fine Arts Center of the University of Arkansas (1951), which has a concert hall featuring the use of a suspended flexible aluminum mesh ceiling; the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia (1955); and student dormitories at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee and the University of South Carolina. Among projects planned by Stone and scheduled for completion by 1960 are the Palo Alto Library and the Stanford-Palo Alto Medical Center in California and the Mohawk

STONE, EDWARD D.—*Continued*

Valley Technical Institute (see *Architectural Record,* February 1958).

One of Stone's recent achievements in industrial architecture was the $3,000,000 pharmaceutical plant for the Stuart Company in Pasadena, California, completed in 1958. *Time* (January 20, 1958) pictured it as "a dazzling, 400-foot, low, white-and-gold façade, faced with an airy grille of masonry, half given over to a carport spaced by hanging saucer-gardens. Black-bottomed reflecting pools reach under the cantilevered grille-wall to give the building a hovering effect." There is a spacious patio in place of a confined central shaft, a swimming pool, and a 30,000 square-foot "pagoda-like" recreation shelter. Stone's conviction, reported in *Time,* is that "if we can persuade industrialists and businessmen that they can have buildings and factories that do not sacrifice the least bit of usefulness and yet can be esthetically pleasing, why, we can change the shape of the world."

After being commissioned in late 1956 to design the American Pavilion for the Brussels World's Fair, which opened on April 17, 1958, Stone worked closely with Howard S. Cullman, commissioner general for the U.S. exhibit, to develop plans for a building that would conform to the fair's theme, "A World View—A Humanism." The six-and-a-half-acre site allotted to the United States is occupied by a plastic and gold-colored steel circular structure (340 feet in diameter and ninety-five feet high) and an adjacent theatre (seating 1200). The pavilion's free-span, translucent roof, formed like a bicycle wheel, is raised over a lagoon surrounded by huge willow trees. Gaston Coblentz described the pavilion as "one of the most attractive structures in international exposition history" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 5 and 6, 1958).

Stone's own home, on East 64th Street in Manhattan, is a remodeled brownstone which has been called "the most talked-about house in the city." The terrazzo grille that covers the front of the house has a functional as well as a decorative value. "The house is really a glass house," Stone explained on the CBS-TV *Person to Person* program (February 14, 1958), "which gives us . . . all the light and air and ventilation, and it has one marvelous feature: privacy." The furniture, paintings, and other decorations have been collected by Stone from many parts of the world during his travels, and they represent a great variety of art forms, past and present.

In February 1958 Stone was named a member of the U.S. National Institute of Arts and Letters. Among numerous awards that he has won are the New York Architectural League Medal for domestic architecture (1937 and 1953), Grand Prize of the Pittsburgh Glass Competition (1938), an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree from the University of Arkansas (1951), and the Medal of Honor of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects (1955). He belongs to Sigma Nu, the New York Architectural League, and the American Institute of Architects. His church is the Methodist.

By his marriage to Orlean Vandiver on December 5, 1931, Stone is the father of Edward Durell, Jr., and Robert Vandiver. The marriage was terminated by divorce. On June 24, 1954 Stone married Maria Elena Torch, and they have a son, Benjamin Hicks 3d. Stone is six feet tall and weighs 205 pounds.

When asked on the *Person to Person* program to anticipate a trend in architecture, Edward D. Stone replied, "Well, architecture isn't like millinery . . . you're building buildings to last, we hope, a hundred or more years, and you can't—you shouldn't concern yourself with trivialities or clichés of the moment. You want to avoid all of this and hope that you will be creating an enduring piece of art."

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STRASBERG, SUSAN (ELIZABETH)

May 22, 1938- Actress

Address: b. c/o Actors Equity Association, 226 W. 47th St., New York 36

Broadway's youngest star, Susan Strasberg, who saw her name in lights over the Cort Theatre in 1956 in the leading role of *The Diary of Anne Frank* at the age of seventeen, played in the 1957-58 season a romantic part in *Time Remembered,* costarred with Helen Hayes and Richard Burton. Her performance as the hoydenish younger sister of Kim Novak in the Columbia picture *Picnic* prompted the critics to note that she had lived up to her early promise of being "star material" when she made her first stage appearance at the age of thirteen in the off-Broadway production of *Maya.*

Television audiences know her for her role as the daughter of Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronyn in the series "The Marriage," for her part in the *Omnibus* play "The Duchess and the Smugs" and for her portrayal of Juliet in *Romeo and Juliet.* Her next current film, RKO's *Stage Struck,* in which she is starred opposite Henry Fonda, was released in the spring of 1958.

Susan Elizabeth Strasberg was born in New York City on May 22, 1938 to Lee Strasberg, director and head (with Cheryl Crawford and Elia Kazan) of the famed Actors Studio in New York. Her mother is the former actress Paula Miller. She has one brother, John, who is studying to be a doctor. Her parents did not want their only daughter to be an actress, or at least, not until she had enjoyed a normal childhood and adolescence. But with theatre people coming and going, the Strasberg home was conducive to inspiring young Susan to become a part of the magical world she heard so much about.

When Susie was thirteen actress Jo Van Fleet knew of a play to be produced off-Broadway with a role which seemed just right for the girl. At that time she was attending P.S. 9 and had played only the role of Dorothy's aunt in *The Wizard of Oz* when in the sixth grade. "She was blown away in the first act," Susie recalled ruefully. Her role was in *Maya* at the Theatre de Lys. The teenager won the critics' cheers. After her television appearance in 1952 in *Romeo and Juliet* they hailed her as "best young actress of the year." At sixteen she made her movie debut in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's *The Cobweb.*

The Strasbergs, realizing that being in the spotlight was not making Susan conceited, consented to her studying at the High School of Performing Arts in New York City, and when she goes to the West coast to appear in films, she is tutored on the set. She likes history and English best, and in her spare time she writes poetry and paints. Although she herself did not study at the Actors Studio, she has profound reflections on acting and she talks over each role with her parents.

Susan had read *The Diary of Anne Frank* long before Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett made it into a play. She told Jim Cook, who interviewed her for the New York *Post Magazine* (October 16, 1955): "Because I hadn't had the experience for such a big role, I didn't know how to start," she said. "Sometimes I'd lie awake at night and weep. Maybe acting is like painting. You suffer until you visualize what you're going to paint, but once you start the strokes, it is all right. I felt that way with the part of Anne."

When the play opened at the Cort Theatre on October 5, Susan was featured, and Joseph Schildkraut, as Anne's father, was starred. The critics were unanimous in praising both Schildkraut and Susan, and the play won the Pulitzer Prize, Drama Critics Circle and Antoinette Perry ("Tony") awards. Susan was elevated to stardom by producer Kermit Bloomgarden and director Garson Kanin on January 25, 1956, thus becoming the youngest actress ever to get top billing on Broadway.

"By some magic that cannot be explained," wrote Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* October 6, 1955), "Miss Strasberg has caught the whole character of Anne in a flowing, spontaneous, radiant performance. . . . It looks artless because she has created it with so much purity from within. She is a slender, enchanting young lady with a heart-shaped face, a pair of burning eyes and the soul of an actress." Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 6) wrote: "If Miss Strasberg has a little difficulty still with the reflective passages that come with Anne's new maturity, she has nothing but enchantment to bring the earlier scenes of tomboy fire and prankish ebullience." Richard Watts, Jr., in the New York *Post* (October 23), noted: "It would be difficult even to imagine a performance lovelier, more sensitive and more filled with an inner glow than Susan Strasberg is giving in the title role." Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt called Susan's acting "superb." She wrote: "I can think of no one who could do the part of Anne better than she does" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* October 15, 1955).

Columbia Pictures Corp.
SUSAN STRASBERG

After appearing as Anne for eight months she was asked by Joe Hyams (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 29, 1956) if she were bored. "Sometimes I'm way off in my performance, but amazingly I've never been bored yet," she replied. "Perhaps it's because I've been brought up feeling a kind of responsibility to talent, rather than to myself. There's no inspiration in the theatre, only hard work. Then there are the rare times when we say at home that God touched you tonight. It happens about once every two weeks when the performance is excellent."

Columbia Pictures Corporation gave Susan the role of Millie, younger sister of Madge Owens (played by Kim Novak), in *Picnic,* the CinemaScope-Technicolor production of William Inge's play, directed by Joshua Logan and co-starring William Holden, Rosalind Russell, and Kim Novak. The film was made on location in Kansas, and Evelyn Harvey in *Collier's* (August 5, 1955) observed that Susie, in the company of "film giants," was "a delicate blend of confident professionalism and normal adolescence . . . in the film's most challenging role, that of Millie, a tomboy on the edge of maturity." After seeing her performance, a New York *Times* reviewer wrote, "There should be no doubt now that . . . Miss Strasberg is growing into a towering artist" (February 17, 1956).

Although Susan wants to do more films (and was disappointed when she was not chosen to play in the screen version of *The Diary of Anne Frank* because she was too "grown up"), she could not resist the opportunity to play in *Time Remembered,* Jean Anouilh's romantic play, opposite Helen Hayes and Richard Burton. "As the decoy to the obsessed prince, Susan Strasberg gives a dainty, glowing performance," STRASBERG, SUSAN—*Continued*

commented Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* November 24, 1957), in a style that does not repeat the performance she gave two years ago in *The Diary of Anne Frank.* Apart from her tender personal beauty, she has the instincts and intelligence of a professional."

Susan Strasberg was interviewed on Edward R. Murrow's CBS television program, *Person to Person,* on December 28, 1956. In 1956 she received an achievement award conferred by the Women's Organization of Yeshiva University.

Vital statistics concerning Susan Strasberg state that her height is five feet one inch, her weight 95 pounds, her waistline eighteen inches, her hair light-brown and worn shoulder length, and her eyes hazel. She bought with money earned from acting two Rembrandt etchings, a Marc Chagall painting and a Vertès poster. Violet is her favorite color, and her new apartment, as described by Rita Reif in the New York *Times* (November 12, 1957), is decorated in mauve, green, and white.

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STRIJDOM, JOHANNES GERHARDUS July 14, 1893-Aug. 24, 1958 Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa; exponent of apartheid (white supremacy) doctrine among Afrikaners. See *Current Biography* (May) 1956.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 Ag 24 '58

STRITCH, SAMUEL, CARDINAL Aug. 17, 1887-May 27, 1958 Roman Catholic prelate; Archbishop of Chicago since 1939; elevated in 1945 to the Sacred College of Cardinals by Pope Pius XII; appointed Pro-Prefect of the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith in 1958; first American prelate named to the Roman Curia. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 My 27 '58

STROESSNER, ALFREDO (strĕs'nẽr) Nov. 3, 1912- President of Paraguay

Address: Casa Presidencial, Avenida Mariscal Lopez, Asunción, Paraguay

Underpopulated and landlocked Paraguay under the guidance of President Alfredo Stroessner is beginning to develop economically, to improve internal and external communications, and to counteract the tide of migration into neighboring countries. Following a military *coup d'état* in May 1954 (which deposed President Federico Chaves), General Stroessner was elected President on July 11 and re-elected without opposition in February 1958 for a five-year term.

Stroessner, a career soldier, became Commander in Chief of the armed forces in 1951. Since his first inauguration there have been some indications of more political freedom. Faced with pressures from his countrymen and international opinion, he severed ties with Juan Perón's followers in Argentina and is encouraging other parties besides his Colorado party to become active. On July 26, 1958 the opposition Liberal party held a national convention for the first time in eleven years. (The Febrerista party refuses to hold a convention until full political rights are restored.) Municipal elections to be held in March 1959 are to be open to all non-Communist parties.

Alfredo Stroessner, grandson of a German immigrant, was born in Encarnación, Paraguay on November 3, 1912, the son of Heriberta and Hugo Stroessner. He received his early education in Asunción, Paraguay and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At the Military College in Asunción he enrolled as a cadet on March 1, 1929. Commissioned a second lieutenant on October 1, 1932, Stroessner held a succession of command positions and advanced to the rank of first lieutenant during the Chaco War (1932-35).

From March 1940 to February 1941 he studied in Brazil. In February 1944 he was assigned to undertake advanced studies at his country's War College. Having been named acting chief of the First Artillery Regiment in November 1945, he was given full command in June 1948. Two years later he took command of the artillery of the Army. In April 1951 he became acting commander of the First Military Region and in October of the same year, Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

As a prominent army officer, Stroessner visited both Argentina and Uruguay in early 1951. In May he came to the United States on a good will mission. In August of that year he attended the *fiestas* commemorating Brazil's independence in Rio de Janeiro.

It was his control over the Army which proved decisive in the May 1954 revolution which toppled the Chaves regime and set the stage for Stroessner's election on July 11 of that year.

When General Stroessner was inaugurated as President of Paraguay on August 15, 1954, he assumed control of a country which was economically poor and politically unstable. (It has had twenty-two Presidents in twenty-seven years.) The Chaco War and the civil war of 1947 had severely damaged the economy. Approximately 50 per cent of the national budgets has been appropriated to the armed forces and police.

A prime reason for Paraguay's poverty is its isolation. The country is landlocked, and access to the ocean is only via the River Plate which flows between Argentina and Uruguay. Paraguay had developed strong political ties with Argentina and had become considerably dependent on that country (*Britannica Book of the Year, 1957*).

Wide World

ALFREDO STROESSNER

After the overthrow of the Juan Perón regime in September 1955, Stroessner's government began to develop more extensive economic relations with other countries. Agreements have been signed with Brazil for the construction of a highway to south Brazil, for an international bridge at Foz do Iguaçu, and for studies looking forward to the joint hydroelectric project of the upper Paraná river. A trans-Chaco road and an oil pipeline have been built to Bolivia.

In January 1956 President Stroessner invited the International Monetary Fund to recommend steps for the reform and simplification of his nation's monetary and commercial system. In attempting to carry out the fund's suggestions, Paraguay enhanced its production and exports, but increased the consumer prices of imports and local products. The guarani was devalued in March 1956, and all controls were abolished in August 1957. In October 1957 the Pure Oil Company of Chicago was granted a forty-year concession to research for and drill for oil in Paraguay.

In an attempt to improve relations with the new Argentine regime, Stroessner offered Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, president of the Paraguayan Central Bank and a close associate of Perón, the post of Ambassador to London. Mendez refused and organized an unsuccessful revolt against Stroessner in December 1955. In May of that year the Liberal party, which was outlawed at that time but has since been legalized, incited student rioting. The government also suppressed in November 1956 an attempt by former dictator Rafael Franco to return and reinstitute a directed socialist regime.

President Stroessner was re-elected, without opposition, on February 9, 1958 and inaugurated on August 15. He is proud of the schools, roads, and economic progress achieved during the past four years and is urging the Colorado party to restore some political liberties.

The Stroessner government has worked with private and public agencies to encourage immigration. It was estimated that some 300,000 Paraguayans have left for neighboring countries where economic opportunities are greater. Some are also political exiles. On September 3, 1958 the *Christian Science Monitor* reported that "a total of 150,000 Japanese immigrants will be sent to Paraguay under a thirty-year program due to begin in 1959."

Alfredo Stroessner is married to the former Eligia Mora Delgado. They have two sons, Gustavo Adolfo and Alfredo Hugo, and a daughter, Graciela Concepción. He is six feet tall, of medium build, and wears a blond mustache which emphasizes his Germanic appearance (*Time*, May 17, 1954). President Stroessner wears the Cruz del Chaco and Cruz del Defensor. He has also been decorated by Argentina and Brazil. He is president of the Military and Naval Cooperative and a member of the Club Libertad.

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SULLIVAN, HENRY J. June 30, 1905-
Business executive; organization official

Address: b. c/o Detroit Edison Co., 2000 2d Ave., Detroit 26, Mich.; American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill., h. 22620 East River Rd., Groose Ile, Mich.

The problems of community planning, suburban population growth, urban renewal, industrial zoning and public housing are the concern of the American Society of Planning Officials, whose members elected Henry J. Sullivan of Detroit their president for 1957-58. He is widely known for his work in organizing the Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission, of which he was chairman in 1953. He is also assistant to the president of the Detroit Edison Company, and his special field of activity is civic and community affairs. In 1926 he joined the company and worked in the construction and engineering departments and in 1945 he was assigned to the staff of the chairman of the board. In 1950 he became assistant to the vice-president, and in 1955 assistant to the president, Walker Cisler.

The Detroit Edison Company is one of the largest power companies in the United States and it has been promoting the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Henry J. Sullivan was born in Detroit, Michigan on June 30, 1905 to Dr. Henry Broughton Sullivan and Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Sullivan. His father was the first osteopathic physician in Michigan, and his mother, the first woman osteopathic physician in the state. He has one sister, Mary Elizabeth Watson, and two brothers, Paul and John. Henry attended the University of Detroit High School, where he was active in all sports and won his football letter. He was graduated in

HENRY J. SULLIVAN

1923 and entered the University of Detroit, intending to study medicine, but he found it necessary to leave early in his junior year because of the illness of his father. While in college he won the Father Otting Scholarship and took courses at the School of Business Administration of the university. Later he studied architecture at the University of Michigan and city planning at Wayne State University.

Beginning his career at the Detroit Edison Company in 1926 as a clerk in the office of the construction engineer, Sullivan held this job until 1931 when he was promoted to field construction clerk, assigned to Trenton, Michigan. In 1933 he was advanced to the post of superintendent of construction at the Trenton plant. From 1935 to 1940 he worked as a field engineer in the company's service area, his principal job being mapping, designing house number systems and assigning road names.

He moved from the construction and engineering departments of Detroit Edison to the administrative in 1940 and was assigned to the staff of the president. He held this post until 1945 when he was promoted to the staff of the chairman of the board and took on additional administrative duties. For five years he worked in this capacity and then in 1950 he became assistant to the vice-president. In January 1955 he was promoted to his present office, that of assistant to the president, Walker Cisler (see *C.B.*, Sept. 1955).

During World War II Sullivan was loaned on a part-time basis to the Regional War Production Board in Detroit, where he served until 1945 as vice-chairman of the production urgency committee. His responsibility was to determine the relative priorities of military production in Michigan and northern Ohio. From 1946 to 1952 he was chairman of the membership committee, Michigan post, of the American Ordnance Association.

In 1947 he took an active part in organizing the Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission. In 1953 he served as chairman of this commission. In the commission's report for 1953 Sullivan referred to the problem of population expansion into the suburbs of many metropolitan areas throughout the United States and the spread of industry into outlying areas. The regional land use plan, depicted in map form, as adopted in the Detroit area, was widely hailed as the best program in effect in any metropolitan area. In offering its technical advice, the planning commission, Sullivan declared, never attempts to force its opinion on any community, large or small. "The only power we have is the power of facts," he said. "We provide these facts and trust that local officials, who have the authority under the law, will abide by them."

Henry J. Sullivan also pointed out that increasing numbers of communities are grouping together and pooling their resources "for the mutual solution of their water, sewage, garbage, rubbish, transportation and other problems at great savings in dollars to taxpayers. . . . Joint thinking and planning are indispensable to sound and practical development in any one individual political unit." The report cites, as an example of "practical democracy at work," eleven communities in southeastern Oakland county, which pooled their resources to plan and complete a modern incinerator as their collective answer to an acute garbage and rubbish disposal problem.

In addition to working on the planning commission, Sullivan was a member of the port committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce and he is still a member of the board's water, sewer and drainage committee. He is also a member-at-large of the national council of the American Ordnance Association, the executive group of the Industrial Council of the Urban Land Institute, the natural resources committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a director of the Central Business District Association of Detroit, the Metropolitan Detroit Building Fund, vice-chairman of the Port of Detroit Commission, vice-president for Michigan of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, a member of the Detroit-Tomorrow Committee, and a director and secretary of the Detroit International Riverama, Inc., a director of the United Community Services, a director of the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods (ACTION), and vice-president of Citizens Light Guard Armory Committee.

Sullivan's duties at Detroit Edison, have brought him in touch with city planning officials throughout the nation. He was elected president of the American Society of Planning Officials in 1957 for a one-year term. The ASPO was incorporated as a nonprofit organization in 1935. It was originally subsidized by the Laura Spelman Fund; since 1949 the society has been self-supporting. Its income in 1956 was $110,344. It publishes five publications each month: the ASPO *Newsletter; Jobs in Planning; Planning Advisory Service; Zoning Digest;* and *Planning.* Material of city planning, zoning, standards, techniques, legislation, court decisions and other phases of land and community planning and administration are collected from a wide variety of sources. Such subjects as noise abatement, airports, civic centers, shopping centers, garbage disposal, housing census, urban transportation, industrial zoning, public housing, parks and recreational facilities, marinas, trailer parks and drag strips are discussed in the society's publications. The ASPO also cooperates with other organizations concerned with community planning and welfare, and provides consultation on technical aspects of planning programs, analysis of local conditions, off-the-record sessions with public officials and other services. Its membership is world-wide.

On October 19, 1929 Henry J. Sullivan and Letty Harriet Coghlin, a piano teacher, were married. They have four children, Henry, Letty, Maureen, and James, ranging in age from sixteen to twenty-six. Sullivan is five feet eight inches in height, weighs 175 pounds, has brown, balding hair and blue eyes. For recreation he enjoys gardening and reading. His political affiliation is Republican. A Roman Catholic in faith, he has been active with the Catholic Youth Organization and was a director in 1951. In his early years he was active in athletics. He was a member of rowing crews at the Detroit Boat Club from 1925 to 1929. He became a member of the A.A.U. Boxing Committee in 1929 and was commissioner of amateur boxing in eastern Michigan from 1933 until 1940. He names Peter J. Monaghan and Philip J. Savage as those who particularly helped him in the choice of his career. He is a member of the Detroit Boat Club. For his war service he was awarded a Certificate of Service by the War Production Board in 1945, the Distinguished Service Medal by the 425th Infantry Regiment of the Michigan National Guard in 1954, the Meritorious Service Citation by the Learned Post, American Legion in November 1957, and the Service Citation by the Common Council of the City of Detroit in June 1957.

SUTTON, GEORGE P(AUL) Sept. 9, 1920-

Engineer; organization official

Address: b. c/o American Rocket Society, 500 5th Ave., New York 36; c/o Rocketdyne, 6633 Canoga Ave., Canoga Park, Calif.; h. 19816 Henshaw St., Woodland Hills, Calif.

A young scientist now engaged in space projects heretofore described only in science fiction literature, George P. Sutton has played a key role in the design of liquid propellant rocket engines for the Atlas Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM), and the Thor, Redstone, and Jupiter missiles. As chief preliminary design engineer of Rocketdyne, Sutton is supervising a vast number of projects aimed towards the conquest of outer space, including the bellmouth nozzle and the robot Snooper, reported to have a pay load of 1500 pounds. "We must be prepared as a nation," Sutton has warned, "to make sacrifices so that our technological progress is not impeded" (New York *Herald Tribune*, December 1, 1957).

Sutton joined North American Aviation, of which Rocketdyne is a division, in 1946, after three years' experience in rocket propulsion development at the Aerojet Engineering Corporation. He was elected president of the American Rocket Society in December 1957 for a one-year term, succeeding Commander Robert C. Truax.

George Paul Sutton was born on September 9, 1920 to Augusta A. (Landegger) and Frederick C. Sutton, a businessman. He has one sister. George was graduated from high school in 1938 and entered Los Angeles City College, where he was vice-president of the Mathematics Club and the Engineering Honor Society and received the Associate of Arts degree in 1940.

Continuing his education at California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in Pasadena, Sutton majored in mechanical engineering, joined the soccer, skiing, and swimming teams, and worked for a time in a city hospital in order to earn his tuition. He was the recipient of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Student Award and earned the M.S. degree in 1943. At Caltech he was in turn a teaching fellow, teaching assistant, and instructor from 1942 to 1946. He has been an instructor at the University of California in Los Angeles in the engineering extension division since 1948.

In 1943 Sutton joined the rocket propulsion development project at the Aerojet Engineering Corporation in Azusa, California. In 1946 he became chief preliminary design engineer of the rocket engine program of North American Aviation Inc. When the corporation reorganized its facilities in 1955 he was named as head of the preliminary design section of Rocketdyne, a new division of the company.

Sutton has made significant contributions to the development of high-thrust rocket propulsion systems and their adaptation to the Atlas ICBM, the intermediate range ballistic missiles, Thor and Jupiter, and the Redstone missile, all of which were successfully test fired during 1957. Under Sutton's direction the preliminary design section of Rocketdyne has produced the current bellmouth on nozzles in service, which replaced the cone nozzle; created a double-ended rocket motor for measurement of thrust variation of both thrust chambers and various nozzles; and perfected a low-pressure tunnel for studying the velocity and exhaust patterns of nozzle shapes.

At the present time he directs commercial product studies; investigations to determine which type of rocket propulsion is best for a particular application; analyses of the relationship between engines and guidance systems; preparation for design proposals; and nuclear-rocket engine research and design.

The preliminary design section is also developing the Snooper, a robot hurled into the sky by a booster rocket similar to the type used for the Atlas. The Snooper's 3300-pound weight will include a pay load of 1500 pounds. Once outside the earth's gravitational field, the Snooper's ion propulsion system would assume control. The ion propulsion system was compared by Sutton to a TV tube, in which electric particles are

GEORGE P. SUTTON

accelerated and shot against a screen. The ion rocket accelerates particles, and they flash out of the ion rocket nozzle in the same manner as exhaust from an ordinary rocket, producing thrust (Los Angeles *Times,* December 13, 1957).

As early as 1954 Sutton warned that the U.S.S.R. had the necessary knowledge to launch at an early date an earth satellite or to construct a 5000-mile ICBM (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 13, 1957). Following two successful firings of Soviet earth satellites, on October 4 and November 3, 1957, Sutton stated that the immediate goal of sending an American "moon" into space "should not be as significant to us as the long-range efforts, such as better technical education, less red tape in military procurement, or more efficient application of our existing scientific talent" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 1, 1957). (The United States successfully launched two earth satellites, on January 31 and March 17, 1958.)

In space flights of the future, Sutton has predicted, vehicles will take off and land by means of rocket engines and will use solar energy at very high altitudes. "We could catch the radiation from the sun in a big mirror or big optical system" (Los Angeles *Times,* December 13, 1957). However, if the United States wishes to engage in an "ambitious" space project it should start development of a rocket engine with a thrust of 500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds, he stated at a conference of the Air Force Association in December 1957.

An active member of the American Rocket Society for several years, Sutton was a founder and first president (1949) of the southern California section, director of the national society (1954-56), chairman of the awards committee (1954), chairman of the membership committee (1955-56), chairman of the policy committee (1957), and vice-chairman (1957). The organization is composed of over 7000 leading engineers and scientists in the nation's rocket, missile, and space flight programs. Sutton was elected president for 1958 at its annual meeting in December 1957.

The organization was founded in 1930 in the New York apartment of G. Edward Pendray by twelve men. From the outset the group's purpose was the advancement of rocketry, including jet propulsion and astronautics. The society publishes a magazine, *Jet Propulsion.*

At the time that Sutton was installed in office, the society sent President Eisenhower and other Governmental officials a proposal for the development of space flight in the next twenty years. The members recommended the immediate establishment of an astronautical agency similar to the Atomic Energy Commission; launching in five years of satellites weighing thousands of pounds; landing within ten years of scientific instruments on the moon, Venus and Mars; the hurling into space within ten years of manned satellites; and the landing within twenty years of satellites on the moon.

On March 27, 1958 Eisenhower ordered that the Army and the Air Force proceed with programs for launching several unmanned vehicles to explore "in the vicinity of the moon," a distance of 230,000 miles from earth. The announcement said that the Jupiter C rocket and the Thor-Vanguard system, with a third stage to be developed, would be used. These missiles are powered by engines which Sutton helped to build.

On July 29, 1958 the U.S. Aeronautics and Space Administration was created to supervise U.S. outerspace activities. American scientists launched a Pioneer rocket on October 11 which traveled one-third of the distance to the moon.

In addition to the American Rocket Society, Sutton belongs to the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences (association fellow since 1957); American Society of Mechanical Engineers; British Interplanetary Society (fellow); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Raketentechnik und Raumfahrt; American Standards Association (he served on a subcommittee that developed the first nationally accepted standards, symbols, and terms for rocket propulsion); Caltech Alumni Association; and Junior Chamber of Commerce (1945-46).

For his outstanding contributions to propulsion literature, Sutton was the recipient of the G. Edward Pendray Award of the American Rocket Society. He has written *Rocket Propulsion Elements* (Wiley, 1949, 1956), a standard textbook in its field, and articles for technical magazines.

George P. Sutton was married in June 1944. His wife, Kathleen Sutton, died in June 1953. On April 29, 1955 Yvonne Barnes became his second wife. Sutton has two daughters, Christine Louise and Marilyn Jean. He has blue eyes, light brown hair, is five feet eleven and a half inches tall, and weighs 192 pounds. He is a Protestant. Sutton's hobbies are philately, traveling, gardening, skiing, and swimming.

SUZUKI, DAISETZ T(EITARO) (sōō-zōō-kē) Oct. 18, 1870- Buddhist scholar; university professor; writer

Address: h. Shoden-an, Engakuji, Kamakura, Japan; 172 W. 94th St., New York 25

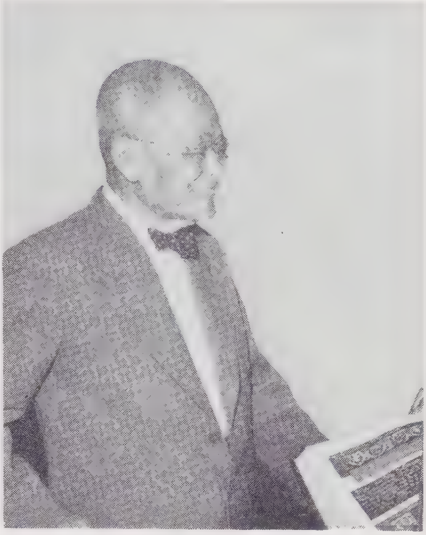
Extensive scholarship and travel, personal conviction, and a mastery of English prose remarkable for clarity and simplicity—all have combined to make Dr. Daisetz T. Suzuki the recognized pioneer and foremost interpreter of Zen Buddhism in the West. The eighty-eight-year-old Japanese Buddhist, who does not claim to be a strict practitioner of Zen principles, is professor emeritus, of Buddhist philosophy at Otani University in Kyoto, Japan. From 1955 to 1957 he was visiting professor at Columbia University in New York City, and he has lectured at other universities in the United States as well as in Europe.

One of Suzuki's recent books in English is *Mysticism, Christian and Buddhist* (1957), highly recommended, as are almost all of his works, for students of comparative religion. In addition to such students, Suzuki has attracted many faddists; his ideas have also received attention from a number of well-known persons interested in psychological phenomenon, including Aldous Huxley, C. G. Jung, and the late psychiatrist Karen Horney.

Some of Suzuki's very numerous books in Japanese show that he can interpret Western ideas to the East as effectively as he has introduced Buddhism, especially Zen Buddhism to the West. In his foreword to Suzuki's *Studies in Zen* (1955), Christmas Humphreys, president of the Buddhist Society in London, stated: "Suzuki writes with authority. Not only has he studied original works in Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese and Japanese, but he has an up-to-date knowledge of Western thought in German and French as well as in the English which he speaks and writes so fluently."

Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, one of several sons of Ryojun and Masu (Kojima) Suzuki, was born in Kanazawa, Japan on October 18, 1870. (Daisetz, which means "Great Simplicity," is a Buddhist name given him in later life.) Traditionally physicians, his forebears had belonged to the samurai class, whose privileges were abolished soon after Emperor Mutsuhito came to the throne in 1867. His father died when Teitaro was a boy, and unable to meet the cost of medical training, young Suzuki became a teacher in a fishing village upon completing his secondary school education.

Later going to Tokyo, he took courses, irregularly, at the Imperial University and gradually spent more and more of his time at the Zen monastery in Kamakura, near Tokyo, undergoing the discipline of a novice. Through the recommendation of Shaku Soyen, his Zen master and teacher of Pali scriptures, Suzuki secured a position in 1897 in the United States as a translator at the Open Court Publishing Company in La Salle, Illinois. One of his translations from the Chinese, *Awakening of Faith,* appeared in 1900. In collaboration with Dr. Paul Carus he translated from the original Chinese the mystical classic *Tao Tê Ching,* which was published in English by Open Court in 1909.


Wide World

DAISETZ T. SUZUKI

During his eleven years with the Illinois firm, he also wrote *Outlines of Mahayana Buddhism,* published in 1907 by Luzac & Company in London. He spent some time in Europe, where he translated the writings of the Swedish philosopher Emanuel Swedenborg from English into Japanese. As Winthrop Sargeant pointed out in the *New Yorker* (August 31, 1957), "Already he was assuming the peculiar role of interpreter of Eastern religious ideas for the West and Western religious ideas for the East that he has played ever since."

On his return to Tokyo in 1909, he became a professor of English at the Imperial University, a post that he held until 1914, and professor of English at Gakushu-in (Peers' School). Leaving the latter position in 1921, he joined the faculty of Otani University in Kyoto as professor of English and of Buddhist philosophy. In the course of his nineteen years at Otani, until 1940, he also attracted attention outside of Japan through publications which included the translation from the original Sanskrit of *The Lankavatara Sutra* (George Routledge & Sons, 1932) and his book *Zen and Its Influence on Japanese Culture* (Eastern Buddhist Society, 1938).

After World War II, when Suzuki had been under suspicion in his own country for his opposition to militarism, his analyses and interpretation of Zen became increasingly known to Western students of Oriental philosophy. Many of his books were published by Rider and Company in London, among them, *An Introduction to Zen Buddhism* (1948), the three-volume *Essays in Zen Buddhism* (1949-53), and *A Manual of Zen Buddhism* (1950). American editions of his work include *An Introduction to Zen Buddhism,* with foreword by C. G. Jung (Philosophical Library,

SUZUKI, DAISETZ T.—*Continued*

1949), *Essays in Zen Buddhism* (Harper, 1949), and *Studies in Zen* (Philosophical Library, 1955).

During 1957 "two sprightly volumes" by Suzuki (as Daniel J. Bronstein called them in *Saturday Review,* November 16, 1957) were published in the United States: *Zen Buddhism,* edited by William Barrett (Anchor), and *Mysticism, Christian and Buddhist,* edited by Ruth Nanda Anshen (Harper). Both are collections of previously published studies. In the latter volume Suzuki shows the differences and similarities between Eastern and Western approaches to mysticism, taking as examples Zen Buddhism for the East and the reflections of Johannes Eckhart for Christianity and the West.

Zen is the branch of Buddhism developed in China as early as the sixth century A.D. and later transported to Japan, where it eventually had a great influence on national culture, "notably in the elaborate code of conduct called *Bushido* and in the arts of poetry, spinning, flower-arranging, swordplay, archery, and the famed, highly stylized tea ceremony" *Time,* February 4, 1957). It is a nontheological nonecclesiastic, nonrational religion which employs meditation (*Zen*) to free the mind from systematic reasoning and to permit instead an intuitive perception of the nature of things. This enlightenment (*satori*), which results in spiritual uplifting, may be attained only through direct experience, not through books. One means of reaching intuition or the "inner truth" within the mind is the *mondo,* the dialogue between master and pupil which sets the pupil on his search.

In defining Zen, Suzuki often has to dispel misconceptions. Thus in an essay in *Studies in Zen,* he tells what Zen is not: "Zen, therefore, does not try to disengage us from the world, to make us mere spectators of the hurly-burly which we see around us. Zen is not mysticism, if the latter is to be understood in the sense of escapism. Zen is right in the midst of the ocean of becoming. It shows no desire to escape from its tossing waves. It does not antagonize Nature . . . nor does it stand away from Nature. It is indeed Nature itself."

Since 1946 Suzuki has been director of the Matsuga-oka Bunko (Pine Hill Library), which he founded in Kamakura. He gave lectures before the Emperor of Japan in 1946 and 1951, but most of his time in recent years has been spent outside Japan. He has lectured at many European universities, including Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Munich, and at the Jung Psychological Institute in Zurich. While living in New York City, for the most part, since 1951, he has lectured at Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Chicago, and Princeton universities under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation, and has been visiting professor at Columbia University. During two recent summers he lectured at the University of Mexico.

In addition, he has read papers at several important international gatherings, including the World Congress of Faiths in London in 1936, the second East-West Philosophers' Conference in Honolulu in 1949, and at a conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists in Tokyo in 1952. One of his lectures during 1956 was delivered at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in Washington, D.C., where in his discussion of Zen and the art of swordsmanship he criticized Americans for being more concerned about advances in technology than in psychological learning.

As president of the Tibetan Tripitak Research Institute, Suzuki took part in ceremonies in New York City in June 1958 at which were displayed 151 volumes of Buddhist writings recently reprinted in Japan from an eighteenth century Chinese edition. The entire set sells for $5,526.60.

Suzuki has an honorary D.Litt. degree conferred by Otani University. Among his other honors are membership in the Academy of Japan and cultural medals presented by the Emperor of Japan in 1949 and by the *Asahi* newspaper in 1955.

During his first stay in the United States, Suzuki met Beatrice Erskine Lane, a college teacher interested in Oriental religion, whom he married in 1911. His wife died in 1938. Slight in stature, Suzuki stands five feet three inches tall and weighs 125 pounds. He has dark-brown eyes, gray hair, and very bushy eyebrows. "As a personality," Winthrop Sargeant wrote, "he radiates not only the general glamour that attaches to aging Oriental men of wisdom but a special serenity that makes him a magnificent living example of the doctrine he preaches" (*New Yorker,* August 31, 1957).

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SWOPE, GERARD Dec. 1, 1872-Nov. 20, 1957 Former president General Electric Company; headed civic and humanitarian organizations. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 N 21 '57

SWOPE, HERBERT BAYARD Jan. 5, 1882-June 20, 1958 Journalist; won Pulitzer Prize in 1917; executive editor of *The World* (1920-29); active in charitable and civic organizations. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 Je 21 '58

SZIGETI, JOSEPH (sē-gĕt'ĭ) Sept. 5, 1892- Violinist

Address: b. c/o National Artists Corp., 711 5th Ave., New York 22; h. P. O. Box 248, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

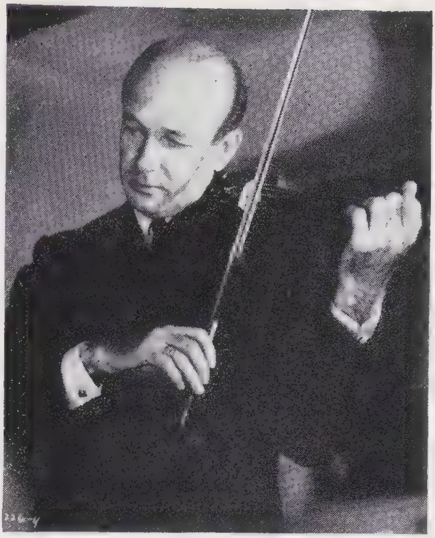
Generally ranked among the great twentieth century violinists, Joseph Szigeti is recognized as "a pioneer in the field of contemporary music and a guardian of the great classic tradition" (*Musical America,* February 1957). He has enjoyed over fifty-five years of concertizing, beginning as a child prodigy in Budapest, Hungary at the age of eleven. During the 1957-58 concert season he is appearing at eleven American and Canadian universities and colleges. Szigeti is now devoting himself to the presentation of the Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart sonata series and an anthology of twentieth century sonatas, including works by Ernest Bloch, Serge Prokofiev, Béla Bartók, and Ferruccio Busoni.

Szigeti Joseph, to give his name in native Hungarian fashion, was born in Budapest on September 5, 1892, the son of Adolph and Dora (Faktor) Szigeti. His father was first violinist in a café orchestra and a violin teacher. When Joska (a diminutive like Joey) was three, his mother died, and he was taken to live with his grandparents in the Carpathian mountain town of Máramarossziget. The boy's unusual musical talent was recognized early and for Joska a concert career as a child prodigy meant escape from a life of poverty. After the boy auditioned for the Budapest Royal Academy, Jeno Hubay, who was chairman of the jury, admitted him to his own advanced class as one of several *Wunderkinder* alongside the older pupils.

His official debut at the Budapest Royal Academy was made when he was eleven. During the summers he concertized at resorts and at the Budapest Operetta Theatre. As Szigeti recalls this training, it seems to him lamentably shallow, directed at producing "mere exhibitionistic virtuosity." The thirteen-year-old Joska's first appearance on the Berlin concert stage in December 1905 was overshadowed by the sensational triumph of another prodigy, Mischa Elman. With the "prodigy market" cornered by Elman, Joska's bookings were enough to pay the bills, but not lucrative. For 500 marks a week, his father was persuaded to book him into a German vaudeville house under an assumed name.

Moving to London, Joska performed at many concerts sponsored by the National Sunday League, often in working-class districts; at seaside concerts with small orchestras; private musicales; and tours with Nellie Melba, Blanche Marchesi, and others. He played under Ernest Bloch's baton at Neuchâtel, Switzerland and in joint recital with Myra Hess in Dundee, Scotland. His earliest recordings were made in 1909 and included Bach's Prelude in E and an abridged version of Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata.

In 1910 Joska played for the Queen of Belgium and was chosen by the Hungarian government to play Karl Goldmark's A Minor Concerto at two concerts in honor of the composer's eightieth birthday. According to Szigeti, the chief maturing influence on him, musically and artistically, was that of Busoni, with whom he spent some weeks on a tour. Before he had performed with Busoni, "music had been principally a livelihood; afterward it became a fulfillment" (Roland Gelatt, *Music Makers,* 1953).



JOSEPH SZIGETI

At the age of twenty, Szigeti was stricken with tuberculosis and was compelled to undergo a cure for several years at a sanatorium in Davos, Switzerland. In order to obtain needed funds he wrote to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer asking for release to him, an enemy alien (during World War I), of the royalties from the sales of his records in the British Empire. He has always been grateful for the granting of this request. His lung specialist was a music lover, and when Szigeti was well enough he paid for the doctor's services by playing duets with him. In Davos, he also spent much time with Béla Bartók, who was recovering from pneumonia. They later played together all over Europe. Following his discharge from the sanatorium, Szigeti dropped the name "Joska" and was billed as Joseph Szigeti. Szigeti was appointed in 1917 to succeed Henri Marteau as professor of violin master classes at the Geneva Conservatory. For the next seven years he pursued both his teaching and concert work in several European countries. Invited to America by conductor Leopold Stokowski of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Szigeti made his debut with that group in December 1925. Since then he has soloed with every major symphony in the United States and has toured Canada and Europe frequently. Between 1931 and 1933 he made two round-the-world tours. From 1924 to 1929 he made regular spring and fall tours of the Soviet Union, and he played there again in 1931 and 1937.

Once there was a Nazi riot in Vienna when he played the blues movement of a Ravel Violin Sonata (which the Nazis described as *Negermusik*). Szigeti had been chosen by the German radio to perform the Brahms Violin Concerto on a broadcast celebrating the 100th anniversary of Brahms's birth in May 1933. He refused to play after Joseph Goebbels had assumed control of the German radio a month

SZIGETI, JOSEPH—*Continued*

earlier. With Germany dropped from his concert schedules, the violinist toured Palestine in 1935, South America in 1936, and the Union of South Africa in 1938.

In addition to concertizing, Szigeti has made violin transcriptions of works by leading composers. According to Howard Taubman, Szigeti has introduced new and difficult music more than any other major interpreter. He was the first to present Prokofiev's First Concerto, D Major, and is believed to be the first to record Darius Milhaud's *Le Printemps* and Bloch's *Nigun*. Many composers have dedicated works to Szigeti.

Commenting on the negative attitude displayed by concertgoers toward new and seldom-heard music, Szigeti remarked: "The mental inertia of the music-listening public is something so terrifying it is better not to think of it. Our sluggish mental habits make so much great music seem esoteric. We shut out our participation because we are afraid" (*Time*, March 18, 1946).

Since 1917 Joseph Szigeti has consistently "dwelt in the rarefied heights of music," avoiding concert clichés. He has not cultivated a luscious tone, believing that drier and harsher tones are more appropriate to many passages. As a result, he took longer to build up his audience than did the violinists with whom he is ranked. Szigeti is praised consistently for his musicianship, purity of style, versatility, and the high quality of his selections. He played the complete Mozart sonata cycle on a number of occasions in 1942-43, presenting it over five successive evenings. During World War II he performed at war bond concerts (winning citations from the U.S. Treasury), for the Veterans Administration, and the United Service Organization (USO), and appeared in the motion picture *Hollywood Canteen* (1944).

More recently Szigeti celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his American debut, in 1950, by a concert with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony at Carnegie Hall in New York. He played at twenty-seven concerts in Japan in March and April of 1953, and during the summer of 1957 he participated in the Casals Festival in Puerto Rico. Among his newer recordings is Columbia's ML 5178 of Hindemith's Sonata No. 3, Prokofiev's Sonata for Unaccompanied Violin (opus 115) and Five Melodies for Violin (opus 35a), and Ravel's Violin Sonata.

The tall, slender musician has said, "I often admonish myself to be intelligible above all." He has never belonged to any political organization, as he stated in 1950 at the time of his detention at Ellis Island for five days under the McCarran Act, but looks upon himself as a citizen of the world. He became a French citizen in 1939 and an American citizen in 1951.

Joseph Szigeti and Wanda Ostrowska, a Russian girl who had been stranded at a Geneva finishing school by the revolution, were married in 1919. Their daughter, Irene, married Szigeti's former accompanist, Nikita Magaloff. The violinist finds time for a voluminous correspondence and enjoys jazz and swing music, reading, painting, and traveling. His many honors include the French Legion of Merit, Belgian Order of Leopold, Hungarian Order of Merit, Japanese Ji Ji Shimpo Gold Medal, and an honorary Mus.D. degree from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

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TALBOTT, PHILIP M. Feb. 12, 1896-

Retailer; organization official

Address: b. Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., Washington 13, D.C.; h. 4676 35th St., North Arlington 7, Va.

The world's largest business organization, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with an underlying membership of 2,500,000 businessmen, elected as its president for 1957-58 a business and civic leader, Philip M. Talbott, who believes in taking a stand on issues. Since assuming office on April 30, 1957, in succession to John S. Coleman, he has been an earnest spokesman for the organization on controversial matters of national importance, such as economy in Government spending.

Senior vice-president of Woodward & Lothrop, one of the leading department stores of Washington, D.C. and of the East, Talbott is the first merchant and first Washingtonian to head the Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his election he was also president of the Washington Board of Trade and had recently completed two terms as president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. He belongs in all to some thirty economic, civic, cultural, charitable, and service organizations. (Talbott was succeeded as head of the Chamber of Commerce by William A. McDonnell.)

During his whole life Philip M. Talbott has lived in Arlington county, Virginia, part of the area in which his father practiced medicine for about sixty-five years. He was born on a farm near Falls Church, Virginia on February 12, 1896, to Dr. Thomas Melville and Kathleen (Nourse) Talbott, and attended local schools in Virginia before becoming a pupil at Western High School in Washington, D.C. In 1914 he was graduated from Randolph-Macon Academy, Fort Royal, Virginia.

The eighteen-year-old youth then went to work for Woodward & Lothrop, a department store where his mother had used to take him with her to shop. His first day on the job was September 21, 1914, when he became a salesman in the boy's clothing department. Talbott has since been continuously employed by Woodies (as its customers generally call the store), except for his fourteen months of service during World War I, in which he was attached to the 78th Division of the American Expeditionary Force in France and participated in battles on five different fronts.

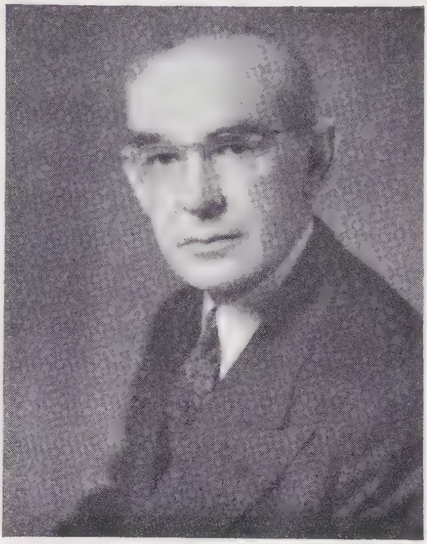
Talbott's rise at Woodies can be traced by a quick glance at a list of his promotions from salesman to assistant buyer, to floor manager, floor superintendent, assistant service director, research director, and to assistant to the general manager. "I have always tried to be the best assistant my assistant ever had," he has said, indicating that he cared more for benefit to the store than for personal credit. With his election on January 2, 1934 as director of the corporation and as third vice-president and assistant secretary, Talbott began his gradual advancement in the executive ranks of the store. He became vice-president and secretary in 1942 and has been senior vice-president since 1950.

Woodward & Lothrop, which had its beginnings in 1880, operates five suburban branches in addition to its downtown Washington store. It has been described as having "a quiet dignity" but being "folksy enough to make the small-towners who are the bulk of the population of the nation's capital feel at home" (New York *Times,* January 13, 1955). For the fifty-two weeks ending July 28, 1956 its total net sales amounted to $54,875,471, with net income reaching $1,974,259. During the subsequent period of fifty-three weeks, ending August 3, 1957, its net sales rose to $60,873,512, while net income was $1,978,171.

For Talbott, "a store with character is like a living person" (*Nation's Business,* May 1957), and he is interested in the "endless exchange of knowledge" and similar aspects of interdependence between merchant and buyer. His enthusiasm for working with people also marks his activity as a leader in many economic and civic groups. "I like to work in organizations that improve the community," he has stated, and he feels that "it's important for the individual to stand up and be counted in civic and political affairs. If you believe in something, you owe it to yourself to say so openly" (*Nation's Business*, May 1957).

In January 1955 Talbott was chosen president of the 7000-member National Retail Dry Goods Association and the following January was elected for a second one-year term. During the spring of 1956 he made a 12,000-mile tour of Southern retail centers. In recognition of "the great distinction" with which he had served as president, in January 1957 he was given the association's gold medal, regarded as the highest award in retailing.

Before becoming president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on April 30, 1957, he had served on many committees of the organization and had been made a director in 1952. The Chamber of Commerce "represents all business and industry, large and small, and every section of the country." Its purpose is "to protect, strengthen, and improve the private business system — and to translate economic growth into human progress."



Chase, Ltd.

PHILIP M. TALBOTT

Talbott, who is personally an advocate of economy in the Government, has been a forthright champion for the Chamber of Commerce in pressing for a cut in Federal expenditures. Among the issues on which he has supported the stand of his organization are tax reduction, passage of right-to-work laws in the states, an end to secondary boycotts, and nonintervention by the Federal Government in education. In November 1957 he urged the Eisenhower Administration to resist pressure for an expensive crash program in the missile race with the U.S.S.R. "If there has been a failure to match Soviet developments—and I am not sure there has been a failure—it lies in inefficient use of money and manpower already at hand," he said.

An advocate too of the position of the Chamber of Commerce regarding foreign imports, Talbott has urged the acceptance of progressively freer trade with other countries. He spoke also as president of the Washington Board of Trade in May 1957 in pointing out that the $6 billion gap in favor of the United States between exports and imports can be compensated only by such devices as foreign aid and export of capital, and he warned that restricting foreign trade would result in "more protectionism on both sides of the Atlantic."

Among the many nonbusiness organizations with which Talbott is affiliated are the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, United Community Campaigns of America, D.C. Citizens Committee on Scientists and Engineers, and the Medical Service of the District of Columbia.

Although he does not play golf, he was for many years a director and for two terms the president of the Washington Golf and Country Club in Arlington. He also belongs to the National Press Club, the Newcomen Society, the American Legion, the Rotary Club, and the

Circus Saints and Sinners Club. He is a chevalier of the French Ordre Mérite Commercial and holds the distinguished service medal of the Cosmopolitan Club (Washington) and the certificate of merit of American University's School of Business Administration (Washington), among other awards.

Talbott and his wife, the former Delavan Redfield Thompson, have a son, Philip M., Jr., and a daughter, Jean. As pictured in *Nation's Business* (May 1957), he "has a gentle and courtly manner reminiscent of the Virginia of Robert E. Lee. His voice, with a trace of the South, is never raised. His eyes behind horn-rimmed spectacles are mild and good-humored. He avoids superlatives or aggressive words." His church is the Presbyterian. He describes himself as a "Harry Byrd Democrat from Virginia," and he voted for Eisenhower in the last two elections.

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TATA, J(EHANGIR) R(ATANJI) D(ADBHOY) July 29, 1904- Indian industrialist

Address: b. Tata Sons Private Limited, Bombay House, Bruce St., Fort, Bombay 1, India; h. "The Cairn," Altamount Rd., Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26, India

Tata, which is a household word in India, represents a vast complex of interests in steel, textiles, electric power, locomotives, oils, soaps, perfumes, and other commodities. The man who heads this industrial empire, valued at over $400,000,000, is J.R.D. Tata, known to his employees as Jeh, or "the chairman." He has many firsts to his credit: he was the first pilot to qualify in India in 1929 and he carried the first airmail from Karachi to Bombay on October 15, 1932. He was president of Indian International Air Lines in 1953. He has been associated with Tata Sons Private Limited since 1922 and has been its chairman since 1938. Four-fifths of the profits of Tata go to charitable trusts. One of these, the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, has so far distributed for welfare, education and medical research over $3,000,000.

Tata's is the strongest voice raised against efforts to destroy free enterprise in India. His reports to stockholders warn Indians against being misled about state control of economic life. He publicly defends the United States as the ideal of a welfare state that has not sacrificed efficiency or freedom (*Time*, September 30, 1957).

In recognition of Tata's work in developing humane industrial relations in Indian factories, he was given an award as "International Management Man for 1953" by the National Association of Foremen at its annual convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in September 1953. He was awarded the distinction of "Padma Vibhushan" by the government of India on Republic Day, 1955. He was elected global president for 1958-1959 of the International Air Transport Association in September 1957.

Jehangir Ratanji Dadbhoy Tata was born i Paris, France on July 29, 1904, to R. D. Tat of Bombay and Pauline Suzanne Geneviev (Briere) Tata. His grandfather, Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata, a Persian Parsis, had founde the Tata enterprises in 1877 as the Empres Mills after he had studied cotton spinning i England. In his mills he revolutionized methods of using water power and also inaugurate many benefits for employees. His sons carrie on the mills and in 1907 launched the Tat Iron & Steel Company, raising the capital fron some 8,000 Indians. During World Wars I an II the Tata Iron & Steel Company manufactured armaments for the Allies.

After being educated in India, France an Japan, J. R. D. Tata joined Tata Sons Privat Limited in 1922 as an assistant. On his father' death in 1926, he was appointed director, wit Sir Nowroji Saklatvala as chairman. In 192 the Tata enterprises weathered a severe economic slump. In 1932 he founded Tata Airlines; he became chairman and managing director of Air-India Limited in 1946 when it wa incorporated to take over Tata Airlines, and o Air-India International Limited when it wa founded in 1948. Upon the nationalization o India's air transport on August 1, 1953, he became chairman of the Air-India Internationa Corporation and member of the Indian Airline Corporation.

The book value of Tata Sons Privat Limited, according to *Business Week* (November 23, 1957), is "more than $400,000,000 wit an annual output of goods and services value at almost $200,000,000. . . . Tatas represents far more than any other India company, enlightened twentieth century free enterprise . . . J. R. D. Tata believes in mixing social-mindedness with business. His steel company was the first in India to introduce profit-sharing. His employees [116,500] are among the best paid and best housed in the country." Jamshedpur, now a city of 250,000, is the heart of the Tata industrial empire.

Tata is also chairman of Tata Sons Private Limited; Tata Industries Private Limited; Tata Iron & Steel Company; Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Private Limited; Tata Oil Mills Company; Tata Locomotive & Engineering Company; Tata Chemicals; Investment Corporation of India; Tata Limited, London; Tata, Inc., New York; J. N. Tata Endowment for the Higher Education of Indians; and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. He is director of the Indian Hotels Company; Swadeshi Mills Company; New India Assurance Company (vice-chairman); Associated Cement Companies; Indian Airlines Corporation; Hindustan Aircraft; Reserve Bank of India; and the National Industrial Development Corporation. He is president of the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Tata Sports Club; trustee of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust; Lady Tata Memorial Trust (chairman); N.R. Tata Family Trust; Bai Navajbai Tata Zoroastrian Girls School; N. R. Tata Poor Relations Trust; J. N. Tata Endowment (chairman); J. R. D. Tata Trust (chairman); Gandhi Smarak Nidhi; Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and member of the governing body of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences; governing body of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research; National Council of Applied Economic Research (sponsored by the Ford Foundation); executive committee of the International Air Transport Association. He is honorary group captain in the Indian Air Force.

Economic planning became a live issue in the 1940's and the government, the Indian National Congress Party, and industrialists vied with each other in this sphere. Tata was a member of a committee of industrialists, presided over by the veteran Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, which produced the report known as the Bombay Plan in 1944. He took a prominent part in the conference which was organized in March 1943 by politicians and industrialists who urged the British government to release Mahatma Gandhi from prison so that he could help to break the country's political deadlock.

"Young, energetic, Western-oriented" Tata was "friendly to the founding fathers of the Indian Republic. . . . But the pride of all the Tata enterprises was the $57,000,000 Tata Iron & Steel Company, and it was here that Tatas, as India's largest private enterprise, ran headlong into the advocates of state ownership in New Delhi" (*Business Week,* November 23, 1957).

Convinced that free enterprise would win out in the steel business, he boldly forged ahead in 1957 with a scheme for a 700,000-ton expansion of the Tata Iron & Steel Company Works at Jamshedpur. Topping a 500,000 ton addition under way, the expansion will raise steel output from 800,000 to 2,000,000 tons by late 1958 and make the plant by far the largest integrated steel mill in the sterling area.

Tata obtained from the World Bank a loan of $92,500,000 and $15,000,000 more from nine United States banks. "Moving ahead with a speed that left Socialist India blinking," reported Cameron Hawley (*Saturday Evening Post,* September 14, 1958), "he signed a contract with Kaiser Engineers Overseas Corporation to manage the construction phases of a program doubling the mills's capacity." Tata was offered a place on the ticket by the Indian National Congress Party in the 1957 general elections (a Bombay Parliamentary Constituency) which he declined.

Tata exhibited his capacity to be a good loser on August 1, 1953, the day of nationalization of all the airlines of India. When his Air-India International Limited was taken from him, people expected him to make a last attack on the policy of nationalization. Instead, without bitterness, he exhorted the employees of the nationalized concern to set high standards for Indian aviation. He strongly opposes the wealth and expenditure taxes which have recently been imposed in India. These taxes will, he says, force individuals in the higher brackets to pay substantially more than 100 per cent of their incomes (*Business Week,* November 23, 1957).

J. R. D. Tata was married to Thelma Vicaji on December 23, 1930. *Time* described him as "lean and handsome." His recreations are golf and skiing, flying and model engineering. His clubs are Willingdon Sports and Rotary (Bombay). It has been said that doctors are impressed by his extensive knowledge.

J. R. D. TATA

Tata was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science (*honoris causa*) by the Allahabad University (1947). In 1948 he attended the session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris as a member of the Indian delegation In 1954, France named him an officer of the Legion of Honor.

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TAYLOR, FRANCIS HENRY Apr. 23, 1903-Nov. 22, 1957 Director Worcester Art Museum; former director Metropolitan Museum of Art. See *Current Biography* (Jan.-Feb.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 N 23 '57

THOMAS, WILLIAM L(EROY), JR. Mar. 18, 1920- Geographer; anthropologist; university professor

Address: b. University of California, Riverside, Calif.; h. 1731 Vassar Dr., Riverside, Calif.

In his work as assistant director of research for the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research (1950-57) and as editor of

Blackstone Studios

WILLIAM L. THOMAS, JR.

three volumes on anthropological science and related disciplines, Dr. William L. Thomas, Jr., has made a significant contribution toward dispelling what he describes as the "layman's stereotype of an anthropologist as a scholar concerned only with skulls, weird customs, and potsherds." He and other leading anthropologists assert that anthropology holds up a "mirror for man" and is, indeed, "the study of man."

Dr. Thomas initiated and organized the international symposium on "Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth," held in Princeton, New Jersey, June 16-22, 1955. The conference was attended by seventy scientists from seventeen countries and included representatives of the physical, biological, and social sciences and the humanities. Their papers and discussions were published in one volume, *Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth* (University of Chicago, 1956).

In July 1957 Dr. Thomas joined the faculty of the University of California, in Riverside, where he is engaged in research and instruction in both geography and anthropology with emphasis on Southeast Asia and on what has been happening to the earth as a result of man's actions. During the summer of 1957 he was consultant to the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council in charge of organizing and servicing as *rapporteur* for section C, "Science and Technology in Asia and their Social Impact," of the Sixth National Conference for UNESCO, held in San Francisco, California, during November 6-9, 1957. Since December 1957 he has been editor of the *Bulletin* of the American Anthropological Association.

William LeRoy Thomas, Jr., was born on March 18, 1920 in Long Beach, California to William LeRoy Thomas, an attorney, and the former Margaret Lucile Young. He was brought up with his younger sister, Mary Lou, in South Gate, California. At the age of fifteen he was graduated from South Gate High School, where he had edited the school paper, had been an active Boy Scout, and had been selected as a speaker at his commencement exercises. While attending the University of California at Los Angeles he became a member of Sigma Gamma Epsilon, Sigma Xi, and Pi Gamma Mu. He received the A.B. degree in geology in 1941.

Entering the U.S. Army in December 1942 as a private, he had a tour of duty that included service in New Guinea, Australia, and the Philippine Islands. He was discharged in December 1945 as a first lieutenant. On his return to civilian life, he re-enrolled at the University of California, in 1946, and there, under the influence of Dr. Joseph E. Spencer of the department of geography, developed a keen interest both in geography and in university teaching. During the academic year 1946-47 he was a teaching assistant in the department.

In September 1947 he became an instructor in the geography department at Rutgers University. While there he completed his thesis, "Land Classification in Las Posas Valley, California" and was granted the M.A. degree from the University of California in 1948. He collaborated with Dr. Spencer on "The Hill Stations and Summer Resorts of the Orient" (*Geographical Review*, winter 1948) and was cartographer for Andrew H. Clark's *The Invasion of New Zealand by People, Plants, and Animals* (Rutgers University Press, 1949) and for Richard L. Predmore's edition of John Lloyd Stephens' *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan* (Rutgers University Press, 1950).

Having become especially interested in Southeast Asia, Thomas, on leave from Rutgers, was research assistant in Southeast Asia studies at Yale University from December 1949 to June 1950, and he co-authored (with John F. Embree) the monograph *Ethnic Groups of Northern Southeast Asia* (Yale University, 1950). In 1950-51 he was employed as part-time consultant for the Far East program division of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) in Washington, D.C. He was cartographer for Spencer's *Asia, East by South* (John Wiley, 1954). Submitting as his doctoral thesis "Land, Man, and Culture in Mainland Southeast Asia" (privately published), he received his Ph.D. degree in geography and Southeast Asia studies from Yale University in 1955. During the academic year 1955-56 he was a lecturer in geography at Yale.

In 1950 Thomas had joined the staff of the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research as assistant to the director of research, Professor Paul Fejos (now president of the foundation). The ten-year-old foundation, known then as the Viking Fund, Inc., has as its chief purposes the advancement of anthropology through the issuing of fellowships and grants (mostly to professional anthropologists), subsidies for publications, and sponsoring of conferences and seminars. It stimulates the search for new ideas and techniques developed in other fields capable of contributing to solutions of anthropological problems, and is concerned with broadening the bases of public support of anthropology.

Thomas assumed charge of preparing for publication *The First Ten Years* (Viking Fund, Inc., 1951), a report of the first decade of the foundation's activities. In 1953 he was co-editor (with Anna M. Pikelis) of the first *International Directory of Anthropological Institutions* (Wenner-Gren Foundation), a handbook of "world resources for research and education in anthropology" which also highlighted significant facts, trends, and developments in anthropology. It was designed primarily for teachers, researchers and students contemplating anthropological study abroad.

The Wenner-Gren Foundation made anthropological history in 1955 with its publication of the first *Yearbook of Anthropology,* a comprehensive and up-to-date review of anthropological knowledge. Edited by Dr. Thomas with the assistance of Jean S. Stewart, the *Yearbook* with its more than forty contributors has received praise in international scientific journals. The massive volume is directed at several types of readers: the professional anthropologists, other professional scholars, and the general public. In 1956 nearly one half of the *Yearbook of Anthropology* was reprinted by the University of Chicago Press for wider circulation under the title *Current Anthropology.*

Following three years of planning, Dr. Thomas arranged an international gathering in June 1956 of noted scientists to discuss man's effect on the natural world. The symposium considered first, man's tenure on earth, the subsistence economies, commercial economies, and the industrial revolution with the developing urban dominance; then, environmental changes through forces independent of man, man's effects on the waters of the earth, alteration of climatic elements, changes in soils through human use, modifications of biotic communities, ecology of wastes, and urban-industrial demands on land; followed by limits, as to materials and ideas, man's self-transformation, and the unstable equilibrium of man in nature; ending with a session for summary remarks by the editors. "It was a good thing to have some members of older civilizations from maybe so-called 'underdeveloped countries' take part in the symposium," observed B. T. Dickson in *Science* (January 18, 1957), "to provide a balance to some of the more mechanical, technologic ideas prevalent in our own lands."

Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, the symposium volume edited by Dr. Thomas was reviewed in *Natural History* (October 1956) by Ashley Montagu, who praised Thomas's conception of the symposium, and the summaries by the three collaborating editors (Professors Carl O. Sauer, Marston Bates, and Lewis Mumford) as "masterly." "If this 'plundered planet' ever ceases in human time to be violated," Montagu wrote, "it will in large part be the result of the implementation of such ideas as are expressed in this notable volume, a work which is extraordinarily interesting and of the first order of importance for the welfare of all human beings."

In his introduction to the volume Dr. Thomas wrote: "Man, the ecological dominant on the planet, needs the insights of scholars in nearly all branches of learning to understand what has happened and what is happening to the earth under man's impress. What the soil scientist, climatologist, geomorphologist, and others are doing are direct contributions to man's understanding of himself. By expressly not setting the study of man and his behavior apart from other fields of knowledge . . . the symposium theme lays the groundwork for more meaningful formulation of research designs to learn more about what and how environmental factors influence man's development and behavior."

A member of the Association of American Geographers, Library of Congress since 1949, Dr. Thomas has served as chairman of the New York metropolitan division (1954-55) and on various committees. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, American Geographical Society, American Anthropological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ethnological Society, American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Society for American Archaeology, and the American Institute of Human Paleontology.

William L. Thomas married Mildred Phyllis Smith on April 10, 1942, and the couple have five children: Barbara Jean, Lawrence Charles, Virginia Jane, Margaret Joan, and Pamela June. He is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, and has brown hair and blue eyes. In politics, Dr. Thomas prefers the Democratic party. Among his hobbies are travel, hiking, gardening, and "family activities."

Reference

American Men of Science vol III (1956)

THOMAZ, AMÉRICO *See* Tomás, Américo

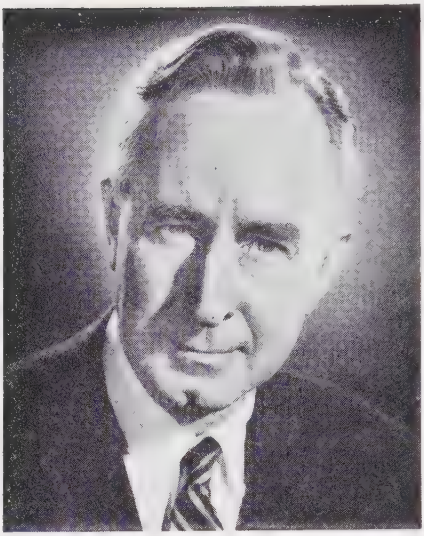
THOMSON, VERNON W(ALLACE)

Nov. 5, 1905- Governor of Wisconsin; lawyer

Address: b. 115 East Capitol, Madison, Wis.; h. 578 E. 2d St., Richland Center, Wis.

The Governor of Wisconsin, elected for the two-year term beginning in January 1957, is the former speaker of the Assembly and state's attorney general, Vernon W. Thomson. A Republican, Thomson had served his predecessor, Walter J. Kohler, Jr., as state's attorney general for a period of six years. As Governor, Thomson has seen as one of his "big objectives . . . to help expand industry and bring new industry to the state." One of his outstanding achievements in office thus far has been the forcing of a reluctant Legislature to pass a new and stringent corrupt practices law (New York *Times,* October 6, 1957).

Vernon Wallace Thomson was born to Alva A. and Ella M. (Wallace) Thomson in Richland Center, Wisconsin on November 5, 1905, and was raised on a farm. He attended Carroll College at Waukesha, Wisconsin for two years



Wide World

VERNON W. THOMSON

beginning in 1923 and then transferred to the University of Wisconsin in Madison, where he received his A.B. degree in 1927. Thomson taught for the next two years in the high school at Viroqua, about thirty miles from Richland Center, and, having decided on the legal profession, subsequently taught also in the Madison Vocational School while enrolled in the University of Wisconsin's School of Law.

Awarded his LL.B. degree in 1932, he was admitted in the same year to the Wisconsin bar and he hung out his shingle in Richland Center. Beginning in 1933 he served for two years both as assistant district attorney for Richland county and as enrolling officer for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In 1934 Thomson was elected, as a Republican, to the Wisconsin Assembly and subsequently served through eight biennial sessions. Since the Wisconsin Legislature regularly meets only in the first few months of odd-numbered years, he was able also to fulfill the duties of city attorney for Richland Center in the early days of his career as legislator and to be the mayor of Richland Center from 1944 to 1950. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1936 and 1940, the speaker of the Assembly in the 1939, 1941 and 1943 sessions, and Republican floor leader in 1945, 1947 and 1949. In 1945 he began six years as a member of the Wisconsin Supreme Court's advisory committee on rules, pleadings, practice and procedure, and for two years beginning 1949 was the secretary of the Wisconsin Legislative Council.

A "vigorous campaigner and skilled phrasemaker" (New York *Times*, November 8, 1956), Thomson gave through the years "a lot of speeches . . . at hundreds of fish fries, cheese suppers, and other varieties of Wisconsin clambakes" and was "at the base level, among Republican county committeemen . . . immensely popular" (Godfrey Sperling, Jr., *Christian Science Monitor,* April 3, 1957). At the Republican state convention in 1950, accordingly, he was endorsed for the attorney generalship of Wisconsin, and in November was elected, along with the Republican gubernatorial candidate, Walter J. Kohler, Jr., both being re-elected in 1952 and again in 1954.

At the Republican National Convention of 1952 Thomson was a "key backer" of the candidacy for the late Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio for the Presidential nomination. Later in the year, after the nomination had been won by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, he served as an elector for Eisenhower. In March 1939 Thomson reportedly was "slated" to become Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in Washington; and although this appointment did not materialize, its consideration was regarded as a significant assurance of the reconciliation of the political differences of Taft and Eisenhower (New York *Times,* March 13, 1953).

A member of the Wisconsin Judicial Council from 1951 onward, Attorney General Thomson was concerned in the formulation of the new criminal code "representing the first complete revision of the substantive criminal law of Wisconsin" which was adopted by the legislature in 1955 and became effective July 1, 1956, and the "complete revised and modernized children's code—the first revision since 1931" (*Britannica Book of the Year,* 1957).

With Governor Kohler's third term drawing to an end, Attorney General Thomson was endorsed "by acclamation" to succeed him when the Republican state convention met in Milwaukee in May 1956. Reporting on the convention for the *Christian Science Monitor,* Max K. Gilstrap noted that the delegates were obviously "much more solidly united around the Eisenhower-Nixon standard than they were in 1952" but that "erstwhile Taft supporters were clearly the most vocal and the most enthusiastically received." It was apparent that "many of Wisconsin's GOP leaders" did not "share all of the Administration's liberal outlook," although Thomson told Gilstrap that he had "found a growing unity of support for President Eisenhower in his tours about Wisconsin."

Thomson was again a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1956 and again an elector for Eisenhower. In his own gubernatorial campaign Thomson took a firm stand against a proposed sales tax and promised that as Governor he would veto sales tax legislation if adopted, thereby alienating a number of business leaders who contended that "well in advance of the campaign they gained the impression . . . that he would favor such legislation" (Godfrey Sperling, Jr.). Nevertheless, at the November 6, 1956 election the Republicans swept all state offices, and Thomson defeated his Democratic opponent, William Proxmire (see *C.B.,* June 1958), by 808,273 votes to 749,421. Proxmire, however, ran well ahead of the Democratic Presidential ticket.

Within a month after his inauguration in January 1957, Governor Thomson was involved in a "major hassle" with his Republican-controlled Senate and Assembly, which wanted an increase in legislators' salaries and living allowances. They were told that this must be accompanied by a tightening up of Wisconsin's already stringent lobbying law to "put an end to taking meals, etc., from the lobbyist."

Opponents of the bill pointed out that, as Republican leader in the Assembly, the Governor had "always opposed measures to tighten up the lobbying laws". Thomson replied that as attorney general he had "changed his mind." Legislators' salaries were raised from $200 to $300 a month and living allowances increased by $100 during the regular session. It was not until a special five-day session in October 1957 that a new corrupt practices law, which the Governor called "the finest lobby-control law . . . anywhere in America," was passed forbidding licensed lobbyists to furnish any state officer, employee or candidate for office with anything whatsover "of pecuniary value."

Considering some 1512 bills in the regular 1957 session, the Legislature, in anticipation of the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, created a port development section for new port facilities; enacted a new motor vehicle law; increased state aid to public and elementary and high schools by $12,500,000 for the coming biennium; brought Wisconsin teachers under Federal Social Security; and granted salary increases to state employees and officials. Appropriations for the state executive budget were increased to approximately $311,000,000 and a highway fund expected to be about $216,000,000 was authorized.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy died on May 2, 1957. Wisconsin statutes did not permit the Governor to appoint a successor for the balance of McCarthy's term, expiring January 1959. Governor Thomson was not in favor of a special election, which, it was estimated, would cost the state $500,000. For various reasons, however, no one wanted the responsibility of sponsoring legislation to give him appointive power, and on June 3, the Governor announced that he would call a special election to fill the vacant seat. At this election, held on August 27, William Proxmire won over former Governor Kohler by about 122,000 votes, giving Wisconsin its first Democratic Senator in twenty-five years. A similar decision faced the Governor following the death of U.S. Representative Lawrence H. Smith of the First Wisconsin District on January 22, 1958. Thomson announced on February 5 that he would not call a special election, but would leave the seat vacant until the general election in November. In her syndicated column of April 2, 1958, Doris Fleeson attributed this decision to "fear of a Democratic triumph that would further deplete Republican morale."

Vernon Wallace Thomson and Helen Davis were married on June 6, 1936 and have two daughters, Patricia and Susan, and one son, Vernon Wallace, Jr. Thomson is a Mason, a Moose, and a member of the Chi Phi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. "In size and facial appearance he looks strikingly like a younger Jimmy Byrnes," Godfrey Sperling, Jr., has observed. For recreation he goes fishing.

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THORNHILL, ARTHUR H(ORACE)

Feb. 25, 1895- Publisher

Address: b. Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston 6, Mass.; h. Washington St., Duxbury, Mass.

As president and chairman of the board of Little, Brown & Company, Arthur H. Thornhill heads one of the oldest publishing houses in the United States and a company whose motto is "fewer and better books." Beginning his association with Little, Brown in 1913 as a shipping clerk, Thornhill worked his way up through the ranks of the company. He was elected to his present positions in 1948, following the death of Alfred R. McIntyre, who had been Little, Brown's president since 1926.

Since 1837 Little, Brown & Company has been publishing books on a variety of subjects, including history, law, biography, cooking, and belles-lettres. The company also has an active children's books department. Among the noted authors whose books appear on the Little, Brown list are: A. J. Cronin, John P. Marquand, Ogden Nash, C. S. Forester, Evelyn Waugh, and Erich Maria Remarque.

Arthur Horace Thornhill was born in Hyde Park, Massachusetts on February 25, 1895, the only child of Joseph and Eliza (Jones) Thornhill. His father was in the publishing business. Arthur received his education in the public schools of Hyde Park, Massachusetts and attended the Huntington Night School in Boston for a year.

When he was eighteen he took a job in Boston as a shipping clerk for Little, Brown & Company, publishers. His knowledge of the publishing business began on the ground floor. Some eight years later (1921) he became a salesman for Little, Brown, and as a publisher's representative he traveled throughout the country. According to an article in the *American Library Association Bulletin* (June 1956), his "dynamic energy and warm personality kept him moving constantly ahead." From 1935 to 1948 he was manager of the New York office, concerned with both editorial work and sales, and three years later was also named a director. By 1941 Thornhill was elected vice-president of the publishing house and upon the death of Little, Brown's president, Alfred R. McIntyre in 1948, Thornhill became president and chairman of the board.

The publishing operations of Little, Brown & Company commenced in Boston in 1837 as a supplement to the book-selling business of Charles C. Little and James Brown. The earliest important work published by the company was *A Year's Life* by James Russell Lowell. Subsequently it published several biographies

Fabian Bachrach

ARTHUR H. THORNHILL

and letters of famous Americans, including Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, George Washington, and Daniel Webster.

In 1865 Little, Brown & Company began to publish Francis Parkman's historical series, starting with *Pioneers of France in the New World*. Some twenty-five years later the company published the first of another great series: Admiral A. T. Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*. With the appearance of Henryk Sienkiewicz' *Quo Vadis* in 1896, Little, Brown became known as a publisher of best sellers. The book sold over 1,000,000 copies and remained on the best-seller lists for two years. Other early books published by Little, Brown include Fannie Merritt Farmer's *The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book* and John Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*.

With the purchase of the titles of the Boston publishing firm of Roberts Brothers in 1898, the works of Louisa May Alcott, Emily Dickinson, Christina and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Lafcadio Hearn, Oscar Wilde, and others were added to the Little, Brown list. One of the company's most important juvenile authors, Thornton W. Burgess, was added in 1910.

An alliance between Little, Brown & Company and the Atlantic Monthly Company in 1925 resulted in the publication by Little, Brown of the Atlantic Monthly Press books. The Atlantic editors initiate the books, a joint committee of the two publishing houses make the final publishing decisions, and Little, Brown & Company handles the manufacture, advertising, and distribution processes.

Among the authors on the Atlantic lists are Mazo de la Roche, Catherine Drinker Bowen, Walter Lippmann, Han Suyin, Walter D. Edmonds, James Hilton, and Edwin O'Connor. In a letter to the Atlantic Monthly Press, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine (November 1957), Arthur H. Thornhill wrote: "Today we look forward to the next forty years of our association with the Press with a very real sense of dedication and anticipation: that association has been one of the happiest elements of publishing at 34 Beacon Street."

Almost since its inception Little, Brown has been one of the leading legal book publishers in the United States. It came out with a lawbook bulletin in 1878 which listed such legal writers as Melville M. Bigelow, Thomas M. Cooley, and Emory Washburn. Included in its legal titles are such classics as *The Common Law* by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and *A Treatise on the Law of Evidence* by John Henry Wigmore. The company has continued to publish textbooks for law students and books in special fields for lawyers.

In August 1951 the newsletter *Counterattack* charged that Little, Brown & Company seemed to have gone out of its way to publish books by Communists and supporters of "fronts." The newsletter listed a number of Little, Brown authors and two executives (one of whom was D. Angus Cameron, vice-president and editor in chief) who allegedly had "leftist connections."

As reported by the New York *Times* (September 18, 1951), Little, Brown wrote a circular letter addressed "to all who are interested in the publishing of books," which "termed 'absurd' the charge . . . that the concern had become a Communist front publishing house." Arthur H. Thornhill commented in *Publishers' Weekly* (September 15, 1951): "Since 1837 Little, Brown & Company has subscribed to the American tradition that a free press is the bulwark of our republic. We believe neither in prescribing or proscribing books. We prefer to judge all manuscripts submitted to us . . . on their content rather than on the associations or alleged associations of their authors. . . . Books reflect and criticize life and in so doing expose the conflicts, differences of opinion, conviction, and belief of many men and women. We believe they should always continue to do this. . . ." On September 14 D. Angus Cameron resigned from Little, Brown "because of differences of opinion on editorial and administrative policies" (*Publishers' Weekly*, September 22, 1951).

Many notable new writers have come into the Little, Brown family since Arthur H. Thornhill became president in 1948. They include J. D. Salinger, Tom Lea, Peter De Vries Kenneth Dodson, and Hortense Calisher. Some of the recent best sellers published under the Little, Brown imprint are: *The Last Hurrah* by Edwin O'Connor, *A Thing of Beauty* by Kathryn Hulme, *Much Ado About Me* by Fred Allen, *Say, Darling* by Richard Bissell, and *The King Ranch* by Tom Lea.

Arthur H. Thornhill and Mary J. Petersen were married on September 16, 1922. They have one son, Arthur H. Thornhill, Jr., who is a director of Little, Brown & Company. Thornhill is a Republican and is a member of the Congregational Church. His clubs are the Publishers' Lunch (New York), Canadian Club o New York, St. Botolph (Boston), and the Union (Boston). He is a member of the Masons—Constellation Lodge, A.T. & A.M. Dedham, Massachusetts. He is a director o Grosset & Dunlap, Inc., Bantam Books, Inc

Franklin Publications, Inc., and the Atlantic Monthly Company. Thornhill has brown hair and hazel eyes, is five feet eight inches tall, and weighs 170 pounds. It is said of him that "the publishing of good books is in his blood as is the reputation of his house" (*American Library Association Bulletin,* June 1956).

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TODD, SIR ALEXANDER (ROBERTUS) Oct. 2, 1907- Chemist; university professor

Address: b. University Chemical Laboratory, Cambridge, England; h. 32 Barrow Rd., Cambridge, England

British Inf. Services
SIR ALEXANDER TODD

The 1957 Nobel Prize for Chemistry was awarded to British scientist Sir Alexander Todd for his research on nucleotides, nucleotide coenzymes, and the chemical structure of nucleic acid. His work has "opened up new horizons in man's eternal quest for more basic knowledge about . . . the mechanisms that underlie the multifarious and highly complex processes of nature and of life" (New York *Times,* November 3, 1957).

"A master of the strategy and tactics of research," Todd since 1944 has been professor of organic chemistry and director of the chemical laboratories at Cambridge University. According to *Nature* (December 17, 1949), the "great school which he directs at Cambridge has enhanced the prestige of British chemistry throughout the world." Before 1942, when he began his work on nucleotides, nucleosides, phosphorylated compounds, and coenzymes, Dr. Todd synthesized vitamin B_1 and determined the structure and synthesis of vitamin E. In 1955 he announced his discovery of the structure of vitamin B_{12} and its synthesis.

Alexander Robertus Todd was born in Glasgow, Scotland on October 2, 1907, the son of Alexander Todd, a justice of the peace, and the former Jane Lowrie. He was educated at Allan Glen's School and the University of Glasgow, from which he received his bachelor's degree with high honors in 1928. For one year following his graduation, Todd studied at Glasgow on a Carnegie Scholarship. In 1929 he traveled to Germany for graduate studies at the University of Frankfurt am Main, where he worked on bile acid chemistry. His dissertation, written in German, was accepted in 1931 and he was awarded the doctorate from Frankfurt.

Returning to England, Todd pursued his postgraduate training at Oxford University, where he was named the 1851 Exhibition Senior Scholar. For three years (1931-34), he studied with Sir Robert Robinson, the 1947 Nobel laureate in chemistry, who is known principally for his researches on the structure of vegetable substances and for the synthesis of natural products. Todd effected the synthesis of diglycosidic anthocyanins and helped to determine the structure and to complete the synthesis of mold products of the anthraquinone series, such as helminthosporin and cynodontin. His work established the main lines of the constitutions of flavoglaucin and auroglaucin and he contributed materially to the research work on aneurin. One of the first chemists to work on the structure of vitamin B_1 (thiamine), he developed a synthesis which is now used in its manufacture.

After receiving the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Oxford in 1934, Todd joined the staff of the University of Edinburgh as an assistant in medical chemistry. The following year he was awarded the Beit Memorial Research Fellowship to enable him to continue his work on plant pigments and the structure of B_1. While on the staff of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in London (1936-38), he concluded his investigations successfully with the synthesis of thiamine and thiachrome and he contributed materially to the chemistry of tacopherols.

In 1938 the University of Manchester appointed the young scientist to direct the chemical laboratories and to hold the title of Samuel Hall Professor of Chemistry. Among his research projects during these years was the synthesis of vitamin E. He also concentrated on a study of the chemistry of the hemp plant *Cannabis sativa,* which acts as a base for a variety of narcotics. His findings showed that the Cannabis plants had excellent pharmacological properties in the source of cannabinol and that it was possible to separate this product from the resin which formed the narcotic (*Nature*, December 28, 1940).

During World War II Todd worked on military projects, concentrating particularly on research on poisons, but he did not neglect his own scientific investigations. In 1944 he was appointed professor of organic chemistry and director of the chemical laboratories at

TODD, SIR ALEXANDER—*Continued*

Cambridge University. Here he was successful in completing his work on the structure and synthesis of all the natural purine and pyrimidine nucleotides, which are degradation products of nucleic acid, the fluid obtained from the proteins in the cell nucleus. As compounds present in cell nuclei, the nucleotides form a distinct constituent of the chromosomes, where the genes (the factors governing heredity) are located.

Closely related to his work on the nucleotides and nucleic acid is Todd's research on the structure and synthesis of adenosine diphosphate and adenosine triphosphate. This alkaloid, which is obtained from purine, is a vital component of nucleic acid. Todd uncovered the presence of adenosine in several coenzymes, those biocatalysts which "spark" certain enzymes within the body to produce their reactions. From his work with vitamins of the B family, Todd knew that thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin (B_1, B_2, and B_3, respectively) functioned as active constituents of the coenzymes which played a part in respiration and the utilization of oxygen without which life could not be sustained. Other coenzymes governing such body activities as muscle-building and carbohydrate digestion existed, but scientists faced a difficult problem in obtaining them, since coenzymes could be produced only by the most complex biochemical reactions. Todd attempted to simulate these coenzymes and produce them synthetically. In 1949 he and his team of researchers announced the synthesis of ATP (adenosine triphosphate), the energy-carrying component of muscle. They worked laboriously, building up ATP "almost molecule by molecule. . . . Before it solidified at the bottom of a retort, the group had to build up its component parts, including the adenosine constituent, which in itself was a synthesis of outstanding importance" (New York *Times*, December 17, 1952).

In 1952 Dr. Todd and his associates were responsible for establishing the structure of a second adenosine, containing a coenzyme known as FAD (flavin-adenine-dinnucleotide). This "is indispensable in the utilization of oxygen by almost every organism that requires oxygen for its existence. It enables the body to break down, or metabolize, sugars and starches (carbohydrates). Without it, as Professor Todd said, 'we should all die'" (New York *Times*, December 17, 1952).

Dr. Todd has also been interested in research on vitamin B_{12}, the compound found in liver and liver extract which is essential for the building of red blood cells. "Vitamin B_{12} was nature's heaviest and most complicated nonprotein substance. Establishment of its architectural structure became a challenge to chemists" (New York *Times*, July 26, 1955). In 1955 Dr. Todd told an audience attending the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry that he and his associates had determined the chemical structure of B_{12} and that synthetic production of the B_{12} molecule was in progress.

For his work on nucleotides and nucleotide coenzymes Dr. Todd received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1957. A member of the Swedish Academy of Science, which selects the Nobel laureates, compared Todd to "a bricklayer working with 'nature's own bricks.'" Unlike most chemists who study the construction of a compound by "tearing the molecules to pieces," Todd built up or synthesized the molecules of nucleotides and nucleotide coenzymes to obtain the whole compound (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, October 31, 1957).

The determination of the fundamental chemical structure of nucleic acid, which Todd describes as the "genic material" that transmits hereditary characteristics from the mother cell to the offspring, is a great contribution to the biological and pathological sciences. As Dr. Todd explains: "When you know the structure of these things you can begin to find out how they pass on characteristics. If you do that, you've gone a long way toward finding out what life is" (New York *Times*, November 1, 1957). Furthermore, nucleotides occur "in other biological systems such as virus molecules." Knowing the working order of healthy cells may give scientists a new understanding of those diseases involving abnormal cell growth, and perhaps "open ways to control these processes in case of illness" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, October 31, 1957).

Dr. Todd is a prolific author and lecturer. He has been a visiting professor at the University of Sydney (Australia), and in the United States he has taught at the California Institute of Technology, the University of Chicago, Notre Dame University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Since 1952 Todd has been chairman of the advisory council on scientific policy to the British government. He is also a managing trustee of the Nuffield Foundation and a vice-president of the British Chemical Society. Honorary degrees have been conferred on him by the universities of Glasgow (1949), Kiel (1950) and Cambridge (1944). He has been the recipient of medals from the French Chemical Society and the Royal Society, of which he is also a fellow. He is a member of the German and Spanish chemical societies, the Australian Academy of Sciences, and the National Academy of Science (United States). In 1954 Queen Elizabeth knighted him for distinguished service to the government. Alexander Todd stands six feet six inches tall and has a strong muscular build, dark eyes, and a shock of white hair. On January 10, 1937 he married Alison Sarah Dale, daughter of Sir Henry Hallett Dale, noted British physiologist. They live with their three children, Alexander, Helen, and Hilary, in a large house not far from the Cambridge laboratories, to which Dr. Todd pedals on his bike every morning. For recreation, he enjoys fishing, golf, and puttering in his large flower garden. His club is the Athenæum.

When asked to comment on his being chosen for the Nobel Prize, Professor Todd said, "It's naturally very nice to get one's work recognized in this way. But it is much more a tribute to a lot of the boys who have worked with me" (New York *Times,* November 1, 1957).

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TODD, MIKE June 22, 1909- Mar. 22, 1958 Theatrical and motion picture producer; Academy Award winner for *Around the World in 80 Days.* See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Mr 23 '58

TOMÁS, AMÉRICO (DEUS RODRIGUES) (tô-mäs') Nov. 19, 1894- President of Portugal; naval officer

Address: Palácio Nacional de Belém, Lisbon, Portugal

The President of Portugal, elected on June 8, 1958 and sworn into office on August 9, 1958 for a seven-year term, is Rear Admiral Américo Tomás, who succeeded Francisco Higino Craveiro Lopes. As Minister of the Navy in the Cabinet of António de Oliveira Salazar for fifteen years, he originated and carried out long-range programs of rehabilitation of the Portuguese fishing fleet, merchant marine, and ocean liners.

Américo Deus Rodrigues Tomás was born on November 19, 1894 in Lisbon, Portugal, to António Rodrigues and Maria da Assunção (Marques) Tomás. (His surname appears also as Thomaz in standard works of reference.) At the age of nineteen he entered the Naval Academy at Lisbon.

Graduated in 1916, Tomás received the Visconde de Lançada Award, the highest honor for midshipmen. During World War I, he saw his first active service aboard the cruiser *Vasco da Gama,* which convoyed troop ships to France and England. Promoted to second lieutenant in February 1918, he also served aboard the auxiliary cruiser *Pedro Nunes* and the destroyers *Douro* and *Tejo,* and commanded the training-ship *Guarda Marinha Janeiro,* used in the war for the protection of fishing vessels.

Tomás was serving as second in command of the *Douro* when in October 1919 he was transferred to the Portuguese Coastal Hydrographic Mission of the Marine Ministry, charged with charting coastal waters. In December 1920 he began fifteen and a half years of service aboard the surveying vessel *Cinco de Outubro.* Advanced to first lieutenant in 1922 and to lieutenant-captain in 1931, he assumed command of *Cinco de Outubre* and became chief of the Coastal Hydrographic Mission in the latter year.

REAR ADM. AMÉRICO TOMÁS

Meanwhile, as the result of a military *coup d'état* in 1926, General António Oscar de Fragosa Carmona became Acting President and Premier of Portugal, with Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar as his Finance Minister. In March 1928 General Carmona was elected President. Taking over the premiership in 1932, Dr. Salazar (see *C.B.,* May 1952) drafted the new constitution, ratified by plebiscite on March 19, 1933. Under it Portugal became "a unitary corporative republic" with a single chamber legislature (Assembléia Nacional) elected every four years, and in place of a Senate, a Corporative Chamber.

This constitution, as amended in 1951, remains the law of the land; under it, the President appoints the Premier, who in turn appoints a Cabinet responsible only to himself, and in no way answerable to the Legislature. Thus the President of Portugal has very little real executive power.

In 1936 Tomás, who had been advanced to the rank of commander, was appointed *chefe do gabinete* (equivalent to special assistant) to Minister of the Navy Ortins de Bettencourt. Tomás was also, in 1940, given the duties of president of the Merchant Marine National Board. In 1941, after taking an advanced course at the Naval War College, he was promoted to the highest category of captain (Capitão de Mar e Guerra).

Appointed as Minister of the Navy in 1944, Captain Tomás had overall responsibility for both the Navy and the Merchant Marine. In the following year he issued his Plano de Renovação da Marinha Mercante, which (according to a government release) "blueprinted the construction of sixty-nine new ships (374,000 tons), a remarkable effort in relationship to the size and potential of the country." The plan was deemed sufficient to accommodate 60 per cent of Portugal's global transport needs, and

TOMÁS, AMÉRICO—*Continued*

most of the new vessels were built in Portuguese shipyards.

For the first thirteen years of Salazar's premiership, his União Nacional was the only legal political organization. In 1945 the Movimento Unidade Democrática was founded and showed such potential strength that it was outlawed in 1948 as a Communist front. Following the death of President Carmona in 1951 a presidential election was called and General Craveiro Lopes, the choice of Premier Salazar, was elected. (One opposition candidate was declared "unfit" by the Council of State and another withdrew, as reported by *Time*, July 30, 1951.)

During these years Tomás continued as Minister of the Navy and was advanced to the rank of rear admiral in 1951. In that year he announced a new program for the encouragement of the fishing industry. He also reorganized and modernized Portugal's naval training system and naval establishment, which today consists of 308 vessels of 536,765 tons gross, 860 officers, and 7875 enlisted men (*Jane's Fighting Ships, 1957-58*).

Admiral Tomás was said to be planning to retire when he was persuaded by Dr. Salazar to become the União Nacional candidate for the presidency at the election on June 8, 1958. Two prospective opponents withdrew, and a third candidate, Dr. Arlindo Vicente, pledged his support to Lieutenant General Humberto Delgado, director of Civil Aeronautics, who was running for President as an independent, "so that action against the government can be unified" (*Manchester Guardian*, May 31, 1958).

After General Delgado was ruled "acceptable" by the Council of State, he announced that if elected his first act would be to dismiss Premier Salazar. (This was the first election in thirty years in which an opposition candidate was permitted to run.) Delgado proceeded to conduct a vigorous campaign; police broke up demonstrations favoring him and arrested his campaign manager.

At the election Tomás was victorious, but Delgado received over 22 per cent of the 1,100,138 votes cast. He charged theft of voting slips and irregularities in the count, as well as the arrest of his key committeemen. (On June 10, 1958 the New York *Times* observed editorially that in "a country whose people have the lowest standard of living in Western Europe, the highest illiteracy rate in all Europe, and one of the worst maldistributions of wealth . . . in the world," the "protest vote in favor of General Delgado . . . may prove to be the first halting step of the Portuguese people toward liberty.")

Delgado was promptly dismissed as director of Civil Aeronautics, and on June 30 Premier Salazar announced that all existing restrictions, including press censorship, would continue, with new ones to be added. "It is not convenient to have an opposition party," he declared, and indicated that he would ask the National Assembly to amend the constitution to enable the two chambers to elect future Presidents. Admiral Tomás, installed on August 9, immediately reappointed Dr. Salazar as Premier.

Américo Tomás married Gertrudes Ribeiro da Costa on October 18, 1922. They have two daughters, Maria Natália and Maria Madalena.

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Quem é Alguém (1947)

TOOKER, GEORGE Aug. 5, 1920- Artist

Address: b. c/o Edwin Hewitt Gallery, 29 E. 65th St., New York 21; h. 77 State St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

For nearly a decade visitors to the Whitney Museum of American Art have admired George Tooker's painting *Subway*, which has also been exhibited elsewhere, for example, at the 1956 Venice Biennale Exhibition of International Art. Without being abstract, the art of Tooker is prevented by its psychological implications from being entirely representational. In his pictures "real subjects become extraordinary fantasies because they combine the sense and nonsense of a dream. An art of powerfully imagined double meanings, it searches out links between the conscious and the unconscious" (Stuart Preston in the New York *Times Magazine*, May 8, 1955). Tooker is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in other collections.

George Tooker was born in Brooklyn, New York on August 5, 1920. He is the son of a bond broker, George Clair Tooker, and the former Angela Montejo Roura. Through this parentage he is of English, Dutch, Spanish, and French descent. He has one sister, Mary Hume. After spending most of his boyhood in Bellport, Long Island, George obtained his preparatory education at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1938. At Harvard College he majored in English and received his B.A. degree in 1942. He then went into military service with the U.S. Marine Corps and trained in their Officer Candidates School.

"As long as I can remember I intended to be a painter," Tooker has said. At the age of seven he began his art education with lessons from Malcolm Fraser. Upon his discharge from the Marines in 1943, he enrolled at the Art Students' League of New York. There he studied for two years under Reginald Marsh, Harry Sternberg, and Kenneth Hayes Miller. He seems to have been most impressed by Paul Cadmus, from whom he took private lessons that imbued him with an enthusiasm for painting in egg tempera, a technique he has continued to favor ever since. Besides Cadmus, Jared French has figured prominently as Tooker's guide and friend.

Once launched as a painter, Tooker early won recognition. By 1947 he was exhibiting at the Whitney Museum, which purchased what is still his best-known picture, *Subway*, in 1949. In contrast to the smiling photographs of "Miss Subways," the girls in Tooker's picture are harassed. "His introspection of people is clever, and one will note they are usually filled with fear, anxiety, or despair as in *Subway*," observed a reviewer for *Arts Digest* (January 1, 1955). Another critic in describing the picture wrote: "Light from a jukebox rises uncannily on ordinary girls; another ordinary girl seems to pose for a version of three cigarette-smoking Fates" (*Art News*, January 1955).

The first one-man show of Tooker's work was held in 1951 at the Edwin Hewitt Gallery. Commenting on the seventeen canvases in this exhibition, the New York *Herald Tribune* critic (February 25, 1951) noted: "Tooker is a surrealist, working with realism in formal and neatly designed canvases that probe the deeper realm of human nature. In this work, themes of awe, stealth, meanness . . . come to mind. . . . In any case he reveals great technical discipline, having an almost Ingres-like perception of form and color."

At this time Tooker began sending more of his pictures out for exhibition. In 1950 his work was shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Institute of Contemporary Art in London; in 1951 at the Art Institute of Chicago and the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.; in 1952 at the Whitney and Metropolitan museums, New York, and Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Also during 1952 his picture *The Market* was seen in Toledo, Ohio and *The Gipsy*, which had been bought by Nelson A. Rockefeller, was borrowed by the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco.

Tooker's second one-man show took place in January 1955 at the Edwin Hewitt Gallery. One of his pictures, *Chess Game*, concerns a game between a standing boy and a seated girl, both showing exaggerated animation. Their gesticulations are set off against a passive, but enigmatic and ominously massive, male figure behind them. The depth of the narrow interior and rooms is pushed to the utmost.

In the same exhibition another picture somewhat reminiscent of the Renaissance was *Dancers*, which was described as three tormented figures in a game of ring-around-a-rosy. *Highway*, abundantly supplied with the restrictive objects motorists continually encounter, gives a kind of paradoxical expression of the claustrophobia of the open road. All of Tooker's oils have "great depth owing to his wide use of line perspective, but whatever his approach, his work is stimulating" (*Arts Digest*, January 1, 1955).

With another painter, Bill Christopher, Tooker bought an old house in Brooklyn Heights, New York City. In order to get the building reclassified from a rooming house to a two-family dwelling, Tooker made many trips to the Brooklyn Municipal Building. These visits inspired Tooker's picture *Government Bureau*. It depicts rows of people in overcoats waiting in line, with their shadows repeating their depressing irritation. The rows of offices are inhabited by bureaucrats whose faces are all the same and who have long, bony fingers. The satire is intensified by the repetitions of the lighting and the interior designs. The painting was purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1956.

George Platt Lynes

GEORGE TOOKER

In his *Conversations with Artists* (1957), Selden Rodman reports a visit to Tooker's home, with its studio overlooking a sunken garden enclosed by a high, ivy-covered brick wall. Tooker told Rodman of his admiration for such early Italians as Paolo Uccello, Pietro de' Franceschi, and the early Sienese. The influence of these painters is clearly apparent in Tooker's *Chess Game*, for instance, with its tile floor, echoed on the chessboard, and the stolid figure behind the players.

Tooker's work has various levels of meaning. He does not like to be pinned down and classified. "If names are necessary," he writes, "I consider myself a painter first and then a realist." His idea is to paint reality impressed on the mind so firmly that it comes back vividly in the visual imagery of both waking and sleeping hours. He uses models to study from, and the impressions they have left, to paint from.

"Symbolism," Tooker told Rodman, "can be limiting and dangerous. But I don't care for art without it." He also said: "Painting to be really convincing has to come from a strong emotion. . . . I would like to express man's relation to the world and to himself—and to some spiritual force outside himself."

George Tooker was described by Rodman as having a "slight, boyish, almost elfin figure with close-cropped hair and startled, slightly protruding blue eyes." He weighs 140 pounds and stands five feet eight inches tall. He is not a joiner and has said· "I think movements

TOOKER, GEORGE—*Continued*

and groups are death to an artist." His art is his life, and, on another level, his criticism of life. "His work cries out, not loud but plaintively, for a 'wasteland' world and its victims" (*Arts Digest,* January 1, 1955).

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TORP, OSCAR (FREDRIK) June 8, 1893-May 1, 1958 Laborite Prime Minister of Norway (1951-55). See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1952.

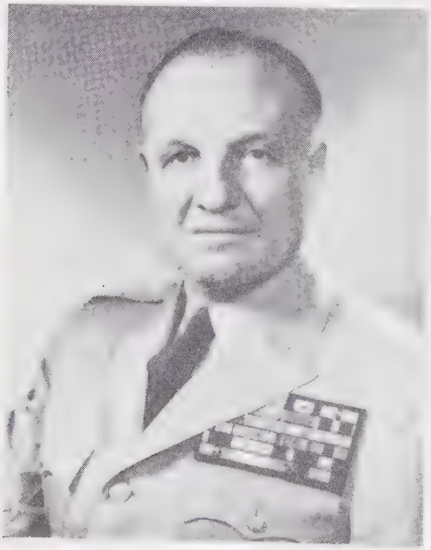
Obituary

N Y Times p28 My 2 '58

TRUDEAU, ARTHUR G(ILBERT) July 5, 1902- U.S. Army officer

Address: b. The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.

The U.S. Army announced in January 1958 that Lieutenant General Arthur G. Trudeau had been appointed the successor of Lieutenant General James M. Gavin as chief of the Army Research and Development Command, to take office on April 1. Just before leaving his post in the Far East as commander of I Corps in Korea, Trudeau said that in his new position he hoped to inject "a vigorous attitude" into the U.S. missile and weapon program, "to destroy or at least reduce the complacency with which . . . [it] has been viewed" (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 15, 1958). The Soviet launching of two earth satellites in the fall of 1957 had aroused much concern in the United States over Soviet technological advances compared with those of America. The first U.S. satellite was launched on January 31, 1958 by the Army's Jupiter-C rocket.



Wide World

LT. GEN. ARTHUR G. TRUDEAU

In the course of his long military career Trudeau, an engineer by training, has had experience in almost all types of Army duty, including nearly two years (1953-55) of service as assistant chief of staff in charge of G-2 (intelligence). He is considered an expert in economics and politics as they apply to strategic military planning.

Of French Canadian ancestry, Arthur Gilbert Trudeau was born in Middlebury, Vermont on July 5, 1902, the son of Jeremiah Charles and Mary Una (Dumas) Trudeau. He grew up in Middlebury, graduated from its high school in 1919, and the next year entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. "He graduated near the top of his class at West Point," noted John G. Norris in the Washington *Post* (January 10, 1954), "and commanded one of the cadet battalions in his final year. At the same time he sang in the Catholic choir, was a mainstay of the track team," and was known as a "crack shot and a real 'two gun man,' firing a pistol equally well with either hand."

Along with his B.S. degree, in 1924, Trudeau received his commission as a second lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers and was assigned to the 13th Engineers. He later became a student at the Army Engineer School, Fort Humphrey, Virginia, where he completed the course in 1927. After a year of graduate work at the University of California, he was awarded the degree of M.Sc. in civil engineering, in 1928.

Among subsequent assignments that Trudeau had was assistant administrator of the Works Projects Administration (WPA) in New York City, beginning in 1935. He was also deputy director of the five-borough division until July 1936, when he was promoted to the newly created post of executive officer of the WPA engineering department.

Later in 1936 Trudeau was sent to Seattle, Washington to supervise river and harbor construction in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. He was stationed there until his transfer in 1940 to the 7th Infantry Division to serve at Fort Ord, California, with the 13th Engineer Batalion. Trudeau's article entitled "A New Type Brush Revetment," published in the *Engineering News-Record* of November 4, 1937, was written during his duty on the West Coast.

Trudeau became a student at the Army's Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was graduated late in 1941. He remained at the school as an instructor, specializing in mechanized and amphibious warfare. In May 1942 he was made chief of staff of a newly conceived organization, the Engineer Amphibian Command, with headquarters at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. In this capacity he had a part in the training of four amphibian brigades and supporting units; and in the fall of 1942 he was sent to the Southwest Pacific to plan proposed amphibian operations. He organized and activated a plant at Cairns, Australia which supplied thousands of assault craft for amphibious operations along the coast of New Guinea and from there to the Philippine Islands.

Returned to the United States in April 1943, Trudeau was reassigned to the Army Service Forces, to serve as deputy director (later as director) of military training and to augment an already established reputation as a "trouble shooter." In 1944 he saw overseas service in North Africa, and he was later "borrowed" by General Dwight D. Eisenhower "to break invasion bottlenecks in Normandy and southern France" (Washington *Post,* January 10, 1954). Trudeau was "borrowed" for similar service by General Douglas MacArthur, being assigned as G-3 (operations officer) of the newly activated Army Forces Western Pacific for the build up against Japan.

At the end of the war Trudeau commanded Base X, Manila, in the Philippines. Following Japan's surrender, he served on a commission which tried suspected war criminals, and upon conclusion of that duty returned to the United States. With the reorganization of the War Department in June 1946 he became chief of the manpower control group of the War Department General Staff.

As the commanding general of the 1st Constabulary Brigade, European Command, he was stationed in Germany from March 1948 to April 1950. He became interested in "the Army's on-duty educational program in West Germany, which embraces mandatory academic training for Negro soldiers during their normal duty hours" (New York *Times,* July 8, 1950). At the Race Relations Institute conference at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, in July 1950, he spoke on improvement of the integration of minority groups in the U.S. Army.

Upon completing in early 1952 an assignment at the Army War College, which in 1951 was moved from Fort Leavenworth to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, Trudeau was reassigned to the Far East Command, as division commandant of the 1st Cavalry Division, with headquarters near Sapporo in Hokkaido, Japan. A year later (March 1953) he was given command of the 7th Infantry Division on the Korean front, taking over just two days before his troops were driven from "Old Baldy." Trudeau himself had the distinction of winning an Oak Leaf Cluster to his Silver Medal. "General Trudeau," stated the citation, "personally exposed himself to enemy fire and inspired the men of his command against the Chinese during the battle of Pork Chop Hill." He had risen gradually through the ranks and in 1952 had been promoted to major general, with rank from September 1947.

During his nearly two years (November 1953-August 1955) as assistant chief of staff of intelligence, Department of the Army, Trudeau directed a study of repatriated American soldiers who had fought in the Korean War and had been subjected to Communist indoctrination or brainwashing. This study led to the issuance of President Eisenhower's Code of Conduct for members of the U.S. armed forces in combat and captivity.

Again assigned to the Far East Command, Trudeau was made commander of I Corps in Korea, and in October 1956 was promoted to lieutenant general. Early in 1958 he was called home to become chief of the Army Research and Development Command, in place of retiring James M. Gavin, who had been critical of U.S. slowness in rocket and missile development.

Trudeau's decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Bronze Star Medal, the Army Commendation Ribbon, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon, the Belgian Order of Leopold II (rank of Commander), the Ethiopian Medal of the Honor Star (with Cordon) and the Korean Service Medal. He is the author of the book *Some Military Aspects of American Statecraft.*

On August 30, 1924, a short time after his graduation from West Point, Arthur G. Trudeau married Helene C. Ruddy. Their daughter is Joan Ruddy (Mrs. Francis B. Kane, Jr.), and their son is Arthur Gilbert Trudeau, Jr.; and they have several grandchildren. Golf is Trudeau's sport and music is his hobby. He plays the banjo left-handed.

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ULANOVA, GALINA (SERGEYEVNA)

(o͞o-lä′nō-vȧ gȧ-lē′nȧ) Jan. 10, 1910- Russian ballerina

Address: b. c/o Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The uniqueness of the art of ballerina Galina Ulanova lies in its combination of beauty, poetry, gently flowing movements, and great lyrical acting. Prima ballerina of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, Madame Ulanova is considered by most critics as "easily the best of the world's ballerinas" (*Life,* July 9, 1951). She is the "undisputed queen of Russia's cultural world. Statues of Ulanova adorn the Bolshoi Theatre; portraits of her hang in hundreds of public buildings; poems and songs are written about her" (Marguerite Higgins, *Red Plush and Black Bread,* 1955). In London in 1956 performances of the Bolshoi troupe starring Madame Ulanova were filmed and made into the motion picture *The Bolshoi Ballet,* which was shown in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. in the 1957-58 season and is scheduled for presentation in other American cities.

Galina Sergeyevna Ulanova was born in St. Petersburg on January 10, 1910, the only daughter of Sergei Nikolaevich Ulanov and Maria Feodorovna Romanova. Her parents danced with the Maryinsky Theatre (now called Kirov State Academic Theatre of Opera and

GALINA ULANOVA

Ballet): the father as a member of the *corps de ballet,* the mother as a ballerina and, later, a teacher of classical dancing.

At the age of nine Galina Ulanova enrolled in the State School of Choreography in Petrograd, where her mother became one of her teachers. At ten, she was given a small part in Rimski-Korsakov's *The Snow Maiden,* and two years later she had her first solo role, in *Vain Precautions.* The principal instructor of her early teens was Madame Agrippina Vaganova. For her graduation performance on May 16, 1928, Galina Ulanova danced the leading role of Sylphide in *Chopiniana* and the part of Sugar-Plum Fairy in the Adagio from the *Nutcracker Suite.* Graduated with high honors, four months later she joined the ballet troupe of the Kirov State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet.

During the next three years Madame Ulanova was given important roles: Princess Florina in *The Sleeping Beauty* (1928), Odette-Odile in *Swan Lake* (1929), Princess Aurora in *The Sleeping Beauty* (1929), the title roles in *Raymonda* (1931) and *Giselle* (1932), and Solveig in *The Ice Maiden* (1931). V. Bogdanov Beresovsky (in *Ulanova,* 1952) wrote that as Aurora Madame Ulanova displayed "a sense of absolute rhythm." *Swan Lake* and *Giselle* were to become the dancer's favorite ballets and are still the mainstay of her repertoire.

Her first appearance in Moscow in December 1931 was followed by performances in other Soviet cities. She was now becoming known as one of the great ballerinas, often compared to Anna Pavlova. In 1932 she danced Mireille de Poitiers in the première of *The Flames of Paris*; in 1933 she was the swan in *Swan Lake*; and in 1934 she became Masha in the *Nutcracker Suite* and Maria in *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai.* Romain Rolland, the French writer, said of it: "I saw *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai* and the entrancing Ulanova with enormous enthusiasm. That evening reminded me of the wonderful performances of the Russian ballet in Paris in 1910, which are among the glorious artistic memories of my life."

A milestone in Galina Ulanova's career was her first performance with the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow on February 27, 1935. She danced Odette-Odile in a new production of *Swan Lake.* Returning to the Kirov theatre in Leningrad she appeared as Diane in *Esmeralda* in April. In the following year a new ballet, *The Lost Illusions,* was introduced with Madame Ulanova as Coralie.

At the first performance of *Romeo and Juliet* (with music by Prokofiev), in 1940, Madame Ulanova created the role of Juliet. Western balletomanes have associated the ballerina with this part perhaps more than any other. Her Juliet has a stern majesty; her lips are tightly pressed and her eyes shine with an expression of wrathful sorrow.

Years later Clifton Daniel reported from Moscow that new trends had been introduced to the classical tradition of the Bolshoi Theatre, for example, "*Romeo and Juliet,* which as danced by Ulanova, is almost as much a play as a ballet."

With the approach of war the ballerina revealed heroic qualities. She won two medals in the defense of Leningrad and Moscow. In 1942 Ulanova decided to foster the development of ballet in distant Soviet republics, and she traveled to Alma-Ata in Central Asia to work with the Kazakh State Theatre of Opera and Ballet.

In 1944 the English writer Iris Morley wrote that "it is recognized in all circles that there is no Russian who today occupies a place in any of the arts or sciences comparable to the place occupied by Ulanova in the ballet." In that year she became the prima ballerina of the Bolshoi Theatre. Her performance of *Cinderella* (1946) created such enthusiasm that she was awarded the First Category Stalin Prize by a special ministerial degree. She also took the part of Juliet in a new version of *Romeo and Juliet* and danced the roles of Parasha in *The Bronze Horseman* (1949), Tai Hua in *The Red Poppy* (1950), and Katerina in *The Stone Flower* (1954).

When she first danced abroad, in 1951, "the applauding audience had to be driven from the theatre by darkening the lights," wrote Herbert Kubly (in *American in Italy,* 1955), referring to her performance in Florence. Later she traveled to China, East Germany, and Austria. Of her appearance with the Bolshoi troupe at the Covent Garden Royal Opera House in London in 1956, A. V. Cotton (*Daily Telegraph*) wrote: "Ulanova revealed that she is an absolute dancer. At an age when most ballerinas retire, she commands an art that enables her to create a perfect theatrical illusion—she is Juliet, not the performer."

Several films starring Galina Ulanova have been shown in the United States. In 1954 the *Stars of the Russian Ballet* included Madame Ulanova's performance in *Swan Lake, The Fountain of Bakhchisarai,* and *The Flames of Paris.* "Besides her beautiful line and her native gift for movement," commented John Martin (New York *Times,* September 19, 1954), "she has a quiet dramatic power that asserts itself with complete conviction and a minimum of effort." *The Ballet of Romeo and Juliet* was awarded a Grand Prize at the Cannes Film Festival in 1955. *The Bolshoi Ballet,* a film made of actual performances in London in 1956, contains Ulanova's role as Giselle and the title role in *The Dying Swan* and was shown in New York and other cities.

Among many awards, Madame Ulanova holds two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, four Stalin Prizes, the Order of Lenin, the Badge of Honor, and the titles of People's Artist of the U.S.S.R., and Honored Artist and National Artist of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. She belongs to the All-Russian Theatrical Society and the Central House of Workers in the Arts. Since 1940 she has been a deputy of the Moscow city council. She has written the book *Ballets Soviétiques.*

Madame Ulanova is slim and of medium height with blond hair and bright blue eyes and has a reserved and unpretentious disposition off stage. She has been married twice, both times to well-known drama producers. Her first marriage ended in divorce; her second husband died in 1952. She lives in a three-room apartment overlooking the Moscow river, and finds relaxation in swimming, boating in a kayak, and knitting. Madame Ulanova practices at least three hours everyday and believes that "terribly hard work" has been responsible for her success.

V. Bogdanov Beresovsky wrote that Galina Ulanova's dancing "coordinates the stylistic purity and perfection of the classical dance with deep and profound psychological content. It springs out of a sensitive and exact perception of the music, and organically translates the intellectual and emotional essence of the sound element into the language of plastic images. . . . Ulanova's art has developed the progressive traditions of the Russian classical school; it is one of the most distinctive phenomena of the Soviet school of ballet."

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UNDERWOOD, CECIL H(ARLAND)

Nov. 5, 1922- Governor of West Virginia; former college administrator

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West Virginia's first successful Republican gubernatorial candidate in twenty-eight years, Cecil H. Underwood won a four-year term on November 6, 1956, succeeding William C. Marland. The thirty-six-year-old Governor has made notable achievements in both education and politics. He started his academic career as a high school biology teacher and later became vice-president in charge of public relations at Salem College in Salem, West Virginia. In 1944 he was elected to the House of Delegates, the lower chamber of the West Virginia Legislature, where he served six two-year terms. He was minority floor leader for his last four terms as delegate.

Cecil Harland Underwood was born on November 5, 1922 in Joseph Mills, West Virginia. He is the youngest of five children of Della (Forrester) and Silas Underwood, a farmer. During the depression of the 1930's, Cecil often ran the family farm when his father took jobs away from home. Cecil received his elementary education in one-room schoolhouses. At Middlebourne High School he enrolled in the vocational agriculture program and was president of the speech club, the local chapter and regional federation of the Future Farmers of America, and the senior class. In 1940 he was elected to the National Honor Society and graduated fifth in his class.

While still in high school he was chosen to deliver the Gettysburg Address at the Lincoln Day dinner in Tyler county. There he met Donald Van Camp, circuit clerk and later state senator, who was to become one of his political advisers. Underwood got his first taste of politics when, as a college student, he spent his week ends working for Van Camp who made an unsuccessful bid for a U.S. Congressional seat.

Having obtained a tuition scholarship at Salem College, Underwood majored in political science, history, and speech and minored in biology. He also worked as a Fuller brush salesman and as student assistant to the college treasurer. He participated in debating activities, was president of the student body in his senior year and was graduated in 1943. He received recognition in *Who's Who; The Official Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges* (1943). While still in college, in 1942, Underwood joined the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps. Because of an abnormal heart beat, he was given an honorable discharge in 1943.

Continuing his studies on a part-time basis, he pursued graduate courses in political science at West Virginia University in Morgantown. In 1952 he received the M.A. degree, having submitted the thesis, *The Legislative Process in West Virginia* (West Virginia University Bureau of Government Research, 1953). The book won for him two graduate research fellowships from the Amelia Earhart Foundation for study at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, 1954-56.

Following his graduation from Salem College, Underwood had become a high school biology teacher at St. Mary's, West Virginia. At this same time he also embarked on his political career by entering the race for Tyler county representative in the state House of Delegates on the Republican ticket in 1944. He was successful in his first bid for public office and at the age of twenty-two started serving the first of his six terms in the House of Delegates. In 1949 his Republican colleagues elected him minority floor leader, a position he retained until

CECIL H. UNDERWOOD

1956. This job was particularly difficult in view of the overwhelming predominance of Democrats in the House of Delegates.

Underwood worked in general for reform in the state government and specifically for modernization of the legislative procedure and better control of state revenues. He voted consistently against the Democratic budgets insisting that the same programs could be achieved with less money and better management. The young minority leader often joined forces with the conservative Democrats to defeat the labor oriented majority in the Democratic party. Such cooperation defeated the proposed natural gas sales tax supported primarily by the coal miners.

As a member of the legislative committee investigating the state road commission, he fought hard for a complete examination of the commission's activities. In 1952 he made a survey of the state's parole system and made several recommendations, which the majority party adopted three years later.

In party activities Underwood was president of the Young Republican League of West Virginia from 1946 to 1950. He spent the summer of 1947 visiting every county in the state to organize local clubs. During his term as president the league published a weekly newspaper, the *West Virginia Republican*. In 1951 he served as parliamentarian for the Young Republican National Convention in Boston.

His progress in politics was matched by his advances in the field of education. He left his high school teaching job in 1946 to become the assistant to the president of Marietta College in Marietta, Ohio. He traveled throughout the eastern United States to attract students to the college, taught a special class in English, coached debating, and assisted the president in alumni solicitations.

In 1950 Underwood became the vice-president in charge of public relations at Salem College. Because of a limited staff, Underwood performed almost every task connected with school administration, particularly visiting various sections of the state and neighboring areas to recruit students and obtain contributions and endowments.

Taking a leave of absence from Salem in the fall of 1956, Underwood sought election as Governor of West Virginia. His campaign was based primarily on his charges of Democratic corruption and inefficiency. One of his principal targets was the state road commission which he claimed paid twice as much for rollers as did neighboring states. Underwood promised to improve the roads and the school system.

In the 1956 election President Eisenhower carried West Virginia by a plurality of about 67,000, and Cecil H. Underwood defeated U.S. Representative Robert H. Mollohan by approximately 60,000 votes. However, the Democrats retained control of the Legislature. Some political analysts believed that Underwood "rode the Eisenhower tide" (*U.S. News & World Report*, November 16, 1956). Others have pointed out that the citizens were tired of Democratic rule and that some Democrats had organized formally to support Eisenhower, Underwood, and Chapman Revercomb, the successful Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate.

When Underwood was inaugurated on January 14, 1957, he became the youngest Governor in the United States. Since that time he has worked to improve the state's roads and the schools and raise teachers' salaries. His programs, however, are frequently impeded, he claims, by the Democratic legislature. In respect to the problem of integration, the New York *Times* (September 15, 1957) reported that West Virginia had begun to integrate Negro and white students in the forty-three counties where Negroes live.

On July 25, 1948 Cecil Underwood married Hovah Hall, also a graduate of Salem College. They have a daughter, Cecilia Ann, and a son, Craig Hall. He has been described as personable and boyish. He still enjoys farming and the thrill of watching the rich, brown soil turn over under the plow, and the odor of newly-cut hay. Underwood is an Elk, Mason, and a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, American College Public Relations Association, Farm Bureau, Zeta Sigma Pi national honorary social science fraternity, Pi Kappa Delta national honorary forensic fraternity. He is a lay leader of the Methodist Church. Honorary degrees have been conferred upon him by Marietta College, Bethany College (in West Virginia), West Virginia University, West Virginia Institute of Technology, and Salem College.

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URRUTIA, FRANCISCO (o͞o-ro͞o'-tē-ä)
May 28, 1910- Diplomat; lawyer
Address: b. c/o United Nations Secretariat, United Nations Headquarters, New York; h. 60 Sutton Place South, New York 22; 9-06 Calle 87, Bogotá, Columbia

The Colombian diplomat, lawyer and teacher, Francisco Urrutia served as his country's Ambassador to the United States (1955-57) and has been active at the United Nations for over a decade. He was Colombia's Permanent Representative to the U.N. from 1953 to 1957. Subsequently, he has been personal representative of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and, as U.N. mediator between Israel and Jordan, negotiated an agreement on the Mount Scopus issue. As Colombia's envoy, he held ambassadorships to Argentina and Venezuela, and was representative in 1954 to the Tenth Inter-American Conference and the Geneva Peace Conference. He was Colombia's legal adviser in 1950 during the International Court of Justice case on giving political asylum to Haya de la Torre.

Francisco Urrutia, one of the three children of Francisco José and Helena (Holguín) Urrutia, was born in Quito, Ecuador on May 28, 1910. His father was a Colombian diplomat and jurist who became a judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague in Holland in 1930. He has a sister, Sofía, and a brother, Carlos. Young Francisco was educated at Champiette College in Lausanne, Switzerland; at the Faculté de Droit de l'Ecole des sciences politiques in Paris; and the Universidad Nacional de Colombia in Bogotá, from which he received the LL.D. degree in 1934.

As a diplomat, politician, lawyer, and teacher, Urrutia pursued several careers concurrently. From 1930 to 1945 he was the correspondent of the League of Nations in Colombia. He was first secretary of the Colombian Embassy in Ecuador in 1932. As a member of the Bogotá City Council, he served in 1931, 1938, and 1940. He was elected in 1941 a reoresentative to the Assembly of the Department of Cundinamarca, whose capital is Bogotá. In that city he practiced as a corporation lawyer with the firm of Brigard & Urrutia from 1935 to 1946.

At the Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario in Bogotá, he was professor of diplomatic history and international law from 1939 to 1946. After World War II, he became his country's Minister to Belgium for the years 1946 and 1947, and Colombia's Ambassador to Argentina in 1948 and 1949, and to Venezuela in 1952 and 1953.

His United Nations activities began in 1947, when he was named a member of the Security Council's Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents. He was chairman of Committee I which was established by the commission during its meetings in Geneva to assist in the preparation of its report to the Security Council about aid being given by the bordering Communist states to the guerrillas. Urrutia was the commission's rapporteur in the Security Council.

At the fourth meeting of the U.N. General Assembly in 1949, Urrutia began attending as Colombia's representative, with the rank of Ambassador. In 1950 he was promoted to alternate delegate, with the same rank, on the permanent delegation of Colombia to the United Nations, and was appointed chief of the Colombian permanent delegation on August 19, 1953. He offered his resignation on April 30, 1957, to take effect at the end of August. He represented his country on the Security Council and was that body's president during August. He has also been Colombia's delegate to the U.N. Disarmament Commission, and in 1951 he was elected chairman for the year of the U.N. Peace Observation Commission, composed of delegates from fourteen countries.

United Nations
FRANCISCO URRUTIA

Speaking in the U.N. General Assembly in September 1953, Urrutia said: "The primary and urgent task of the United Nations is to re-establish trust among the peoples, among the governments and, particularly, among the great powers which must use their influence to give the world new reason to hope for peace. . . . The Latin American people retain their optimism and have the deepest faith and strength in the United Nations. If ever again war should threaten, Colombia will stand shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the world who fought, and who will fight, to defend the law, the right, and freedom" (*United Nations Bulletin,* October 15, 1953).

At the ninth General Assembly meeting in 1954, he was elected chairman of the First (Political and Security) Committee, which considers the outstanding issues before the U.N. organ. In a novel procedure that reduced the usual plethora of closing speeches to just one speech before the plenary General Assembly meeting, Urrutia spoke for all sixty members and expressed his belief that "a climate of confidence" had returned to the United Nations.

As one of the leaders in an attempt to prevent the U.N. General Assembly in 1955 from debating the question of Algeria and France,

URRUTIA, FRANCISCO—*Continued*

Urrutia planned to try to delete the item from the Assembly's agenda by taking advantage of a rule of procedure. With the adoption on November 25, 1955 of an Indian resolution, the international body decided "not to consider further" the Algerian question and to be "no longer seized" of it. This action opened the way for the French to return to the meeting, after their walk-out on September 30, 1955. Urrutia told the General Assembly that French help was needed for the debate on disarmament and on decisions about new U.N. members.

During the Suez crisis in the fall and winter of 1956 and 1957, Urrutia was his country's representative on the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force under the Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld. In March 1957 Urrutia urged Egypt not to take over the administration of the Gaza Strip at that time, but to allow the United Nations "a reasonable period of time for arrangements to be worked out for the first stage of the organization of the Gaza administration" (New York *Times,* March 14, 1957).

For a time, in addition to serving as Colombia's representative to the United Nations, Urrutia was his country's Ambassador to the United States. In June 1953 General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla seized the Presidency in Colombia and that summer he was re-elected President for four years by the newly formed National Constituent and Legislative Assembly. Later, when Urrutia became Ambassador to the United States, he several times was in a position to defend his country's actions as analyzed in American newspapers.

In response to a New York *Times* dispatch which told of "pressure, both subtle and violent" that reportedly was mounting against Protestants in Colombia, a predominantly Roman Catholic country, Urrutia wrote: "Colombia does not place any obstacles for the free practice of the various religions and indeed allows the construction of churches by different religious groups, providing no attempts are made to organize campaigns of proselytism, which all governments have to prevent when such campaigns are liable to cause disorder or to provoke violence" (New York *Times,* January 28, 1956).

In a letter to the New York *Times* (October 17, 1956), rebutting the newspaper's editorial on October 5 about censorship and freedom of the press in Colombia, Urrutia argued that his country dislikes "curtailing freedom of the press," but "due to present circumstances we have not yet been able to achieve the ideal of total freedom of the press." He also noted that "Colombians alone have the right to find a way to achieve it in the same manner as United States citizens alone have the right to find a way to enforce the laws and decisions of the Supreme Court on integration," without outside pressure or foreign intervention. Urrutia resigned as Colombian Ambassador to the United States as of April 30, 1957. Subsequently a five-man military junta took over the government from President Pinilla and promised to end press and radio censorship.

On December 16, 1957 Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, appointed Urrutia to act as his personal representative and U.N. mediator between Israel and Jordan on the status of Mount Scopus, the disputed area in Jordan adjacent to the Mount of Olives. Part of it is controlled by Jordan and the remainder is an Israeli enclave. After several weeks of negotiations with the two parties, Urrutia was able to secure a new measure of accord on the implementation of a 1948 agreement for the demilitarization of the area. U.N. observers will investigate any complaints by either party alleging any breach of the agreement; the United Nations will have exclusive control of Israeli convoys to the enclave inside Jordan; and Israel will allow U.N. inspectors at Mount Scopus.

Francisco Urrutia married Genoveva Montoya of Bogotá, Colombia on July 19, 1934. They have four sons and a daughter: Jorge, Miguel, Jaime, Francisco, Jr., and María de Lourdes. For recreation the Ambassador enjoys skiing, swimming and traveling.

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UTLEY, FREDA Jan. 23, 1898- Author; journalist; lecturer

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In her new book, *Will the Middle East Go West?* Freda Utley, British-born author, lecturer and foreign correspondent, has "marshalled her considerable knowledge of Communism and the Far East, and has written a timely warning to the Arabs and the West" (New York *Times,* December 8, 1957). She believes that the borders between Israelis and Arabs should be firmly guaranteed, and she calls for an American policy of "practical idealism, sensitive to the rights of both Arab and Jew."

As correspondent for the London *News Chronicle* and the *Manchester Guardian,* she covered the Sino-Japanese war and gathered material for three books: *Japan's Feet of Clay, Japan's Gamble in China,* and *China At War.* For six years she worked in Russia at the Institute of World Economy and Politics. Her resulting complete disillusionment with the Communist experiment is graphically described in her book *The Dream We Lost* (1940). In America Miss Utley has devoted herself to publicizing the evils of Communism as they were revealed to her in Moscow. In 1951 in her book *The China Story* she stated that "we lost China by default and opened the way to the Communist conquest of the Far East."

Freda Utley was born on January 23, 1898 in London, England to William Herbert and Emily (Williamson) Utley. Her father came from

Utley, a Yorkshire village named for his family. Freda attended La Combe School in Geneva, Switzerland and Priors Field in Surrey, England. She studied at King's College, London University, where she received the B.A. degree, with first class honors in history, in 1923. In 1924 and 1925 she studied on a research scholarship at Westfield College, London University. She earned her M.A. degree from the London School of Economics in 1925. Her thesis was "The Trade Guilds of the Later Roman Empire." She received her doctorate from the Academy of Sciences in Moscow in 1933.

In 1928 she married Arcadi Berdichevsky, a Russian Jew, and went with him to Russia in 1930. For six years she worked as a government official in the Comintern, the Commissariat of Foreign Trade and as senior scientific researcher in the Institute of World Economy and Politics. After her husband was imprisoned by the Soviets she left Russia and for four years remained silent regarding the "Stalinist tyranny." When she had given up all hope that he was alive she exposed Communism in her book *The Dream We Lost; Soviet Russia Then and Now* (John Day, 1940).

Bertrand Russell reviewed *The Dream We Lost* (*Saturday Review of Literature,* September 28, 1940) and described the book as a "detailed, documented and intimate indictment of Stalin's government . . . a very important and valuable piece of work." John P. Marquand urged Miss Utley to republish the book as "an important human document." Accordingly, *The Dream We Lost* was revised by Miss Utley and reprinted by John Day in 1948 as *Lost Illusion.* Sidney Hook in the New York *Times* (May 16, 1948) called the book "a powerful educational instrument for democracy because of its honesty, its humility, its information and above all for the inescapable moral issues it places before the intellectuals of the West." Oriana Atkinson reviewed the book in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (May 1, 1948). She quotes Miss Utley as saying: "I failed in my youth to perceive that Communism is a substitute for religion . . . the instinctive desire for a religion was the compelling force leading me step by step into the Communist trap."

During 1928 and 1929 Miss Utley had been a special correspondent in Japan for the *Manchester Guardian.* From this experience she wrote *Japan's Feet of Clay* (Norton, 1937), which received generally favorable reviews. W. H. Mallory in the New York *Times* (April 18, 1937) predicted that the book would "doubtless get the same reception that greeted Katherine Mayo's *Mother India.* It has already been banned in Japan. . . . But it is a pity that the Japanese cannot read Dr. Utley's work, for there is enough basis for her criticisms to make them useful." In the book she examined Japan's political, social and economic organization and her military defenses and showed their weaknesses.

As a special correspondent for the London *News Chronicle,* she covered the China war in 1938. Her observations are summarized in her book *China At War* (John Day. 1939). The *Manchester Guardian* praised her "shrewd appraisal" and "keen humanity." Pearl Buck wrote concerning *China at War* (1939): "It is valuable to have someone like Freda Utley speak for the wounded soldier. Equally valuable are her descriptions of Madame Chiang Kai-shek and other important Chinese figures whom she admires without worship or sentimentality. The book is written from a vigorous, normal, fresh Western mind, a mind sensitive above all else to human suffering and justice." Miss Utley's views were also included in *Japan's Gamble in China* (1939). She made a lecture tour in the United States in 1939.

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FREDA UTLEY

In 1940 she became economic adviser to Starr, Park and Freeman, Inc., in New York, where she worked until 1944. In 1944-45 she was consultant to the Chinese Supply Commission. During 1945 and 1946 she was an accredited correspondent for the *Reader's Digest* in China. From 1941 to 1947 she was a member of the advisory council of the department of politics at Princeton University. In 1948 she covered events in Germany for the *Reader's Digest.* During 1952 and 1953 she was a correspondent in Europe for the *Pathfinder* and the *Freeman.*

Another controversial book by Miss Utley was *The China Story* (Regnery, 1951). In R. L. Walker's review in the New York *Times* (May 13, 1951) he noted that she was "one of the key witnesses against Owen Lattimore in the Tydings Committee investigation [in 1950] of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's charges of Communist influence in the U.S. Department of State. Since this is her answer to Owen Lattimore's *Ordeal By Slander,* it must in all fairness be read by those who have read that volume."

On the other hand, the *Library Journal,* reviewing *The China Story* (May 15, 1951) concluded: "Readers must realize that hers is a virtually one-sided version. Her dynamic style and her ability to make her own interpretations sound water-tight are dangerous without close

UTLEY, FREDA—*Continued*

scrutiny of a saner analysis of this very complex problem." A. T. Steele in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (May 20, 1951) observed: "Her thesis on our policy in China is often open to valid dispute but . . . her views on the essential nature of Chinese Communism have stood up well to the test of time."

During 1956 she made a round-the-world trip and her observations were published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the *National Review.* On her return to New York she said on November 26, "In India, Pakistan and Iran I had witnessed the electric effect of America's principled and courageous stand on the Suez war which won millions of friends for us among the formerly uncommitted or distrustful peoples of Asia. Actually in Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt I saw how we had cut the ground from under the feet of the Communists by making nonsense of their propaganda that America is a Western imperialist power. In my interview with Gamal Abdel Nasser he expressed gratitude to the United States for having saved Egypt from the overwhelming might of the joint Anglo-French-Israeli attack. Yet . . . when I was back in the United States it seemed that we were in the process of throwing away the fruits of our moral victory by our economic siege on Egypt. . . . It is obvious that we cannot please France or the extremist Israeli nationalists while also winning the trust of the young and growing [followers of] Arab nationalism now being wooed by the Kremlin."

Her views were read into the *Congressional Record* on March 20, 1957 by Representative Katharine St. George of New York, who said, "Lest the cry of anti-Semitism be raised over Miss Utley's letter (published in the *National Review,* March 9, 1957), may I point out that her husband was a Jew and that he is believed to have perished in a Russian concentration camp."

In his review of Miss Utley's book *Will the Middle East Go West?* (Regnery, 1957), in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (December 29, 1957), Herschel Williams wrote: "In a clear-cut presentation Miss Utley sets forth an Arab-China 'deadly parallel' which, if recognized by the American people and their leaders, she feels might yet prevent the Arab world from taking the same route to Communism that China has traveled."

Freda Utley has appeared on such radio television programs as *Invitation to Learning, American Forum of the Air, Author Meets the Critics,* and *Court of Current Issues.* She has lectured at many colleges and universities and public forums in the United States. By her marriage to Arcadi Berdichevsky she has a son, Jon Basil, who legally adopted the Utley name when he became a naturalized U.S. citizen. Miss Utley became a U.S. citizen in 1950.

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VAN ACKER, ACHILLE *See* Acker, Achille van

VAN DRUTEN, JOHN (WILLIAM) June 1, 1901-Dec. 19, 1957 Playwright; scenarist; wrote thirty plays. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 D 20 '57

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, RALPH Oct. 12, 1872-Aug. 26, 1958 British composer; composed symphonies, concertos, chamber music, operas, ballet scores and church music. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 Ag 26 '58

VIEIRA DA SILVA, (MARIA HELENA) (vyā'rȧ dã sĭl'vȧ) June 13, 1908- Painter

Address: b. c/o Guy Weelen, 13 Ave. Frochot, Paris 9, France; Saidenberg Gallery, 10 E. 77 St., New York 21

"I believe that it is by adding one small brushstroke after the other, toiling like the bee, that a picture is made," Maria Helena Vieira da Silva, the Portuguese-born painter, once commented. "A painting must have its heart, its nervous system, its bones and its circulation. In its movements it should be like a person and have the tempo of a person's movements . . . a painting is not escape; it should be a friend who speaks to you."

The work of Vieira da Silva, who is now a French citizen, is represented in the world's major museums, and her paintings command very high prices. She has had eight one-man shows in Paris since 1933. In 1956 the Saidenberg Gallery in New York exhibited her oils and gouaches. She has been described as "one of the most interesting talents to develop in Europe since the end of the war" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 3, 1956).

Maria Helena Vieira da Silva, the only child of Marcos and Maria (Graca) Vieira da Silva, was born in Lisbon, Portugal on June 13, 1908. One of her relatives founded *O Seculo.* Her father was an economist. She was educated in the schools in Lisbon. According to René de Solier in *Vieira da Silva* (Le Musée de Poche, 1956), she was influenced toward a career in painting by her mother, her aunt, and her uncle. The family traveled extensively, and when she was nineteen years old, she remained in Paris to study sculpture under Bourdelle and Despiau, painting with Friesz and Léger, and engraving with Hayter.

Her first exhibition was held in the Galerie Jeanne Bucher in Paris in 1933; two more were held there in 1937 and in 1939, when the outbreak of World War II caused her to move to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, where she stayed until 1947. She painted some murals for the University of Agriculture there and had a number of one-man shows. At that time her paintings included figures. Her first postwar exhibition took place in New York at the Marian Willard Gallery in 1946. Returning to Paris, she has exhibited there regularly and the demand for her paintings has risen steadily. *Réalités* ranks her among the ten best artists of the postwar years.

Regarding her 1952 show at the Redfern Gallery in London, the writer for the *Architectural Review* (April 1952) commented: "Of all the abstract painters whose work has been seen in London since the war none has more claim on the attention of architects and others concerned with the qualities of space, and its mysteries, than Vieira da Silva; for no other is engaged in so adventurous and fruitful an exploration of just those qualities and mysteries. . . . Abstract, I said; but the term, as often, needs qualification. Vieira da Silva's paintings are rarely abstract in the sense that the subject that touched off the flame of creative activity has been altogether refined away; not only do her paintings have names, but it is possible to remember them by them."

Howard Devree wrote in the New York *Times* (March 9, 1954) of her retrospective exhibition at the Cadby-Birch Gallery in New York: "From her earliest and nearest representational painting, *Forest of Errors,* dated 1941, this mosaic-like use of color is intermittently in evidence up to such sensitive and somewhat oriental suggestiveness as in the *Morning Mist* of 1952, which is subtly stated in pale blues and whites. Occasionally she turns to more solidly depicted forms, as in the figures of *Carnival,* with the same use of color, or as in *The Street,* with blue and white wash-like areas reinforced by a skeleton of black lines. All of the work is poetic in mood and essentially decorative in character."

In *Art Digest* (March 1, 1954), Dore Ashton commented on the same New York show: "Although her style has undergone a number of major metamorphoses during the past decade, [she] sustains a consistent note of gentle reverie in her oils. Just after the war she experimented with deep perspective. . . . Her work was then semiabstract, built up with scores of lozenge-shaped forms which hurtled deep into the picture space. An example in the show is a 1945 gouache depicting a card game . . . red diamonds wittily worked into the total Gestalt. Human figures are depicted as part of the greater universe of shapes around them. By 1950, she . . . had greatly subtilized her compositions."

Commenting on *La Ville,* Dore Ashton wrote: "Rich in visual surprises, this painting displays . . . her remarkable restraint and pictorial sense. Aside from the optical effects, she has articulated a specific and intensely poetic emotion. More recently the artist has turned to a kind of pointillism. . . . Where depth is wanted, the artist diminishes the size or color intensity of the squares, building on her earlier conception. This new *vagezza,* which is certainly excellently handled, rules out Madame da Silva's strong tectonic gift, and somehow has a less personal, less powerful impact than her earlier work."

Marilyn Silverstone

VIEIRA DA SILVA

In the collection of paintings shown in 1955 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Los Angeles County Museum, and the San Francisco Museum of Art, Vieira da Silva was represented by the following oils on canvas: *The City* (1948), *Iron Bridges* (1953), *Theater* (1953), and *Nocturnal Space* (1954). These were reproduced in the volume edited by A. C. Ritchie entitled *The New Decade; 22 European Painters and Sculptors,* published by the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1955.

When her paintings were shown at the Saidenberg Gallery in New York in 1956, *Arts* (November 1956) noted: "Here the art of painting is the art of handling space, one might almost say the art of threading space. Working with a network of finely articulated lines that move toward a point of convergence, the artist builds a world of separate, delicate, minuscule areas, each one distinct from the other, yet related within an overall composition. In some of the more recent work a more sensitive brushwork and the use of large spatial areas reveal a movement toward abstract impressionism." The New York *Herald Tribune* (November 3, 1956) found the show "somewhat disappointing" and commented: "Taste is here, and immaculateness—but only the shadow and echo of life."

In 1946 she was represented in the Brazilian section of the exposition organized by UNESCO in Paris by two gouaches, *Composition* and *Poissonnières.* Her work was also included in the Portuguese section of the Venice Biennale in 1950 and the French section of the Saõ Paulo Bienal in 1953 and the Venice Biennale in 1954.

At one time Vieira da Silva said, "Everything amazes me, and I paint my amazement which is at the same time wonder, terror, laughter. . . . My desire is to make pictures with many different things, with every contradiction, with the unexpected. I would like to become so agile, so sure of my movements, and of my voice, that nothing could escape me,

VIEIRA DA SILVA—*Continued*

neither the buoyancy of the birds, the weight of the stones, nor the glow of metal. I would like to observe attentively the strings that pull people forward or hold them back. One should go everywhere, dance, play music, sing, fly, plunge into the depths of the sea, watch lovers, enter factories and hospitals, know by heart many poems, the *code civil,* and the lust of nations. But, alas, painting is long, and the days are short" (*The New Decade*).

Selected by *Réalités* as the Painter of the Month for the October 1958 issue, she was described as an enigmatic artist. The article referred to her "equivocal perspective," and her preoccupation with "multiple lines which symbolize the world full of links, with isolated spaces between the lines." Vieira da Silva married Arpad Szénes, the Hungarian painter, on February 22, 1930. For recreation she listens to music.

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VON HEIDENSTAM, ROLF *See* Heidenstam, Rolf von

VON KLEINSMID, RUFUS B. *See* KleinSmid, Rufus B. von

VUKMANOVIĆ-TEMPO, SVETOZAR (N.) (vōōk-män'ō-vĭch) Aug. 3, 1912- Yugoslav government and Communist party official

Address: b. Yugoslav Labor Federation, Belgrade, Yugoslavia

When faced by signs of widespread labor discontent in early 1958, the government of Yugoslavia's President Tito chose its chief economic coordinator and trouble shooter, Svetozar Vukmanović-Tempo, to take charge of the nation's labor union activity as president of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Labor Federation. Upon assuming his new responsibilities in April 1958, Vukmanović-Tempo relinquished his important position of one of Yugoslavia's four Vice-Presidents and his membership in Tito's Cabinet—the thirty-four man Federal Executive Council—where he had directed the country's economic planning.

A Partisan comrade of Tito (see *C.B.*, March 1955) in World War II and an orator with "the gift of the golden word," Vukmanović-Tempo has attained high political rank as one of fifteen members of the Yugoslav Communist League's Executive Committee (formerly Politburo) and as one of the five members of the party's Secretariat. He is also well known abroad, having traveled widely to negotiate trade agreements for the maintenance of an economy dependent upon credits from both the East and the West.

Svetozar N. Vukmanović-Tempo was born on August 3, 1912 into a farming family in Podgora, in the Pljevlja district of Montenegro, then an independent Balkan kingdom. (Tempo, which he has added to his family name of Vukmanović, was a conspiratorial name adopted in 1940 for underground political work.) He was educated at the secondary school in Cetinje, Montenegro and at Belgrade University, where he took a law degree in 1935.

At the university he was one of the leaders of the students' leftist political movement, and it is likely that he there met another Montenegrin agitator, Milovan Djilas (see *C.B.*, September 1958), with whom he was later closely associated in political activity for many years. He joined the Union of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia in 1933 and the Communist party of Yugoslavia in 1935. After his graduation from the university he became a professional revolutionary, working in the Communist party organization for a time in Belgrade and then in Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. He was constantly hunted by the police and often arrested.

In October 1940 at a national conference of the Yugoslav Communist party, Vukmanović-Tempo was selected by the party's Secretary General Tito to serve on the Central Committee. When the Axis powers attacked Yugoslavia in 1941, Vukmanović-Tempo immediately took part in preparations for the Partisan resistance led by the Communists and became a member of the supreme staff of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments. He was assigned to organize uprisings in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Macedonia.

After World War II Vukmanović-Tempo remained in the army with the rank of major general. As chief of the army's political administration, he was responsible for the indoctrination and reliability of all military personnel. From 1945 to 1948 he was Deputy Minister in the Ministry of National Defense of the Communist-dominated government set up by Tito, who was Minister of National Defense as well as Prime Minister. In early 1948 he was a member of the delegation sent to the Soviet Union just a few months before the rapid deterioration in Yugoslav-Soviet relations led to Tito's break with the Cominform, in June 1948.

"As the battle between Stalin and Tito heightened, Vukmanović-Tempo was shifted to the economic field, where he played a key role in setting up the new economic pattern for Yugoslavia, a pattern that is today one of the chief features of Yugoslavia's own 'road to socialism.' Under his aegis his country has adopted these major departures from the Soviet pattern: the system of workers' councils, a decentralized control of industry, the end of all-out priority for heavy industry, and permitting peasants to leave collective farms and work for themselves" (New York *Times,* April 8, 1958).

Vukmanović-Tempo had begun work in the economic field with his appointment in mid-1948 as Minister of Mining, a position which gave him control over a vital area of the country's industry. When this ministry was abolished in 1950 in a reorganization of economic agencies, he became president of the Council for Energy Producing and Extracting Industry. In a further reorganization the following year he was appointed Minister-President of the Council for Industry and Building. Through a wide-sweeping reform of the state administration in 1953 he received membership in the powerful Federal Executive Council. He served as president of the council's committee for economy from 1953 to 1956, and from 1954 to 1958 he was a Vice-President of the council, in charge of economic affairs. Beginning in 1955 he also held the vice-presidency of the Federal Commission for Nuclear Energy.

The task of directing his country's economy required him to make many trips abroad to seek expansion of Yugoslavia's trade relations and financial aid from more prosperous nations. He visited the United States in 1952 and 1954, and on the latter mission he discussed economic subjects with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. In an address in January 1958 before the Federal Council of the Socialist Alliance, the front organization through which the Communist party controls Yugoslavia, he noted that there had been "periodic difficulties" in the past between Yugoslavia and the United States, but that relations were developing "very favorably in the economic and political fields." He praised the example of cooperation "between a large developed country and a small, underdeveloped country with a different social system" (New York *Times,* January 11, 1958).

In the same report he spoke optimistically of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, expressing hope that current ideological differences would not interfere with his country's economic cooperation with the U.S.S.R. and other Communist nations. It was Vukmanović-Tempo who in the late summer of 1955 had headed the trade delegation to the Soviet Union to conclude an important trade agreement. In an interview in July 1956 in *Borba,* the Yugoslav Communist party organ, he emphasized that Yugoslavia needed long-term credits from both the East and West to help solve its economic problems.

During December 1956 he headed a group of Yugoslav officials on a mission to Warsaw for exchange of ideas with Polish Communist leaders, and in February 1958 he signed an agreement for close economic cooperation between the two countries. He made an official visit to Bonn, West Germany in May 1956; held economic talks in Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon in March and April 1957; and led a Yugoslav delegation on an economic good-will tour to Southeast Asia, the Far East, and Africa from August to October 1957.

A strike of coal miners at the Trbovlje colliery in Slovenia in January 1958 "symbolized a whole range of grievances felt by workers throughout the country as they witnessed the mounting privileges and priorities enjoyed by party officials and works managers. . ." (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 19, 1958). Presumably to help quiet unrest among workers, Vukmanović-Tempo was named in April 1958 to succeed Djuro Salaj as president of the Federal Council of the Yugoslav Labor Federation. "His appointment," according to the New York *Times* (April 8, 1958), "gives greater authority to the Labor Federation, a semi-official organization under close Communist party control."

Yugoslav Information Service, Belgrade

SVETOZAR VUKMANOVIĆ-TEMPO

A two-part series of articles, appearing in *Borba* in September 1958 and signed by Vukmanović-Tempo, outlined a new assignment for the trade unions. As reported in the New York *Times* (September 14, 1958), the unions were called upon "to keep tab on virtually every aspect of economic life here—spending by local government bodies and industrial enterprises, movements of wages and prices, investments, taxes, housing problems, and the development of social services."

When he became head of the labor unions, Vukmanović-Tempo resigned his Vice-Presidency and his membership in the Federal Executive Council. He retained his positions in the Communist party, including his membership in the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, which he had held since November 1952. On April 26, 1958 he was elected by the Central Committee as the fifth member of the Communist party Secretariat.

He is also a member of the Federal Committee of the Socialist Alliance and the Central Committee of the Federation of Veterans of the National Liberation War. He has, in addition, been influential in a number of political and governmental organizations in his native Montenegro, and since the downfall of Djilas in January 1954, he has been the most prominent Montenegrin in Tito's regime. Since the

VUKMANOVIĆ-TEMPO, SVETOZAR—*Continued*

end of World War II he has been a deputy in the Federal People's Assembly (Yugoslav's national legislature), and in the March 1958 elections he was elected deputy from Novi Sad.

Svetozar Vukmanović-Tempo is married to the former Milica Sarić and has two children. In the American press he has been described as "tall, dark, and handsome to an extent," as a man of "great energy and personal magnetism," and as a "rugged, bustling, and popular personality." He is the wearer of numerous decorations, including the Partisan 1941 Memorial Badge, People's Hero, National Liberation Order, Order of Merit for the People, and Brotherhood and Unity Order.

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WANG, PING-NAN (wäng′ ping′ nän) 1908?- Chinese Communist diplomat

Address: b. Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Warsaw, Poland

Although the United States has refused to recognize the government of Red China, the two countries have maintained a measure of diplomatic contact through ambassadorial talks. For over two years, from 1955 to 1957, Wang Ping-nan, Ambassador to Poland of the People's Republic of China, negotiated with representatives of the U.S. government concerning the repatriation of citizens of both countries and other issues. In September 1958 he began discussions in Warsaw with Jacob D. Beam, U.S. Ambassador to Poland, in an effort to find a peaceful settlement in the dispute between Red China and Nationalist China over the islands of Matsu and Quemoy in the Formosa Strait.

Wide World

WANG PING-NAN

Long a Chinese Communist revolutionary, Wang Ping-nan is considered "one of the ranking members of the Red China hierarchy," is known to be a close friend of Premier Chou En-lai, and has been described as "an administrator and executor of decisions rather than a formulator of strategy."

Wang Ping-nan, the second of two sons of a landowner, was born about 1908 in Sanyuan, Shensi Province, China. He was educated first in Nanking, China, and then reportedly joined the Communist party at Shensi in 1925, with an assignment to agitate among the farmers. He studied in Japan and was sent by a family friend, General Yan Hucheng, to the University of Berlin in Germany, where "it was hoped he would pass through his radical stage," according to Beverly Gary (New York *Post,* September 25, 1958).

"But the social inequality in Europe during the depression days convinced Wang . . . of his choice of party. He has never faltered in his belief, despite members of his family now living on Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa, who have been quick to call him traitor." Wang joined the Third International in Germany in 1930, after having traveled for a while in the Soviet Union.

"It was in Berlin that Wang acquired fluency in German, a knowledge of European affairs that has made him an easier man for foreigners to talk with than many Chinese Communist officials, and a German wife," the New York *Times* (September 19, 1958) stated. "Wang and his [first] wife, the former Anna von Kleist. . ., traveled in other countries of Europe—he still speaks fondly of London—and returned to China in 1935."

There he became a contact man for the Third International in his native province of Shensi and made such a good impression on Chou En-lai that Chou made him his protégé. According to Spencer Moosa in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (August 1, 1955), "Chou, the Nationalists say, took Wang with him when he went to Sian, capital of Shensi, to intrigue for the rebellion of the Manchurian troops under young Marshal Chang Hsüeh-liang. These troops were supposed to be engaged in 'bandit suppression' against the Communists."

Wang is credited in some accounts with the successful plot in 1936 to kidnap Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Nationalist government, and in that year Wang was a member of the Chinese Communist team in the negotiations that led to the release of the Generalissimo. It is believed that the Soviet Union desired Chiang's release on the conditions, subsequently fulfilled, that the anti-Communist war in China be terminated and a new truce between the Kuomintang and the Communists be negotiated, in face of the increasing military threat from Japan.

In 1941 Wang became a member of the foreign affairs group in the Chinese Communist party led by Chou En-lai. As stated in *U.S. News & World Report* (August 12, 1955), "Wang first came to Western notice at Chungking, wartime seat of the Chinese Nationalist government, as an aide to Chou En-lai. Chou . . . was then Communist 'Ambassador' at Chungking, and Wang served as his liaison man with foreigners." He was also liaison man with the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet News Agency, TASS, and the Communist Eighth Route Army.

Wang Ping-nan is credited with selling many Westerners the idea, during World War II, that the Chinese Communists were "agrarian reformers," eager only to build a democratic China unconnected with Moscow. In this effort he was aided by his wife, Anna, who also spread stories about the shortcomings of the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek. Mrs. Wang worked with Madame Sun Yat-sen, the wife of the founder of the Chinese Republic and now one of the vice-chairmen of the Chinese Communist government, during the years in Chungking as a sort of unofficial secretary and later as an aide in running the schools and institutions for the children in refugee camps.

After the Japanese surrender at the end of World War II and the removal of the Chinese government from Chungking, Wang followed to Nanking. He was the secretary of the Communist delegates during the negotiations between the Kuomintang and the Communists under United States General George C. Marshall. The New York *Times* (September 19, 1958) reported that "Wang then gave the impression of being a pleasant, hard-working type. 'Ach so,' he often nodded in affable agreement in talks with foreign newsmen in Nanking. But he rarely missed an opportunity to make propaganda for the Red cause."

As the Communist spokesman, he officially announced in January 1947 the decision to impose the Red political demands on the Chinese government by force of arms and said: "There is no more mediation. The only way out is to fight." In that year the full-scale civil war started. Wang then moved to Yenan, the Communists' capital, to Kalgan, and to Peiping after its capture in January 1949.

After the Communists had driven the Nationalists off the mainland to Formosa in 1949, Wang was given several important positions. He became executive secretary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, which sponsors all types of cultural exchanges between the two countries, and spent much of his time with Soviet visitors. He was named director of the general office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

In March 1953 Wang was a member of the Red Chinese delegation which attended the funeral of Joseph Stalin. He was secretary-general of the Chinese Communist delegation and an assistant to Chou En-lai at the conference which drafted the Indochinese settlement in 1954 in Geneva. On November 2, 1954, Wang Ping-nan was named one of four "assistants" to Premier Chou En-lai. All of the new assistants had been members of the Chinese delegation to the 1954 Geneva conference.

Subsequently, in February 1955, Wang was appointed Ambassador to Poland and he assumed his new duties on March 15. After the "Big Four" meeting in Geneva in 1955, it was agreed that the U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, U. Alexis Johnson, and the Chinese Communist Ambassador to Poland, Wang, would meet later in Geneva to discuss the repatriation of personnel, particularly forty-one American civilians known to be held in Communist China.

After seventy-three meetings, beginning in August 1955, and more than two years of negotiations, the talks were suspended in December 1957. Some repatriation of personnel had been achieved on both sides, but the negotiations were deadlocked over such issues as a renunciation of the use of force in the Formosa Strait, American recognition of Communist China, and a relaxation of the American embargo on trade in strategic goods with Red China.

During the summer of 1958 the Communist Chinese began heavy shelling of the islands of Quemoy and Matsu, which were defended by the Nationalist troops of Chiang Kai-shek, and threatened to attack Formosa itself. Talks at the ambassadorial level were again initiated between the United States and Communist China and were held in Warsaw, Poland in September 1958. Wang Ping-nan represented his country, and Jacob D. Beam, U.S. Ambassador to Poland, negotiated for the United States.

Irene Corbally Kuhn wrote in the *American Mercury* (November 1955) that Wang's "quiet looks and easily assumed pose of amiability . . . conceal his extraordinary talents as a negotiator which have brought him up to the top in Chinese Communist councils." Wang and his second wife, a Chinese and a former actress, are reported to give formal but pleasant receptions in the modernistic Communist Chinese Embassy in Warsaw. Beverly Gary (New York *Post,* September 25, 1958) noted: "Wang's respect for Chou En-lai is so overwhelming that he has adopted his way of dress, his spread-finger gestures, and his method of negotiating. . . . One can be sure Wang's words are not his own. His role in the Communist hierarchy has never been that of policymaker."

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WARING, ROANE July 21, 1881-Sept. 9, 1958 Lawyer; U.S. Army Colonel World War I; national commander American Legion (1942-43); president Memphis (Tenn.) Street Railway Company. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 S 11 '58

WARNER, EDWARD P(EARSON) Nov. 9, 1894-July 12, 1958 Aviation organization president; aeronautical engineer; president of the council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (1945-1957). See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p68 Jl 13 '58

WARNER, HARRY M(ORRIS) Dec. 12, 1881-July 25, 1958 Film producer; one of three immigrant brothers who founded the Warner Brothers motion picture company (incorporated 1923); released early "talkies" *Don Juan* (1926) and *The Jazz Singer* (1927); sold controlling interest in studio in 1956. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1945.

Obituary

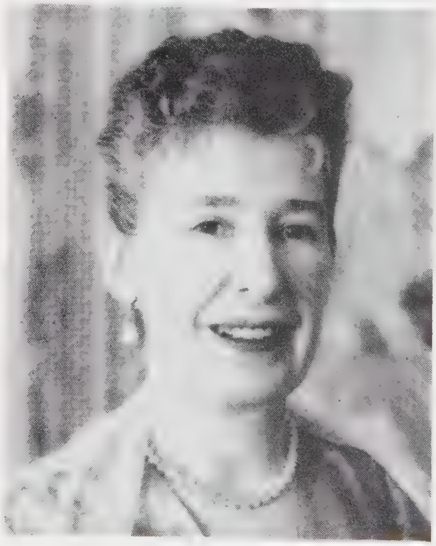
N Y Times p15 Jl 26 '58

WATKINS, SHIRLEY June 11, 1897- Author

Address: b. c/o Lancaster News, Inc., 8 W. King St., Lancaster, Pa.; h. Drumore Farm, Pequea R.D. 1, Lancaster County, Pa.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Oct. 1958.

Shirley Watkins was born on June 11, 1897 in Rye, New York, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Watkins, inventor, and his wife, Shirley (Chenault) Watkins. Both parents were Southerners, of French-Huguenot descent, with Welsh and English strains. She spent her early childhood in an old house still standing on the Post Road. She was the second of five children. Her older brother is the painter, Franklin Watkins. Five cousins lived on an adjoining property, one of them a small boy named Ogden Nash. Nearby lived another little boy who was in her dancing class. "He always wore immaculate white serge suits," Miss Watkins recalls, "and was considered very gifted. His name was Johnny Marquand."



Arnold Newman

SHIRLEY WATKINS

As a child Shirley Watkins was taught reading, writing, knitting, and embroidering by an English governess. When she was eight, the family moved to Louisville. Then they went North, to New Jersey; back South, to North Carolina; and finally to Bryn Mawr and Philadelphia. After graduating from Miss Wright's School in Bryn Mawr in 1914, Shirley Watkins matriculated at Bryn Mawr College.

Because of business reverses in the family, she was compelled to discontinue and obtained a job as a night reporter for the Philadelphia *Press*, and the following year went to the *Evening Ledger*. From 1918 to 1920 she served as assistant safety director for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, "a sort of public relations job."

While still in newspaper work, Miss Watkins went to a dinner party in New York and met a man on the staff of *Publishers' Weekly*. He asked to see some of her work and sent her stories to T. S. Smith, who encouraged her to continue writing. "It would be very difficult to say what events or persons influenced me in my desire to write," she remarks. "As far as I know, nobody did. I always liked to write and always meant to. As a girl I read everything I could lay my hands on—novels, biographies, history, essays, and philosophy, as, indeed, I still do. Richard Beamish, on the *Press*, encouraged me, and my dinner-party friend recommended me to Alan Smith, of Macrae Smith."

Smith gave her several assignments, girls' books, and asked her to translate *Heidi*. Then Rupert Holland, the writer, formerly an editor at George W. Jacobs in Philadelphia, advised her to attempt more ambitious work. "I felt ready to do this," she observes. "I was deeply influenced by the Russian writers, especially by Turgenev, whose simplicity and objectivity fascinated and baffled me." Her first novel was *This Poor Player* (Macrae Smith, 1929), which Louis Untermeyer hailed as "one of the great novels of the last decade." The book was published in England and Frank Swinnerton spoke well of it, while the London *Times Literary Supplement* found it "unusually interesting and sincere."

She started her second novel, *The Island of Green Myrtles*, but did not finish it until after her marriage. Published in 1937 (Macrae Smith), it deals with a beautiful woman's relationship to three men—her husband, her lover, and her son's tutor. Again Untermeyer praised her: "Miss Watkins has the supreme gift—the power to show human beings not only in action, but moving through (and being moved by) 'the logic of events.'" But the *Saturday Review of Literature* thought otherwise: "The more important parts of the story are told in almost outline form. The characters fail to come alive."

Miss Watkins wrote two more novels, neither of which was published. "During all these years," she says, "indeed, since the early 1920's, I had been making notes and sketches, and gathering information for a novel about Saul, the first King of Israel, and his conflict with the Prophet Samuel. The idea of writing this book occurred to me long before the current vogue for Biblical novels. It interested me because it seemed to offer the material for a tragedy in the old meaning of the word. In the early studies that I made, the character of Saul remained pretty much as it is represented in I Samuel—weak, headstrong, violently neurotic—but gradually it evolved in my imagination into one of stronger and nobler proportions, and that is how I tried to paint it."

The book, *The Prophet and the King* (Doubleday, 1956), an entirely different interpretation from that in the Bible, took thirty-three years to complete. On the whole, the reviews were good. Edmund Fuller, in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune,* called it a "fine novel," adding, "It is the only book I know, dealing with this material, worthy to stand beside Gladys Schmitt's *David the King.*" In the New York *Times Book Review* Granville Hicks wrote: "There are many things a novelist may do with Biblical material . . . Miss Watkins does none of these things. She has not even succeeded in telling a lively story."

At present Miss Watkins is working on another novel. She has traveled extensively in Europe, from her first trip to England in 1906 to 1954, when she went to several countries. She likes tennis, and boating on Chesapeake Bay. She is active as a director on a number of boards—in New York, the Manfred Sakel Foundation; and in Lancaster the Country Day School and Symphony Orchestra. She is five feet three inches tall, weighs 132 pounds, has brown eyes and gray-brown hair. She is a Republican and an Episcopalian.

Miss Watkins was married on November 25, 1933 to John F. Steinman, the publisher of several newspapers in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She writes articles for these newspapers from her Lancaster county home, Drumore Farm.

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Newport News Daily Press Ag 25 '56 por

WATSON, JOHN B(ROADUS) Jan. 9, 1878-Sept. 25, 1958 Psychologist; founder of behaviorist school of psychology; concluded that heredity is a minor factor in man's actions; taught at Johns Hopkins University 1908-1920; advertising executive, 1920-1945. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 S 26 '58

WATT, DONALD (BEATES) May 3, 1893- Organization official

Address: b. Experiment in International Living, Inc., Putney, Vt.; h. Dusty Ridge, Putney, Vt.

A movement for promoting international understanding and world peace by bringing together American and foreign youth for summer vacations, the Experiment in International Living celebrated in 1957 its twenty-fifth anniversary. The chairman of its board is its founder, Donald Watt. During the past quarter of a century the Experiment, a nonprofit organization, has sent over 6500 young Americans abroad and has received some 2500 foreign youth in the United States. In recent years its work has expanded so that about 1500 young people a year are now participating in its program.

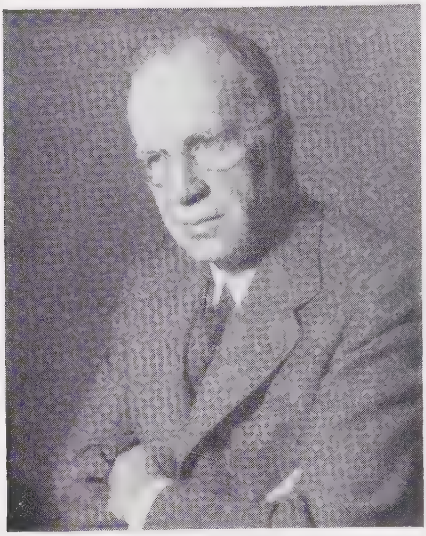
The younger of the two surviving children of Peter T. Watt, a native of Scotland, and Laura Louise (Geiger) Watt, who was of Pennsylvania German descent, Donald Beates Watt was born on May 3, 1893 in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (His elder brother, Charles, is now the president of Watt & Shand, the Lancaster department store of which their father was a founder.) Donald was educated in Lancaster public schools and the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey, where he was a member of the track team and glee club, secretary of the senior class, and president of the Y.M.C.A.

At Princeton University his major subject was psychology. He was a "miler" with the freshman track team, a member of the glee club, and the Student Volunteers. After graduating in 1916 with the A.B. degree he served until 1919 with British and Indian forces in India, Mesopotamia and Persia as a Y.M.C.A. secretary.

For three years after World War I he was treasurer and director of the Acme Cement Company in Catskill, New York, in which his father had substantial investments. "Finding my life work," Donald Watt recalled, "was a long and complex process which was influenced most by my father who provided me with an income so that I [could work] without a salary." In 1924 he pursued graduate study in psychology at the University of Pennsylvania and later at Yale University. While at Yale he worked in the bureau of appointments and completed the vocational monograph *Investment Banking As A Career* (Yale University, Department of Personnel Study, 1929).

Between 1922 and 1927 he made several visits to Germany which led to his collaboration with Karl Duncker of Berlin in writing *Exercises for the Rapid Reading of Scientific German Psychological Tests* (J. W. Edwards, 1933) and *A German-English Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical Terms* (J. W. Edwards, 1934).

In the autumn of 1927 Watt was appointed personnel director of Syracuse University in New York. He later went to New York City as a volunteer worker for Inquiry, an educational organization founded by E. C. Carter in 1923 and dedicated to the "reconciliation of differences in international, racial and industrial relations" through "creative group thinking" (that is, continuous discussion until a course of action developed which all could endorse.) In August 1931 Watt went to Switzerland to observe the League of Nations summer schools held in Geneva for the purpose of promoting international understanding among young people. However, Watt was not favorably impressed.



Shelburne

DONALD WATT

He felt that the students remained among their own national groups and there were insufficient social relations between the various groups.

His criticisms were ignored, and he turned then to an idea of his friend, Dr. Kenneth Appel, a psychiatrist. Observing the relative inexpensiveness of vacationing in Europe, Dr. Appel had remarked how "wonderful" it would be "if young Americans could have this kind of experience instead of going to their expensive camps." As reported by William Peters in *Passport to Friendship* (Lippincott, 1957), this was the germ of Watt's idea of the Experiment in International Living. Watt approached Captain Etienne Bach, a former French Army officer interested in bettering Franco-German feeling, with the suggestion for establishing a joint summer camp for American and European boys at Bach's home in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, and thus the first practical step forward was taken.

Having resigned from Inquiry to devote himself to his Experiment in International Living, Donald Watt launched that "experiment" in June 1932 when he conducted about twenty American boys aged nine to nineteen to a camp on Captain Bach's Swiss estate. In the following summer Watt improved on the original program by having American boys and girls spend one month of the summer as guests in a foreign household and a second month on a camping trip with their foreign friends, a similar routine to be instituted for European youth coming to the United States. Watt also employed the discussion method initiated by the Inquiry.

An exchange arrangement was concluded with the German government in 1932, and France was brought into the plan in 1933. By 1938, when Watt established organization headquarters at his new home in Putney, Vermont, the Experiment had grown (in Watt's own words) "at the rate of 50 per cent a year in spite of the fact that it had no particular interest in numbers for the sake of numbers but . . . always emphasized the quality rather than the quantity of its membership."

The Experiment in International Living was incorporated in 1942. In 1948 its founder was honored with a Lord & Taylor American Design Award for his work in behalf of international understanding and education for peace. The Experiment was continued through World War II in Canada and in Latin American nations. Its community ambassador program, started in 1948 in conjunction with the bureau of adult education of the state of New York, is a project whereby young adult leaders are selected by local groups which pay their expenses to travel abroad and report on their experiences. An international council, of which Watt is the chairman, has been in existence since 1949. In 1950 the Experiment engaged Gordon Boyce as its American director.

In its twenty-five years of existence the Experiment has sent abroad 6500 young Americans and received 2500 foreign youths in the United States. The participants, who range from sixteen to thirty in age, are selected on the basis of their adaptability, intelligence and knowledge of one or more foreign languages. Financial assistance is provided for exceptional applicants who show need (New York *Times Magazine,* March 3, 1957). The Experiment received Governmental recognition in April 1951 when the U.S. Department of State awarded it "a contract for a pilot program of providing a home stay of one month in American homes for a group of fifty German and Austrian Fulbright scholars."

According to Watt, the Experiment has had by-products of immediate educational value to American youths: learning a foreign language through use and, thus, obtaining a key to the cultural wealth of another nation; being inspired to study by the European's relatively higher standards in formal education; and developing new interests ranging from opera to mountain climbing.

The Experiment celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in September 1957 when 414 delegates, many from foreign countries, attended a convention held in Putney, Vermont. Its first annual award for "outstanding contribution toward peaceful understanding between nations on the people-to-people level" was presented in November 1957 to Chester Bowles (former Ambassador to India) and his family.

The honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on Donald Watt by the University of Vermont in 1954, and in 1957 he was the recipient of Federal Republic of Germany's Service Cross. Watt, who describes himself as a "mugwump" politically and is a Presbyterian in faith, is a member of the Vermont Council on World Affairs and the United World Federalists.

Donald Watt is five feet nine and one-half inches in height; 180 pounds in weight. He was formerly a mountain-climbing enthusiast and now mentions photography, art and architecture as his favorate avocations. (He designed his own chalet-type house at Putney.) The former Leslie Somers and Watt were married on March

25, 1922. They have one son, Donald Beates Watt, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Leslie Barbara Gray and Mrs. Laura Phyllis Ingersoll.

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Obituary

N Y Times p86 Ja 5 '58

WEAFER, ELIZABETH (wē'fûr) Apr. 7, 1924- Organization official

Address: b. c/o National Milk Bowl, Bryan, Tex., h. 607 North Coulter Dr., Bryan, Tex.

Bishop Company, Houston

ELIZABETH WEAFER

Beginning with a local recreational program, a not-too-promising barefooted "pee-wee eleven" of Gause, Texas, housewife and mother Elizabeth Weafer originated and helped to develop the National Milk Bowl. This "annual 'small-fry' football classic" now attracts attention from all parts of the United States along with some notice from Europe, Canada, and Latin America. Through her suggestion that a bowl game be played by competing teams of boys under fifteen years of age, Mrs. Weafer not only established a charity benefit for crippled children, but also encouraged the organization of children's football teams across the nation and gave a new incentive to community sports activity.

The Milk Bowl project, started in 1949, quickly drew enthusiastic support from leaders of civic and charitable associations, was promoted in sports writers columns, on the radio, television and in motion pictures, and by cartoonists as well as statesmen and spokesmen for religious groups. Besides being generally hailed as a deterrent to juvenile delinquency, it is, as Vice-President Richard M. Nixon pointed out in July 1956, an undertaking in keeping with President Eisenhower's youth fitness program. On February 22, 1957 the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania announced the award of the George Washington Honor Medal to the National Milk Bowl.

Elizabeth Boyd was born in Lexington, Texas on April 7, 1924, one of three children of John William and Vinie Elizabeth (Simek) Boyd. Her brother, John, is now a geologist in Utah and her sister, Virginia, is Mrs. H. L. Miller. Both her parents came from families that had lived for generations in central Texas, engaged in farming and small-town business.

Growing up in Caldwell, Texas, Elizabeth Boyd attended the Caldwell High School, from which she was graduated in 1941. At school she played in the band and took part in dramatics. Another of her interests was football. As a young girl, she has said, she played touch-tackle every chance she had.

On September 10, 1941, shortly after leaving high school, she married Eugene Clyde Weafer, a teacher who sometime later accepted a position to teach Navajo Indians in the Four Corners Area of Arizona. It was there in March 1949 that Elizabeth Weafer first came to public attention, through feature articles describing the hardships of a young mother raising a family in that area. One detail in the published stories, that the Weafer children played with uranium in their back yard, is said to have "triggered" a billion-dollar uranium strike by amateur prospectors.

From Arizona the Weafer family moved to Gause, Texas, where Eugene Weafer taught in the local school. Gause, a small (population 491), somewhat isolated town, offered so few recreations for youngsters that Mrs. Weafer, who had five children, suggested to her husband that football be introduced at the school. They studied handbooks on the game and with the help of local boys marked off a gridiron on a cow pasture—hence the name Milk Bowl. The Gause team, whose members had never seen a football game, was so insignificant that it had difficulty finding an opponent, but in November 1949 a team from the city of Bryan agreed to a match.

"At game time," Mrs. Weafer has related, "the Bryan lads showed up in resplendent new uniforms. Embarrassed, our Gause boys, in their faded jeans, sweat shirts and no shoes at all, refused to play." But once they were persuaded to go out on the field, the Gause team played "like cowboys bulldogging steers" and won the game by a score of 24 to 0 (*Coronet,* December 1956).

(Continued next page)

WEAFER, ELIZABETH—*Continued*

In order that the Gause boys would have equal opponents, Elizabeth Weafer established the rule that the players must be no more than fourteen years old and must weigh no more than 110 pounds. Soon after the Gause team's first victory she suggested in a letter to a Dallas radio station that an end-of-the-season bowl game for "small-fry" football players be held, with proceeds from the game to benefit crippled children. Acceptance of the idea by radio stations, newspapers, and the general public resulted in the first Milk Bowl game, played on December 10, 1949 at Cameron, Texas, where Gause lost to San Saba, Texas by a score of 20 to 7.

Since that game the Milk Bowl has established itself as a national annual event in which the best Texas team is pitted against a top out-of-state team on a Saturday in December at San Antonio's Alamo Stadium. In the 1956 contest, carried on a large number of radio and television stations across the nation, the Little Fighting Irish of Notre Dame Academy, Kerrville, Texas met the Optimist Midget Football Team of McKeesport, Pennsylvania. The half-time pageantry featured the crowning of a "pre-teen" Milk Bowl princess. Proceeds from the game, sponsored by the Alamo Heights Lions Club, went to the Texas Lions Camp for Crippled Children at Kerrville.

The National Milk Bowl was early endorsed by former President Herbert Hoover, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, and former half-back Red Grange. Many prominent Texans have become members of its board of directors, including Governor Price Daniel, former Governor Allan Shivers, and Dr. W. R. White, president of Baylor University. It has been given publicity notices by television stars like Dave Garroway, Steve Allen, Walter Cronkite, and George Gobel; and it has been mentioned on the network sports shows of Bill Stern, Harry Wismer, and others. Walt Disney Productions filmed a motion picture, "Milk Bowl Classic," to be shown on the *Mickey Mouse Newsreel.*

"In just seven years," *Coronet* (December 1956) noted, "this astonishing new sports spectacle, the National Milk Bowl, has achieved prestige in small-fry football comparable to that acquired by the Rose Bowl in collegiate ball in forty years." Some 100,000 or more children in the United States are playing football in over 5,000 organized teams. Some 200 teams seek an invitation to play at the Milk Bowl.

Eugene C. Weafer, now a teacher of public speaking at a private military school in Bryan, is executive director of the Milk Bowl, Inc., a nonprofit corporation which owns the National Milk Bowl, the Milk Bowl Enterprises, and the Milk Bowl Association. He disclosed in the summer of 1957 that "the milk industry plans to give $50,000 annually to the Milk Bowl, no strings attached. There will be no commercialization. Mention of the word *milk* in the title is sufficient reward for the industry" (El Paso *Times,* July 7, 1957).

Among the honors that have come to Elizabeth Weafer as originator of the Milk Bowl is a Woman of the Week citation of the American Broadcasting Company (1952) and a tribute from the Texas House of Representatives (1957). A civic director of the project, she still gives much of her time, without fee, to the Milk Bowl, answering some 10,000 letters a year about the bowl game and serving as adviser on national promotion and on group contacts. She is president of the local Parent Teachers Association and a member of the Texas Club of New York City, the Allen Academy Women's Club, and the Women's Society of Christian Services. She teaches a Sunday School class at the Methodist church. In politics she votes for candidates of the Democratic party.

The Weafer's five children, ranging in age from fourteen years to eight years, are Eugene, Jr., Virginia, Sarahbelle, Blanche, and Ernest. Elizabeth Weafer has green eyes and brown hair, is five feet three inches tall, and weighs 112 pounds. She finds recreation in dancing, swimming, reading, sewing, and gardening. When asked about her views on women's place in society, she replied that devotion to the family comes first and from that good will is extended to children of the whole community. "Civic affairs are merely a part of trying to develop a good life for all. Civic activity means moving from the situation 'as it is' to something one step better. Thus, what seem to be trifles and routine duties become a part of a wider pattern of social usefulness."

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WEAFER, MRS. EUGENE C(LYDE) *See* Weafer, Elizabeth

WEBB, AILEEN O(SBORN) June 25, 1892- Craft organization official

Address: b. American Craftsmen's Council, 29 W. 53d St., New York 19; h. 66 E. 79th St., New York 21

The heightening in recent years of the status of American craftsmen has been attributed in large measure to Mrs. Aileen O. Webb, who has been a guiding force in the development of a national craft program affecting both culturally and commercially some 20,000,000 professional and avocational devotees. She is the founder and president of the American Craftsmen's Council, a unique educational organization which was established in 1943 and which has about a hundred affiliates. She is president also of A.C.C.'s Museum of Contemporary Crafts, opened in New York City in 1956, of America House, which markets the work of professional craftsmen, and of *Craft Horizons,* a bimonthly magazine published since 1941 by the council.

Idealistic and inspirational as well as practical in her encouragement of America's craft movement, Mrs. Webb has emphasized improvement in design as one of the objectives of the A.C.C., which with other craft organizations can create a climate favorable to the growth of creative expression.

Aileen Osborn was born to William Church and Alice (Dodge) Osborn on June 25, 1892 in Garrison, Putnam county, New York, where she still has a home. Her father, a lawyer, was president of the Children's Aid Society in New York City for over thirty years and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for a number of years. Her mother served as president of the board of the Bellevue Hospital School of Nursing for thirty-five years. Her brothers, Earl Dodge Osborn and Frederick Osborn, became prominent in industry.

As Florence Fletcher wrote in *Cue* (April 19, 1958), Aileen Osborn "was born into a life of wealth and ease, a life which educated her at Miss Chapin's School in New York City and, in her seventeenth year, in Paris. During her year as a debutante ('on a comparatively small scale, for the times'), she was president of the Junior League." She married Vanderbilt Webb, a lawyer, on September 11, 1912, and subsequently devoted most of her time to rearing their four children.

In the early part of the Depression, Mrs. Webb helped to organize a home-based relief project called Putnam County Products. The organization originally promoted local products like eggs, string beans, and preserves; but soon handmade articles in wood, leather, metal, textiles, and ceramics were also offered for sale. This development was much to the liking of Mrs. Webb, who is herself a craftsman. "I've always used my hands," she said in an interview for the *New Yorker* (November 10, 1956), "painted all my life, and done ceramics and wood carving."

Putnam County Products in time evolved into Handcraft League Craftsmen, which opened America House in 1940 in New York City to sell products of its members. In 1943, under Mrs. Webb's guidance, the organization was incorporated into American Craftsmen's Cooperative Council, which operated America House until 1951 when this council was dissolved. America House was then organized as a business concern devoted solely to marketing the work of professional craftsmen.

The stock in America House was acquired by the American Craftsmen's Educational Council, which had been formed in 1943 to carry out certain objectives outside the mainly merchandizing function of the Craftsmen's Cooperative Council. Chartered by the Regents of New York State, it is "an educational association to provide education in handcrafts and to further and stimulate public interest in an appreciation of the work of handcraftsmen" (*Craft Horizons,* September 1954). The name of the organization has since been changed to the American Craftsmen's Council.

As president of the A.C.C., Mrs. Webb also founded, in 1945, the School for American Craftsmen, now a division of the Rochester Institute of Technology. For her efforts in behalf of the school and for other accomplishments that have given "inspiration and guidance to the handcraft movement in America," in 1956 she was presented with the Founders Award, the highest honor of the Rochester Institute of Technology.

David Workman

AILEEN O. WEBB

In September 1956 the American Craftsmen's Council opened the Museum of Contemporary Crafts on West 53d Street in New York City, the first museum in the country devoted entirely to the field of handcrafts. The opening of the museum, which Mrs. Webb pointed out marked "an important milestone in the cultural and even in the economic life of the people of the United States," made it possible for the A.C.C. to expand greatly its exhibition programs, such as its annual "Young Americans" competition. Its first exhibition was entitled "Craftsmanship in a Changing World"; it has since presented exhibits of Scandinavian crafts, Tiffany glass, modern religious art, furniture, ceramics, Finnish rugs and many others. In keeping with the national character of the A.C.C., some of the exhibits are sent on tour to various parts of the country.

The museum building houses an extensive library, serves as headquarters of the A.C.C., and provides facilities for such services as the council's reference file of craftsmen's names and their particular abilities. It is also the home of *Craft Horizons,* the council's publication. Mrs. Webb is president and a member of the board of editors of this bimonthly magazine which was founded in 1941 and has a circulation of more than 18,000.

One of the outstanding recent achievements of the A.C.C. was its part in assembling a U.S. exhibit for the Brussels World's Fair in 1958. Earlier, at the request of the State Department it had prepared three exhibitions for use abroad. It also displayed a collection of representative American ceramics at the first International Ceramics Show, in Cannes, France in 1955.

(Continued next page)

WEBB, AILEEN O.—*Continued*

In "The American Craftsmen's Council: A Look at the Future," an article written in collaboration with David Campbell for *Craft Horizons* (March 1956), Mrs. Webb expressed the view that "properly developed, a craft program could touch almost every segment of our population. This includes not only the professional craftsman, the architect, the industrial designer, the artist, but also the consumer, and the amateur craftsman, be he an individual seeking a creative outlet, a convalescent needing occupational therapy, or a retired person seeking an interest in later life." She also wrote of the need for the establishment of an "international association of craftsmen."

For many years Mrs. Webb has been a member of the board of the Bellevue Hospital Training School of Nursing, and since 1956 she has been filling out the unexpired portion of her late husband's five-year term as a member of the Taconic State Park Commission. A Democrat, she has served on both the Putnam county Democratic committee and the New York state Democratic committee. Her religion is Protestant. She belongs to the Colony Club. In 1954 she was made an honorary member of the Association of Interior Decorators and in 1956 she received the Elsie de Wolfe Award of the American Institute of Decorators.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, whose husband died on June 17, 1956, is the mother of Derick V., William Osborn, Mrs. H. Benson Rockwell, and Richard H. She has sixteen grandchildren. In *Cue* (April 19, 1958) she was described as "a charming, urbane and enthusiastic lady." She has brown eyes and gray hair, weighs 155 pounds, and is five feet ten inches tall. In addition to painting and wood carving, she mentions gardening as a hobby.

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WEBB, MRS. VANDERBILT *See* Webb, Aileen O.

WEIL, FRANK L(EOPOLD) Mar. 6, 1894-Nov. 10, 1957 Lawyer; social worker; active in many Jewish religious and educational organizations. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 N 11 '57

WEIL, LISL (wīl) June 22, 1910- Commercial artist; writer

Address: 25 Central Park West, New York 23

In her illustrations of both stories and music for children, Lisl Weil likes best to draw happy, gay, and exciting subjects. Her pictures in some twenty children's books have frequently received special notice from reviewers because of their vitality and sense of rhythm. Miss Weil is also the author of four of these books, the most recent being *Pudding's Wonderful Bone* (1956) and *I Wish, I Wish* (1957). For about ten seasons she has interpreted in drawings the music for Thomas Scherman's Little Orchestra Society Young People's Concerts in New York.

Elizabeth Lisl Weil, the daughter of Isidor Weil, a merchant, and Eugenie (Schwarz) Weil, was born in Vienna, Austria on June 22, 1910. She has one sister, now Mrs. Ollie Medina Randolph. From early childhood Lisl Weil showed a love for drawing, dancing and music, and as soon as she "was able to toddle or to hold a pencil," her games were centered around these interests. Her parents and later her teachers did much to encourage her talents, especially emphasizing the importance of expression of feeling in the various arts. "So I got to understand," she has said, "the close relation of the rhythmic impulses in music with the rhythm of a drawing and the rhythm of the movements of our body."

After leaving high school Lisl Weil attended the Wiener Kunstgewerbeschule, where she won the school's highest award for outstanding ability. Until about 1938 she worked for two Viennese periodicals, the newspaper *Die Stunde* and the magazine *Die Bühne*. For these and later for other European publications she wrote and illustrated stories about people and life in Europe, where she traveled very widely, and made sketches of actors, plays, and stage settings. Her work was selected for exhibition at the Exposition Internationale in Paris as representative of Austrian art.

In 1939 Miss Weil moved to the United States and she has since become a citizen of this country. For four years she was employed as art director of Lanz of Salzburg, a specialty store on New York's Fifth Avenue, where she was concerned with advertising and window displays and created peasant-style designs for fashion materials.

Then as a free-lance artist she worked in textile designing, interior decorating, advertising, poster and booklet designs, and illustrations for magazines like *Vogue* and *Glamour*—"until," as she has stated, "I turned to my heart's desire by doing art work for children. In this work I find the greatest freedom in creating and great satisfaction in bringing joy to children."

The first book both written and illustrated by Lisl Weil is *Jacoble Tells the Truth* (Houghton Mifflin, 1946), the retelling of a folk tale about a little boy who is brought to retract gradually his assertion that he has seen a big green flying rabbit. "The plot revolves around the fine distinction of truth versus imagination—with truth triumphant," commented R. A. Gordon of the New York *Times* (September 22, 1946). "The full-color pictures and the general make-up are so spirited that children will respond completely to the book."

In *Bill the Brave* (Houghton Mifflin, 1948) Miss Weil tells in verse, which runs under the humorous drawings, the story of a dog who almost lost his courage on a visit to the dentist. M. L. Becker in the New York *Herald Tribune*

Weekly Book Review (May 23, 1948) remarked that "the pictures are great fun" and added that "they should be useful to little children who have to go to the dentist." Another Lisl Weil picure story book about a dog is *Pudding's Wonderful Bone* (Crowell, 1956), which shows what happened to a puppy who found a big bone and tried to keep it all for himself. "There's a moral here, of course," noted M. M. Ramenih in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (November 11, 1956), "but the 'read-me-a-story' crowd will never feel they're being preached at." The puppy pictures were especially praised in reviews for the New York *Times* and San Francisco *Chronicle.*

I Wish, I Wish (Houghton Mifflin, 1957) is the story of a little girl in Florence, Italy who one day found an unusual cat that led her eventually to the fulfillment of her two secret wishes: to have a little painting all her own and to have a kitten all her own. Lisl Weil was generally commended by critics both for her "suspenseful" story and for drawings "full of life and rhythm." M. S. Libby observed (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* May 12, 1957), "The paintings and statues [of Florence] are merely suggested, but the street scenes, the palaces, the populace are delightfully recognizable. Nor is this a mere collection of sketches. The story is a good one, and truly Florentine with its emphasis on pictures and cats."

The many children's books that Miss Weil has illustrated include *Back in Time for Supper* by Dori Furth (McKay, 1947), *The Catnip Man* by Ruth Holberg (Crowell, 1951), *The Long Christmas Eve* by Elizabeth Duryea (Houghton Mifflin, 1954), *Breakneck Hill* by Dorris Walsh Hendrickson (Follett, 1954), *Mr. Baer Goes to Boston* by Marion Flood French (Follett, 1955), and *Tony for Keeps* by Electa Clark (Winston, 1955).

A critic for the New York *Times* (September 17, 1950) found that Lisl Weil's drawings for Katherine Forbes' *The Thirsty Lion* (Crowell, 1950) made the story "even funnier, for these have the vitality and the humor of a good cartoon." In her review of *The Superduper Car* by Christine Govan (Houghton Mifflin, 1952), Louise S. Bechtel pointed out that Miss Weil's pictures "give a sense of rushing action that approaches that of [Ludwig] Bemelmans" (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* October 5, 1952).

In a somewhat different vein were the illustrations by Lisl Weil for Esther Rudomin's *Let's Cook without Cooking* (Crowell, 1955), a cookbook for girls which contains recipes not requiring the use of a stove. A *Saturday Review* (November 12, 1955) critic thought the black-and-white pictures "humorous and cleverly adapted to subject matter."

Often invited to give "chalk talks" for children and people interested in juvenile literature, Lisl Weil has entertained audiences at New York public schools and libraries, at stores, and at book-week meetings for the New York *Times* and New York *Herald Tribune.* She appeared on a Saturday half-hour television program, *Children's Sketch Book,* presented over the National Broadcasting Company from March 1949 to July 1949 and from September 1949 to February 1950.

LISL WEIL

Since 1947 she has performed at Thomas Scherman's Little Orchestra Society Young People's Concerts, at the Hunter College Assembly in New York, illustrating in large-size drawings the rhythm of the music. As she has described this entertainment, "It's like a ballet with a crayon." In one concert, in November 1954, while the orchestra played Offenbach's *Gaité Parisienne* she made a series of charcoal sketches about a boy in a cowboy hat who was taken to Paris by a toy balloon. On several televised performances of the Little Orchestra on the Columbia Broadcasting System she also illustrated the music of children's concerts.

Lisl Weil was married to Julius Marx on April 11, 1946. She has gray eyes and gray-brown hair and weighs 108 pounds. She is of the Jewish faith. As her hobbies she lists dancing, swimming, skiing, and golf; and with her love for music, she is a high-fidelity enthusiast.

WEIL, RICHARD, JR., Dec. 5, 1907-May 10, 1958 Vice-president of R. H. Macy & Company and president of Macy's New York store (1945-1952); president National Association for Mental Health (1953-1955). See *Current Biography* (July) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 My 12 58

WELKER, HERMAN Dec. 11, 1906-Oct. 30, 1957 U.S. Senator (Republican) from Idaho (1950-56). See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 O 31 '57

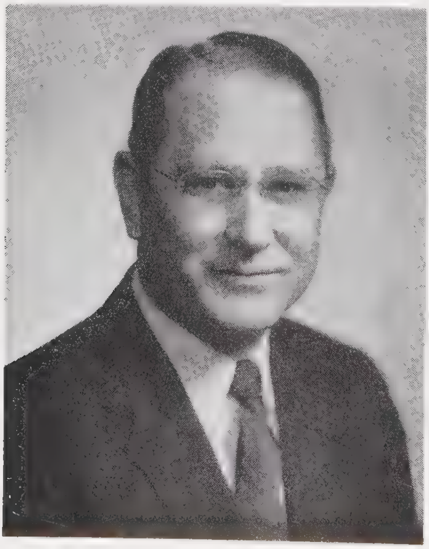
WELMAN, JOSEPH C(LARENCE) Jan. 12, 1908- Banker

Address: b. Bank of Kennett, 101 S. Main St., Kennett, Mo.; h. 212 E. Washington St., Kennett, Mo.

A country banker, Joseph C. Welman, is president for 1957-58 of the American Bankers Association, whose 17,526 member banks and branches command 99 per cent of the banking resources of the United States. As president, since 1939, of the Bank of Kennett, Missouri, Welman heads a financial institution that provides the banking services for a city of 9000. He has been active in professional organizations throughout his career, serving as president of the Missouri Bankers Association in 1948-49, vice-president of the American Bankers Association in 1956-57, and a member of the A.B.A. country bank operations committee for seven years beginning in 1949. (Welman's successor as A.B.A. president is Lee P. Miller.)

One of three children, Joseph Clarence Welman was born on January 12, 1908 in Johnston City, Illinois to the late William Clarence Welman, a real estate abstracter, and the former Phronia Hudelson. His brother, Clyde R. Welman of Montpelier, Vermont, is an insurance executive; Mrs. Robert Bruce Snow, Jr., of Ferguson, Missouri is his sister.

As a small child, Joseph moved with his family to Morley, Missouri, and at fourteen, to Kennett, Missouri. While at Kennett High School, he studied stenography and bookkeeping and worked for the St. Louis, Kennett, and South Eastern Railroad (now part of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company) at Kennett and in the Bragg City Bank. Shortly after being graduated in 1925, he was engaged by W. F. Shelton, Jr., the president and cashier of the Bank of Kennett, as a stenographer. Welman was not yet twenty-two when he was elected cashier and a director of the Kennett bank. Within ten years he became president of the institution.



Fabian Bachrach

JOSEPH C. WELMAN

The county seat of Dunklin county and the local trading center for farmers of cotton, corn and soybean crops, Kennett has a population of nearly 9000 whose banking facilities are provided by the Bank of Kennett. This financial institution now has assets of $12,000,000 and employs twenty-eight people. The staff meets once a month for dinner and for discussions of common problems.

In *Burroughs Clearing House* (October 1957), Norman E. Douglas pointed out that the Bank of Kennett has "always aimed . . . at farm customers" and that half of its present $4,000,000 in loans is for farm purposes. This fifty-two year old country establishment "had an 'outside man' for farm loans thirteen years before the subject was first being discussed" and it has "been making consumer loans since 1939" (*Banking*, October 1957). In 1939, when Welman became president of the bank, installment credit was initiated.

Taking his only leave of absence from the bank in 1944, Welman enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve for World War II service. He was commissioned a lieutenant (j.g.), was sent for two months to the Army's Civil Affairs Training School at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, and later studied Japanese for six months at the University of Chicago. During the winter of 1945-46 he was a military government officer in Korea.

Released in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant (s.g.), Welman returned to the Bank of Kennett, where he directed the policy that every employee be given "a chance to know who all the customers are," and he encouraged "participation in A.B.A. group activities by paying the cost and by teaching some of the courses" (*Banking*, October, 1957).

For many years Welman has been active in professional banking associations, and he has served on many committees of the Missouri Bankers Association. In 1932 he was secretary of its group VI and served as chairman in the following year. He has also been chairman of the committee on study of adequacy of banking service in Missouri (1936-39), bank management committee (1941), and committee on taxation (1949-52). The association elected him its vice-president in 1947 for a one-year term, and he served as the president of the Missouri Bankers Association in 1948-49.

In the A.B.A. Welman was the association's vice-president for Missouri (1934-36), vice-president for Missouri of the state bank division (1950-51), and a member of a subcommittee on Federal legislation (1951-53), the Federal legislative council (1952-54), American Institute of Banking's textbook committee (1954-56), credit policy commission (1955-56), employee training committee (1956), and executive council (since 1951). As chairman of the country bank operations commission (1954-56), he directed a group which is concerned with the problems of 11,000 rural banks and which issues manuals and pamphlets on these matters.

At the eighty-second annual convention, in Los Angeles, in October 1956, Joseph C. Welman was chosen A.B.A. vice-president. In an address in Chicago in March 1957, he warned: "There would be great danger to banking as a whole if banks should compete vigorously at high rates for the savings of the people for the sole purpose of investing in installment lending" (New York *Times,* March 24, 1957). Later in 1957 he was described as viewing "the small independent bank as a bulwark against nationalization of the industry" and "internal sluggishness" as the major threat to small and large banks alike (New York *Times,* September 25, 1957). On September 24, 1957 Welman was elected president of the American Bankers Association, succeeding Erle Cocke, Jr.

The American Bankers Association was officially founded in 1876 for promoting the "general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions, and to secure uniformity of action." By 1957 it had grown to a membership of 17,526 banks and branches (including 176 in foreign countries), accounting for 98 per cent of the banks in the United States (*Commercial and Financial Chronicle,* October 3, 1957). It has influenced most of the state and national banking legislation enacted in the interim, and through its subsidiary the American Institute of Banking, the magazine *Banking,* and work of its committees it has contributed to the sound and progressive character of the nation's banking business (Wilbert M. Schneider in *The American Bankers Association, Its Past & Present,* 1956).

As A.B.A. president, Welman has been largely concerned with problems of providing for competent banking personnel in the future. In a speech of September 30, 1957 he stressed the importance, to a business in which "tens of thousands of . . . jobs must be filled every year," of adult education programs such as that of the American Institute of Banking. Later he emphasized that "the real responsibility of banks is to help people understand the danger of inflation." There is "no doubt" in his mind that the A.B.A. will oppose legislation to enable savings banks to operate under dual state and Federal charters, and has stated that the A.B.A. "had no connection with" a recent proposal to expel savings banks from the association (New York *Times,* November 22, 1957).

Interested in the civic affairs of Kennett, Welman was a member and secretary of the Kennett board of education, is a former president of the Kennett Business and Professional Association, and was a director of the Kennett Housing Corporation. In the early part of World War II he was regional commander of the U.S. War Bond Committee. At present, he is a director of the Dunklin County Compress and Warehouse Company and secretary-treasurer of the Baker-Welman Insurance Company. He is a director of the Kennett Chamber of Commerce and the Kennett Development Corporation and chairman of the trust committee, southeast Missouri area, Boy Scout Council.

Joseph C. Welman has brown hair and brown eyes, stands five feet eleven inches, and weighs 185 pounds. Fishing, hunting, and golfing are his favorite sports. He is a Freemason, a Lion, and an American Legionnaire, votes the Democratic ticket, and attends the Kennett Methodist Church, of which he is a lay leader and a trustee. Mrs. Welman, a schoolteacher before her marriage, and an "accomplished musician," is the former Berniece Oakes. The Welmans, who were married on February 25, 1930, have two sons, William Oakes and Joseph Clarence, Jr.

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WERNER, THEODOR Feb. 14, 1886-
German artist

Address: b. c/o Grace Borgenicht Gallery, 1018 Madison Ave., New York 21; h. Dernburgstrasse 59, Berlin-Charlottenburg, West Germany

"Works of art are a kind of bulletin on the condition of man; his state of being, his participation in life and his dangerous alienation from life," Theodor Werner, German abstract painter, once wrote. "Man seeks man. The creative is the compass with which he navigates around the cliffs of one-sided rationalization, mechanization, and around the dangers of becoming barren, empty and a mass man."

In his paintings, which have been exhibited in Germany, France, Italy, South America, and the United States, Werner has shown his ability to conciliate line, rhythm and color into one abstract harmony, indicating—some critics say—the influence of his interest in metaphysics, nature, mathematics, and the natural sciences. Although slow to gain influence, Werner has been called "a leading force in contemporary art" and "one of Germany's most important abstract painters." He was awarded the art prize of the city of Berlin in 1951, the international prize for painters in Milan, Italy in 1953, and the prize of the German critics in Berlin in 1954.

Theodor Werner, one of the eleven children of Hermann and Mathilde (Schmid) Werner, was born in Jettenburg, near the town of Tübingen in Germany, on February 14, 1886. His ancestors had been school teachers and priests. After studying at local schools, he was graduated in 1906 with a degree enabling him to teach school. He did so for a year and then went to study art at the academy in Stuttgart. Leaving there, he continued his studies in Paris and also traveled and studied in Germany, Italy and Holland from 1909 to 1914. He served in the German Army during World War I and was discharged, after receiving several decorations, with the rank of lieutenant in the army reserve in 1918.

Returning to Stuttgart, he lived in a nearby town called Grossachsenheim until 1929 and continued to paint and exhibit his pictures. For

Foto-Gnilka, Berlin

THEODOR WERNER

the five years from 1930 to 1935 he worked in Paris and became associated with the abstraction-creation group. He also visited Italy, Spain, England, and the United States, and came to know Braque, Picasso, Gris, Klee, Kandinsky, and Arp. Critics have commented that it was about 1930 that he found himself artistically and that his paintings of the decade from 1930 to 1940 with their surface penetration and sharp edges signified a personal variation of cubism. Beginning in 1935 and through World War II, Werner lived outside of Potsdam in Germany.

The Nazis in Germany had banned all modern art and had forbidden painters in this classification to work or had exiled them. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, in his book *Art Under a Dictatorship* (New York, 1954), commented: "The fact that Werner, one of Germany's most important abstract painters, had lived in Paris before the war and was hardly known in his own country had made it easier for him to continue working than for most of his colleagues." He produced a number of oils and gouaches, including *L'Oiseau Bleu* (1941), *Dessin* (1943), *Chimère* (1944), and *Scherzo* (1944). Unfortunately his home lay in the line of artillery fire during the battle of Berlin. All of his war-time work went up in flames, but he managed to save photographs of the paintings.

After describing the complete isolation of artists from each other in Germany during the Nazi period, Lehmann-Haupt wrote about their eagerness to communicate their ideas to fellow painters when World War II had ended and stated: "On one occasion I witnessed the breaking of the dam. Theodor Werner had been asked to speak to a group of American and German friends of art. 'Is Painting Still Possible Today?' was the topic he had chosen for the occasion that was to be his first contact with the public in more than ten years. As soon as he started, he forgot where he was. He talked as one possessed, pouring forth in one elemental, overpowering outburst what had lain bottled up in him for so long. He spoke without interruption for two and a half hours to a motionless, spellbound audience."

In Berlin, Werner began to receive recognition for his work and to present exhibitions of his paintings. One was held at the Gerd Rosen Gallery in 1947 and another at the Möller Gallery in Cologne. *Life* (May 10, 1954) reported that most of Berlin's leading artists have joined together in an informal association known as the New Berlin Group and have held joint shows every year since 1949. Members of the group include Hans Kuhn, Juro Kubicek, Max Kaus, and Werner.

His first exhibition in the United States was held in New York at the Grace Borgenicht Gallery in January and February 1955. The New York *Herald Tribune* critic wrote on January 30, 1955: "It is an accomplished abstract painter who is exhibited. For while he titles his pictures *Exotic, Dream* and *Myth,* for example, subject matter is much less important to his creative process than inventive technique. This is not unlike the method of Kandinsky, where a tangled maze of rhythms and color rectangles disclose a handsome poetic turbulence."

The New York *Times* (January 29, 1955) noted: "Like so much of German painting, Werner's work has strong metaphysical overtones that are apt to be lost on those who see shapes as shapes and not as symbols. Nonetheless there is much subtlety and precision in the neat placing of swoops, pennants, pin-points, and broad paths of color and form that are combined here. As shapes each is distinct, but they are associated, too, and the manner of painting is dexterous."

The critic of *Arts Digest* (February 1, 1955) found that the ultimate impression "is of a powerful impulse which has been so purified by the intellect that all the primary heat is lost. Occasionally, however, as in *Tracers,* with its primary colors, or *No. 48,* with its restriction to black, yellow and violet, Werner simplifies his vocabulary to a minimum of colors and shapes, with the happy result that some of the original impact which lies behind these vigorous oppositions of line, plane and color is still preserved."

Of his 1957 exhibition at the Grace Borgenicht Gallery in New York, the critic for *Arts* (March 1957) wrote: "Werner gives evidence in his paintings of a man thoroughly in control of his medium. . . . Among the particular successes, one might mention *XIII/56,* with its deep reds and blacks opening out in broken circles to pinks, greens and blues against a luxurious orange ground."

The New York *Times* (February 19, 1957) found that "his color keeps to the high-keys, and, at times, displays the artist's essential verve. But his paintings do not seem spontaneous and suffer, perhaps, from Werner's obviously superior knowledge of how a painting should be made." Carlyle Burrows (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* February 24,

1957) noted that his paintings "show a gift for light but animated nonrealistic form" and that his color "is serene but cheerful."

Some of his gouaches and oils, including *Vanished* (1951), *Prehistoric* (1952), *Separation* (1952), and *Venice* (1952), were included in an exhibition of European art which toured the United States in 1955 and 1956 and were shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Los Angeles County Museum, and the San Francisco Museum of Art. His paintings were represented at the Venice Biennale in 1952, the Pittsburgh-Carnegie International in 1950 and 1952, and the Saõ Paulo Bienal in 1952; his monumental mural for Berlin's Academy of Music was exhibited at the Milan Triennale in 1954. Reproductions of his work have appeared in numerous books and magazines, including *Studio* (December 1953), *Life* (May 10, 1954), and the *Atlantic Monthly* (March 1957).

Theodor Werner is married to the former Anneliese Rütgers, whose professional name is Woty Werner. She is known for the tapestries she weaves from her own designs and has shown her work in joint exhibitions with her husband. Werner has brown eyes and graying black hair. He belongs to the Evangelical Church. His recreations are swimming and wandering and studying botany, philosophy, and science. He has said of his art, "One doesn't paint with ideas or objects . . . but with color. My paintings are like stellar constellations moving through time and space. They change continuously, dissolving and forming again. . . . Topography can no longer be observed from fixed mathematical points. . . . Everything is in a state of flux and flow."

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WHARTON, CLIFTON R(EGINALD)

May 11, 1899- U.S. Minister to Romania

Address: b. U.S. Legation, Bucharest, Romania; U.S. Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Nominated U.S. Minister to Romania by President Eisenhower in January 1958, Clifton R. Wharton succeeded Robert H. Thayer to this post behind the Iron Curtain. Wharton is the first Negro Foreign Service officer to be named chief of an American mission overseas. During his thirty-four years in the Foreign Service he has been stationed in Monrovia, Liberia; Las Palmas, the Canary Islands; Tananarive, Madagascar; Ponta Delgada, Azores; Lisbon, Portugal; and Marseilles, France, where he was consul general until his current appointment.

Department of State—Whit Keith, Jr.

CLIFTON R. WHARTON

Clifton Reginald Wharton was born on May 11, 1899 in Baltimore, Maryland to William B. and Rosalind (Griffin) Wharton. He attended English High School in Boston and then went on to Boston University, where he received his LL.B. degree *cum laude* in 1920. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar that same year and immediately began practicing law in Boston. At the same time he continued his study at Boston University to work for an LL.M. degree, which he received in 1923.

The next year the young lawyer left Boston for Washington, D.C., worked as an examiner in the Veterans Bureau, and then spent almost a year as a law clerk in the Department of State. In March 1925 Wharton entered the Foreign Service and immediately was sent to his first station, Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, in the post of third secretary. His duties there were typical of those of U.S. consular officers in all foreign posts. As an official representative of the U.S. Government he was concerned with the protection of the rights of American citizens living in the area, the relations of American firms and shipping interests with local government officials, and the granting of visas and passports to those who wished to go to the United States.

For well over a year before leaving Monrovia in December 1929, Wharton had been serving also as vice-consul, having been given additional duties in March 1927. After several months at the Department of State in Washington, he was assigned in June 1930 as consul at Las Palmas. During almost eleven years at this post, he returned from time to time to Monrovia to serve as chargé d'affairs in the absence of the American minister. In April 1942 he began three years as consul at Tananarive.

His long service along the West Coast of Africa and in the nearby Canary Islands made Wharton a specialist on West African affairs. In these posts also his ability to work with

WHARTON, CLIFTON R.—*Continued*

people, both colleagues and native officials was first recognized. It is typical of Wharton, say those who have worked with him, that the people in West Africa with whom he dealt still remember and ask about him.

Transferred to Ponta Delgada in the Azores Islands as the American delegate in April 1945, Wharton was appointed some three months later as consul there. Much of his work in Ponta Delgada was concerned with the American air base, Lages, which was on the island of Terceira. Although the base was built before his arrival in the Azores, its activities were greatly expanded during his stay. As the official representative of the civilian side of the U.S. Government, he was primarily interested in protecting the rights of American civilians working on the base and in maintaining good relations with the Portuguese authorities.

In October 1949 Wharton became the consul and first secretary in Lisbon, and the next year he was promoted to consul general. As such he was not only responsible for the activities of the consular section in the U.S. Embassy but he also supervised the activities of the two other U.S. consulates in Portugal and in the Azores. As first secretary he was a member of the political section of the Embassy and in this capacity wrote political reports for the State Department and participated in political negotiations.

Wharton left Portugal to become consul general in Marseilles in November 1953. In this traditionally important post he was in charge of consular activities for the Marseilles district, which includes most of southern France. In addition he reported on political and economic conditions in his area. Of particular concern to the consul in this large seaport was the regulation of American shipping.

It was announced in January 1958 that Wharton had been named U.S. Minister to Romania, and on February 7 he took his oath of office in Washington. Communist Romania is subservient to the U.S.S.R. in foreign relations and the bulk of its foreign trade is with Soviet-bloc countries. *U.S. News & World Report* (February 21, 1958) commented: "Romania like all other countries behind the Iron Curtain, has been sharply critical of the United States for 'suppressing' Negroes." It was therefore "in for a surprise" when Wharton, a Negro, arrived in Bucharest.

His colleagues, who describe him as an exceptionally competent foreign service officer, cite in particular his administrative abilities. "He runs a tight shop", said one junior officer trained under him. When he arrived at one post, for instance, he reorganized the working arrangements completely and for about three weeks could not have been more unpopular. By the fourth week the staff conceded that things were running much more smoothly, and the fifth marked the beginning of their enthusiasm for him. "I don't know how he did it," said his former junior officer, "but he could get all kinds of people to work together without friction, both in and out of the office."

Clifton R. Wharton married Harriette Banks on September 11, 1924. They had four children: Clifton R., Jr., an economic analyst; William B., now serving in the U.S. Army; Mary, a student at the University of Massachusetts; and Richard G. All three sons are Harvard University graduates. Wharton and his first wife were divorced, and on July 9, 1949 he married Evangeline L. Spears.

Wharton is known for his warm personality and gift for friendship. When not engaged in diplomatic activities he enjoys swimming, golfing, and bridge. He also plays the piano.

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WHEATON, ANNE (WILLIAMS) Sept. 11, 1892- U.S. Government employee; public relations expert

Address: b. The White House, Washington, D.C.; h. 1727 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

As associate press secretary to the President of the United States, Mrs. Anne Wheaton fills an office for which her years of public relations work have well prepared her. By appointment of President Dwight D. Eisenhower she became the first woman ever to hold that position when she succeeded Murray Snyder in May 1957 as the principal deputy to press secretary James C. Hagerty (see *C.B.*, March 1953).

Since 1924 Mrs. Wheaton has attended every National Republican Convention, and since 1940, as director of women's publicity for the Republican National Committee, she has worked in every Presidential campaign. She is a skilled political reporter, having for several years covered the New York state Legislature for an Albany newspaper.

The eldest in a family of nine children, Anne Williams was born to John and Elizabeth Ann (Owen) Williams on September 11, 1892 in Utica, New York. Four of her sisters and brothers are living: Mrs Frank L. Carruthers, Mrs. Clifford L. Butler, Harold T. Williams, and Theodore R. Williams. When Anne was fourteen years old, the family moved to Albany, the capital of New York state, where her father served as a Republican member of the state Assembly and later, for twenty years, as state labor commissioner under appointment by five governors.

Anne Williams was graduated from the Albany High School and afterwards entered Simmons College in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1912, at the end of a year's study in college during which she concentrated on secretaria courses, she began her journalistic career on the staff of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (now the Albany *Knickerbocker News*), and she was employed by that paper until 1921. In time she advanced from "copying recipes" for the woman's page to handling every branch o news reporting. Eventually she became one of the first newspaperwomen to cover the New York state Legislature and the governor's office.

Advised by some friends that Washington, D.C. was "the next spot" for a political correspondent, she moved to the nation's capital in 1924, and for the next fifteen years she was engaged as a public relations consultant for several national organizations and for projects of special interest to women. These included the Cause and Cure of War Conference, headed by Carrie Chapman Catt; the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform; and the League of Women Voters. On February 19, 1926 she was married to Warren Wheaton, a Philadelphia newspaperman active in Republican politics in Pennsylvania. (The marriage was terminated by divorce in November 1946.)

In late 1939 GOP National Chairman John D. M. Hamilton called upon Mrs. Wheaton to work for the Republican National Committee as assistant to the director of publicity, with specific responsibility for public relations for all women's activities. She remained in this position until 1957. One of her early important assignments was to handle publicity for Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie when her husband was the Republican candidate in the 1940 Presidential campaign.

Four years later James Hagerty, at that time press secretary to New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey, who was then in a race for the Presidency, put Mrs. Wheaton in charge of press relations for Mrs. Dewey. During the 1952 Republican campaign Anne Wheaton served as personal press representative for Mrs. Eisenhower. After the GOP victory in November 1952 she was assigned to the Eisenhower headquarters in New York City, where she was occupied in liaison work for the President-elect and his family in connection with planning for the inauguration of January 1953.

In Washington on April 3, 1957, at the fifth annual Republican Women's Conference, President Eisenhower made the surprise announcement to 1500 women party workers that Anne Wheaton, who was then handling publicity for the conference, had been designated as associate White House press secretary. The appointment was in keeping with the President's policy of selecting women for high-level positions whenever possible. Mrs. Wheaton later told an interviewer, "Be sure to get this in. I am the 130th woman the President has appointed to office" (New York *Post Magazine,* May 26, 1957).

When Anne Wheaton took office on May 2, 1957, Presidential press secretary Hagerty made it clear to reporters that she had not been chosen for the White House position just to handle matters pertaining to women's activities. He stated that she would work with him on all news stories and would be in charge of Presidential press relations when he is away from Washington. Part of her work, he said, would especially concern the White House photographers' corps.

One of Mrs. Wheaton's duties is to participate in the small-group discussions which regularly precede President Eisenhower's weekly press conference at the White House. In preparation for the President's meeting with newsmen, Hagerty and his associates must work several hours or days in advance to try to anticipate reporters' questions and to make certain that the President has up-to-the-minute information from Government departments in framing his answers. "The Presidential press conference and the other dealings the Chief Executive has with Washington correspondents," the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 5, 1957) pointed out, "are among the most pressing aspects of the Presidency, and naturally Eisenhower relies heavily on his aids in seeing to it that his press relations are carried out with the utmost efficiency and effectiveness."

ANNE WHEATON

Editorials and feature stories in a number of the nation's leading newspapers applauded Eisenhower in his appointment to the White House staff of a women admired by newspapermen for her long record of efficiency. "To the Washington correspondents, she's 'our Annie,' a model publicity woman—competent, serene, and factual," Robert G. Spivack wrote in the New York *Post Magazine* (May 26, 1957). Asked by Spivack how she had been able to "survive" her many years with the Republican National Committee, during which there were eleven chairmen and numerous party "rifts," Mrs. Wheaton explained, "A newspaper person faces a job in politics on a different basis from a top Republican official. You're doing a professional job. Your personal opinions do not prevail. You pursue your job as someone might sell some product."

Anne Wheaton has a large acquaintance with women leaders of both political and nonpolitical organizations in many parts of the United States, and she has taken part in special conferences pertaining to public issues in government and legislation. Her only club membership, however, is in the Women's National

WHEATON, ANNE—*Continued*

Press Club. She is a Protestant. Her eyes are hazel, and she stands five feet six inches tall and weighs 170 pounds. Samba is her favorite card game. She also enjoys reading and cooking, but her favorite hobby is hat-making. As noted in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (August 19, 1956), she "has an extensive reputation as a milliner, usually buys and puts together the ingredients of her pretty hats and knows how to add just the right touches of color to set off her blue-toned hair."

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WHITE, ISAAC D(AVIS) Mar. 6, 1901-

U.S. Army officer

Address: b. c/o U.S. Army, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif.; h. Peterboro, N.H.

The commander in chief of the United States Army forces in the Pacific is General Isaac D. White, who came to this post on July 1, 1957 when a new Pacific Joint Command was established under Admiral Felix B. Stump for the purpose of centering control of all U.S. military operations throughout Asia and the Pacific. A specialist in mechanized warfare, White led the famous Second Armored "Hell on Wheels" Division across Germany in 1945. (It was the first American outfit to reach the Elbe River.) On other tours of duty he directed the Army's Cavalry and Ground General schools, commanded the Tenth Corps in Korea, and, for two years prior to his present appointment, headed the Army's Far East Command (now abolished).

U. S. Army

GEN. ISAAC D. WHITE

Isaac Davis White was born on March 6, 1901 in Peterboro, New Hampshire, the youngest of the five children of Major General Daniel Mansfield White, a Civil War veteran and lawyer. His mother was the former Minnie Osgood. For several years the family lived at Sherbrooke, Canada, where his father was the U.S. consul.

At Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, where students received armored warfare, signal corps, or military engineering training, Isaac White earned the B.S. degree with honors in 1922. He received a commission in the U.S. Army as second lieutenant (cavalry) in 1923. Assigned to the 14th Cavalry at Des Moines, Iowa, he served until 1927, when he entered the Cavalry School and was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant in 1927. He was graduated from this school in June 1928.

After four years with the 3d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, he went to France in 1932 as conducting officer for the American pilgrimage of Gold Star mothers and widows. He then became aide to the commanding general of the 7th Cavalry Brigade (mechanized) at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and in 1934 was placed in command of troop "A" of the 1st Cavalry (mechanized) at Fort Riley, Kansas. During the summers of 1934 and 1935 he was an instructor in mechanized cavalry at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. He was advanced to a captaincy in 1935.

Two years later he became an instructor in the department of tactics at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley. He attended the Command and General Staff School in 1938 and was graduated in June 1939. Promoted to major in 1940, White was sent to Fort Benning, Georgia, where he organized and commanded the 2d reconnaissance battalion of the 2d Armored Division.

Lieutenant Colonel White later headed the 67th armored regiment, 2d Armored Division and was advanced to full colonel in July 1942. On November 8, 1942 he participated in the North African invasion and landed with his regiment (which included the only medium tanks in the Western Task Force) at Safi, Morocco. In 1943 he led combat command "B" of the 2d Armored Division through the Sicily campaign. This division, which gained the nickname of "Hell on Wheels," was the first armored division to land on the Normandy beaches on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

At this time White was advanced to the rank of brigadier general, and he subsequently led combat command "B" through France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and into Germany. Early in 1945 he succeeded Major General Ernest N. Harmon as commanding general of the Second Armored Division, which (in the words of a Department of Defense biographical release) "became the first Allied troops to cross the Elbe River, covering 190 miles in thirteen days and capturing 45,022 prisoners." Promotion of White to the rank of major general was confirmed by the U.S. Senate in 1945.

He next directed the Cavalry School at Fort Riley. When the Ground General School was established at Fort Riley in 1946, White was named its commandant. In the spring of 1948 he assumed leadership of the U.S. Constabulary with headquarters at Vaihingen, Germany. He then served successively as deputy commander of the newly activated Seventh Army in Europe; chief of staff of the First Army at Governors Island in New York; commanding general of the armored center at Fort Knox; and commanding general of the Tenth Corps in Korea.

White received interim promotion to lieutenant general in November 1952. He commanded the Tenth Corps "through three campaigns up to the armistice" (New York *Times*, June 13, 1955), returning to the United States to head the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston in Texas in August 1953.

Following the promotion of General Lyman L. Lemnitzer to head U.S. and U.N. forces in the Far East, Lieutenant General White was named by President Eisenhower on June 10, 1955 to succeed Lemnitzer as commanding general of all U.S. Army forces in the Far East, and to become commander of the Eighth Army. White's promotion to full (four-star) general, confirmed by the Senate, dates from June 22, 1955.

He assumed his new dual command on July 25. At that time it was announced that Far East Army headquarters would move from Japan to Korea and that the defense forces there would be augmented by artillery units armed with atomic cannon and nuclear missiles. In June 1956, when the Korean truce seemed about to collapse, White declared that should the Communists reopen fire he was not only ready to retaliate, but could "pull the lanyard in fifteen seconds" (New York *Times*, June 1, 1956).

The Department of Defense abolished the Far East Command in 1957 and transferred U.S. forces in the area, except Korea, to U.S. Navy jurisdiction. A new Pacific Joint Command was established in Hawaii, with Admiral Felix B. Stump at the head, and General White was made commander in chief, U.S. Army, Pacific and a member of the Army-Navy-Air Force joint council.

In May 1958 General White represented the U.S. Army at Australia's celebration of the Coral Sea naval victory of 1942, and late in August he flew to Formosa to join Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker and others in discussions with Nationalist China's President Chiang Kai-shek, and his staff concerning the defense of Quemoy and Matsu against Communist Chinese attack.

Honors conferred on General White include the Distinguished Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Silver Star with oak leaf cluster, Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, French Legion of Honor, other foreign decorations, and the honorary Master of Military Science and LL.D. degrees from Norwich University. He is a past president (1946-47) of the U.S. Cavalry Association and an executive committee member of the U.S. Armor Association. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Phi Kappa Delta fraternity. Isaac D. White and Julia Eleanor Cotton were married on June 14, 1928.

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WILKINS, ROBERT W(ALLACE) Dec. 4, 1906- President of the American Heart Association; physician

Address: b. c/o American Heart Association, Inc., 44 E. 23rd St., New York 10, New York; Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, 65 E. Newton St., Boston 18, Mass.; h. 299 High St., Newburyport, Mass.

In a speech in November 1957 Dr. Robert W. Wilkins, president of the American Heart Association, expressed the hope that "these dread cardiovascular diseases will be eliminated eventually, if not soon." He became head of the association in 1957 for a one-year term, succeeding Dr. Edgar V. Allen. By its programs of research, professional and public education, and community services, the American Heart Association works to end the diseases of the heart and blood vessels, which claim 800,000 lives in the United States every year. "No longer is the diagnosis of heart disease viewed as a sentence to permanent invalidism or death," said Dr. Wilkins, in issuing the AHA's tenth anniversary report in April 1958. "Instead it has become a challenge to be met and conquered" (New York *Times*, April 11, 1958). (His successor as AHA president is Francis L. Chamberlain.)

Dr. Wilkins is professor of medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine, associate director of the Robert Dawson Evans Memorial Hospital, and associate physician-in-chief at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals. He is a specialist in internal medicine, and is known for his work in blood flow in periphery, cardiac output, hepatic and renal blood flow, and hypertension. He introduced the use of reserpine, a derivative of Rauwolfia, and chlorothiazide (Diuril) in the treatment of high blood pressure.

Robert Wallace Wilkins was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 4, 1906 to James Drewry and Kate (Fristoe) Wilkins. After receiving his A.B. degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1928, he attended the Harvard University Medical School, which granted him the M.D. degree in 1933. After internship first in Plymouth County Tuberculosis Hospital in South Hanson, Massachusetts and then in the Second Medical Service in Boston City Hospital, he was certified in 1935 by the National Board of Medical Examiners. For the next two years he was an

Graphic Arts

DR. ROBERT W. WILKINS

assistant resident at Boston City Hospital and also a research fellow at its Thorndike Memorial Laboratory.

As a traveling fellow of the American College of Physicians in 1937 and 1938 he went to the National City Hospital in London, England. He became an assistant physician in the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland in 1938. In 1940 he was licensed to practice in Massachusetts and was appointed physician and member of the Robert Dawson Evans Memorial Hospital, Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, in Boston. In 1955 he became associate director there and associate physician-in-chief of the Massachuetts Memorial Hospitals. Since 1945 he has been a consultant at the Anna Jaques Hospital in Newburyport, and since 1954 a consultant at the Amesbury Hospital in Amesbury.

Concurrently with his hospital work, Dr. Wilkins has held academic appointments. From 1935 to 1937 he was an assistant in medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and from 1938 to 1940 held the position of instructor in medicine at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School. In the latter year he was appointed assistant professor of medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine, and in 1942 was advanced to associate professor of medicine, and in 1955 to professor.

In 1947 he became a member of the scientific council of the American Foundation for High Blood Pressure, and in 1949 was vice-chairman of the foundation and a member of the committee on integration with the American Heart Association (AHA). He was active in accomplishing the merger. From 1950 to 1951 he was chairman of the medical advisory council of the foundation.

Over the years Dr. Wilkins has been active in the Massachusetts Heart Association (which is affiliated with the American Heart Association) serving on various committees and since 1950 has been a member of its board of directors. He was its president from 1954 to 1956.

Since 1949 Dr. Wilkins has served on the executive committee of the AHA's board of directors, and since 1950 he has been a member of the scientific council. He was vice-president of the organization from 1953 to 1956, when he was made president-elect. On October 29, 1957 he was installed as president of the AHA at the annual meeting of the Assembly, national delegate body.

The American Heart Association has programs of research aid for the scientific investigator, of professional education for doctors, of education for the general public, and of community services to show how knowledge may be applied to prevent disease or help heart sufferers lead productive and contented lives. The AHA is supported by voluntary contributions; the 1958 Heart Fund campaign was held in February. The AHA decided in 1957 to conduct independent fund campaigns instead of participating in united fund drives (New York *Times,* November 19, 1957).

In his own research work, Dr. Wilkins has made important contributions. A plant, Rauwolfia, was used by ancient Vedic doctors in India to cure snake bites, and modern Indian doctors claimed its extracts lowered blood pressure. In 1949 Dr. Wilkins, after reading a modest account of the drug by Dr. Rustom Jal Vakil of Bombay, decided to test it. Its extracts (reserpine) did lower blood pressure. An article by Dr. Wilkins and W. E. Judson, entitled "The Use of Rauwolfia Serpentina in Hypertensive Patients," appeared in the *New England Journal of Medicine* (January 8, 1953). In April 1953 Dr. Wilkins reported in the *Mississippi Doctor* on the advantages of a combination of Rauwolfia with other drugs.

A paper presented before the New England Cardiovascular Society by Dr. Wilkins and his colleagues, not only confirmed the Indian reports on the hypotensive action of the drug but also called attention to the sedative action of Rauwolfia. (A discussion of this and other tranquilizing drugs is in the *New Yorker,* May 3, 1958.)

In September 1953 Dr. Wilkins discussed in the *Medical Clinics of North America* recent trends in the treatment of hypertension. Later, in the September 1957 issue of *BMQ (Boston Medical Quarterly)* Dr. Wilkins and Dr. William Hollander reported that they had found that the "amazing" drug chlorothiazide (Diuril) performed double service in treating high blood pressure: it reduces body fluid and salt as well as reducing hypertension itself. (See article for laymen by Lawrence Galton in *Pageant,* April 1958.) Despite tests showing reduction in high blood pressure when Diuril is taken orally, Dr. Wilkins points out: "We still don't know what actually causes high blood pressure."

From 1945 to 1948 Dr. Wilkins was treasurer of the American Society for Clinical Investigation; from 1948 to 1952 he served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*; from 1944 to 1953 he was section representative, scientific exhibits, of the American Medical Association; from 1950 to 1952 he was a member of the advisory board on cardiovascular diseases of the American Board of Internal Medicine; and from 1952 to 1954 he was chairman of its subspecialty board on cardiovascular diseases. During World War II he did U.S. Government research on aviation medicine; (he developed a "G" pressure suit for high altitudes) in 1947 he received the Certificate of Appreciation of the War and Navy departments.

Dr. Robert W. Wilkins married Margaret Gayden Morrill on August 30, 1941. They have three children, Margaret Dodge, Mary Gayden, and Robert Wallace Wilkins, Jr. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, American College of Physicians, American Heart Association, and American Association for the Advancement of Science, and belongs to the American Society for Clinical Investigation, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Association of American Physicians, American Clinical and Climatological Association, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha. He has said, "I think I can see cracks in the Iron Curtain of ignorance" which surround various heart illnesses.

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WILLSON, MEREDITH May 18, 1902-
Composer; lyricist; comedian

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When the smash-hit musical *The Music Man* opened at New York's Majestic Theatre on December 19, 1957, it marked another phase in the career of its author, composer, and lyricist, Meredith Willson. Willson was at one time a flutist with John Philip Sousa's band and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, symphony conductor, and musical director and star of radio and television shows, and is a composer of serious music and hit tunes and the author of several books. *The Music Man* won the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for the best American play and musical of the 1957-58 season and also the Antoinette Perry Award for the outstanding musical.

Meredith Willson was born on May 18, 1902 in Mason City, Iowa to Rosalie (Reiniger) and John David Willson. The youngest member of a musical family, Meredith was introduced to the piano at a very early age by his mother: "She played the piano, like all mothers used to," he said, "and my father played the guitar, like all fathers used to."

After becoming an accomplished pianist as a youngster, Meredith turned to playing the flute, being the first to play that instrument in Mason City, and then to the piccolo. He was graduated from Mason City High School in 1919 and went to New York to attend the Institute of Musical Art (now the Juilliard School of Music). While at the institute, Willson studied the flute with Henry Hadley and Georges Barrére. Hearing of an opening for a flutist in John Philip Sousa's band, he applied for the job and was accepted. Subsequently, he made transcontinental tours and went to Europe, Mexico, and Cuba with Sousa from 1921 to 1923. He then joined Hugo Riesenfeld and the Rialto Theatre Orchestra in New York, where his first important composition, *Parade Fantastique,* was played in 1924.

MEREDITH WILLSON

In the same year Willson became first flutist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, performing under Arturo Toscanini and other famous conductors. He was also a member of the New York Chamber Music Society. In 1929 Willson went to Seattle to conduct the Seattle Symphony. There, he was also musical director of the American Broadcasting System in the Northwest in 1929-30. In 1932 he became musical director of National Broadcasting Company's Western division, with headquarters in San Francisco.

During these years Willson was intensely active, directing as many as seventeen musical radio programs in one week, besides frequently conducting the Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles symphony orchestras. In 1936 his first symphony, *San Francisco* (No. 1 in F Minor), was played by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra with Willson conducting. He went to Hollywood in 1937 to direct NBC's musical activities there and to assume the role of musical director of the radio show, *Maxwell House Coffee Time.*

Willson's second symphony, *The Missions of California* No. 2 in E minor, was completed in April 1940 and had a brilliant première by Albert Coates and the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. Willson also composed *Noc-*

WILLSON, MEREDITH—*Continued*

turne and *The Jervis Bay* for orchestra, the *O.O. McIntyre Suite* for piano, and *Song of Steel* for voice.

While in Hollywood, he arranged and composed with Charlie Chaplin the score for the film *The Great Dictator* (1940) and wrote the score for *The Little Foxes* (1941). Enlisting in the U.S. Army in 1942, Willson was made a major and head of the music division of the Armed Forces Radio Service. He was responsible for such G.I. shows as *Command Performance* and *Mail Call* and wrote "Mail Call March," "America Calling," and "Centennial."

Following his discharge, Willson returned to the Maxwell House program in 1945 and conceived of the Talking People, a Greek-style chorus which delivered commercials in unison. He also began to develop his skills as a wit and comedian. His efforts at homely philosophy were not well received. Of his starring role in the *Ford Showroom,* Harriet Van Horne (New York *World-Telegram,* June 20, 1947) wrote: "Most of the time his philosophy is of the random sort and he might better keep still and play another tune." John Crosby (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 20, 1947) commented: "I just wish there was a little more music, a little less philosophy . . . but I'm probably in the minority."

When Willson made his TV debut on the *Meredith Willson Show* on July 31, 1949, Harriet Van Horne, although still critical of Willson's loquacity, wrote: "All in all, Willson and company should have a bright future in television. And they're a welcome addition to the Sunday night schedule." For the *Big Show* on radio, starring Tallulah Bankhead, in the fall of 1950, Willson wrote a song that was to create a sensation in the music business. *Variety* (June 6, 1951) noted that "May the Good Lord Bless and Keep You" had become the most requested song of the G.I.'s in Korea and had sold more than 500,000 copies of sheet music in four months, a record for theme music. Previous to this, in 1941, his "You and I" had remained on the top of the Hit Parade for nineteen weeks. Among his many other popular tunes have been "Two in Love," "Iowa," and "I See the Moon."

Later, Willson was the star of the radio disc jockey program *Music Room,* on which he played the music of many classical composers. Miss Van Horne, who had been critical of Willson's excursions into philosophy, commented: "Offhand, I can think of no record program conducted with so much imagination or so much good humor" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* May 27, 1953).

In another area of creative activity, Willson has made a contribution as an author. He wrote *What Every Musician Should Know* (Robbins), and in 1948 he completed a collection of memoirs, *And There I Stood with My Piccolo* (Doubleday). His third literary venture, *Who Did What to Fedalia?* (Doubleday, 1952), was accorded lukewarm reviews as a "mildly baffling, lightweight" novel. This was followed by *Eggs I Have Laid* (Holt 1955), which Larry Wolters (Chicago *Sunday Tribune,* September 25, 1955) thought had "many chuckles in it," and of which Virginia Kirkus wrote: "A genial sort of jollification, for an unsophisticated audience."

By 1948 Willson was already working on the musical show that was to become *The Music Man.* When the producers Cy Feuer and Ernest H. Martin, who had held the original option on it, changed their minds about presenting the show, Kermit Bloomgarden acquired it. Bloomgarden worked with two co-producers, Herbert Greene, who became musical director of the show, and Frank Productions, Inc., formed by Frank Loesser. An album of songs from the musical was issued by Capitol Records.

Starring Robert Preston and Barbara Cook, the show opened on December 19, 1957. Franklin Lacey was collaborator on the story with Willson, who has said, "I didn't have to make up anything for *The Music Man.* All I had to do was remember." Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* December 29, 1957) said, "Willson's River city folks, circa 1912, are innocent, good-natured, excitable, individual, and entertaining. . . . *The Music Man* has the comic touch; it provides a rousing holiday for everyone." The New York *Herald Tribune*'s Walter Kerr noted: "Meredith Willson's *The Music Man* is easily the brightest, breeziest most winning new musical to come along since *My Fair Lady* enchanted us all. . . . It was written to be enjoyed." A duplicate version of *The Music Man* opens in Los Angeles in August 1958 and then tours major cities.

Meredith Willson is six feet tall, weighs 180 pounds, has hazel eyes, black hair with some traces of gray, and wears horn-rimmed glasses. His marriage to Elizabeth Wilson on August 29, 1920 was terminated by divorce, in 1947. On March 13, 1948 he married the singer Ralina Zarova, whom he calls "Rini." Willson is a Congregationalist. He belongs to the Friars Club and American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers. The Broadway Historical Society nominated him for the title, "Showman of 1957." The Willsons have a dachshund, Piccolo.

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WILSON, EDWARD FOSS Jan. 6, 1905-
U.S. Government official; business executive

Address: b. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 330 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 173 De Windt Rd., Winnetka, Ill.

Nominated by President Eisenhower on February 21, 1957 as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Federal Government, Edward Foss Wilson was sworn into office in April, succeeding Bradshaw Mintener. One important undertaking of the department in late 1957 was to work out details of the

Administration's program to increase the country's output of scientists, engineers, and mathematicians, as outlined in President Eisenhower's Oklahoma City speech of November 13, 1957. Wilson was for nineteen years the president and for three years the board chairman of Wilson & Company, Inc., the country's third largest meat-packing concern.

Edward Foss Wilson was born in Chicago, Illinois on January 6, 1905, the only son of Thomas Edward and Elizabeth L. (Foss) Wilson. He has a sister, now Mrs. Harry J. Williams. Their Canadian-born father became president of the Chicago meat-packing firm of Morris & Company in 1913. In 1916 he was elected president of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, now Wilson & Company, which has plants in nine North American cities, and in Argentina, Brazil, Australia and New Zealand. During the past decade the company has distributed a complete line of meat products, dressed poultry, eggs, butter and cheese, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, air filters, insulation, industrial oils, and sporting goods (*Magazine of Wall Street,* July 19, 1947). Some of these products are handled by the subsidiary Wilson Steel & Wire and Wilson Sporting Goods companies.

Raised "virtually within sight of the stockyards" (New York *Times,* January 25, 1935), Edward Foss Wilson attended grade and high schools in Chicago before entering Lawrenceville School in New Jersey. After his graduation from Princeton University with the A.B. degree in 1926, he learned about the meat-packing business "from the livestock pens up" in the company's Chicago yards (New York *Times*). By 1931 he had been made a director and vice-president of the company.

In February 1934, when his father moved up to the chairmanship of the board, Edward Foss Wilson was elected president of Wilson & Company, Inc., and two months later he concluded a $2,000,000 purchase of the Brennan Packing Company, another Chicago firm. During the depression he initiated a stagger system, spreading work for the benefit of the company's employees. "We have learned that in the meat business you can't set up an arbitrary margin of profit," Wilson stated in January 1935. "When the price of meat becomes too high, people turn to substitutes." At the same time he urged a house cleaning by big business in general. "Big corporations," he asserted, "now have the chance to justify themselves with the public and first of all must get rid of any feeling of vested interest. That day is gone forever."

He served as president of Wilson & Company for nineteen years, and when his father retired as chairman of the board in 1953, he himself became the chairman, being succeeded as president by James D. Cooney. He declined re-election as chairman in April 1956, but retained directorships in the parent and subsidiary companies and also in the City National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.

His appointment as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Federal Government was predicted by Secretary Marion B. Folsom on February 14, 1957; his formal nomination by the President followed one week later, at which time he was already working in the department as a "consultant" and being "briefed". The Wilson appointment was confirmed by the Senate on March 26, 1957, and the new Assistant Secretary was sworn into office on April 5.

EDWARD FOSS WILSON

Under the provisions of Reorganization Plan I, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare was established on April 11, 1953 and took over, among other duties, all the functions of the Federal Security Agency established in 1931 (*U.S. Government Organization Manual*). The first Secretary, Oveta Culp Hobby (see *C.B.,* February 1953), was succeeded by Marion B. Folsom in 1955. The present Secretary is Arthur S. Flemming. The department comprises the Public Health Service (including the Office of the Surgeon General, Bureau of State Services, and the National Institutes of Health); Office of Education; Social Security Administration (including the Children's Bureau and the bureaus of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance and Public Assistance); Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; Food and Drug Administration; and St. Elizabeths Hospital. The Assistant Secretary (according to the *U.S. Government Organization Manual*) is "responsible for directing the department's field services with particular attention to the Federal-state aspects of those operations, including supervision of grant-in-aid audits and state merit system activities. He is also responsible for the department's functions in the disposition of surplus property, program activities related to civil defense, and statutory relationships with . . . three Federally aided corporations." (These corporations are Gallaudet College, American Printing House for the Blind, and Howard University). The Bureau of State Services is "the principal operating bureau . . . for Federal-state and interstate health programs and for international health activities."

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare received for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957 an appropriation of $2,503,130,350 (the appropriation asked for was about $2,682,000,000). The increase over the 1955-56 budget is intended largely for school construction. Congress authorized $5,000,000 for rural libraries and increased by $21,000,000 the fund requested for medical research. The sum of $65,402,000 was set aside for cancer and $39,217,000 for mental health, while other appropriations are for research on heart disease, arthritis and metabolic diseases, and neurology and blindness. With the new fiscal year a new Federal-state public assistance medical care began, and the states with no medical-care programs started them (New York *Times,* June 30, 1957).

Long active in Chicago in civic, medical, and educational organizations, Wilson was the recipient in 1956 of a Citizen Fellowship conferred by the fellows of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago for his "many services in the field of health and welfare." He has been a director of Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital for twenty years and president of the Illinois division of the American Cancer Society for nine. He has been director of the United Charities of Chicago and of the local chapter of the American Red Cross; vice-chairman of the Chicago division of Boy Scouts of America; sponsor of a 4-H Club; a member of the boards of the Young Men's Christian Association, three Illinois universities and various city planning bodies, and the council on medicine and biology of the University of Chicago. He is a Republican.

Edward Foss Wilson and Pauline D. Wyman of Germantown, Pennsylvania were married on June 1, 1940. They have two sons, Edward Thomas and Kendall. He is a deacon of the Congregational Church of Winnetka, Illinois, a member of the Chicago, Indian Hill, and Onwentsia clubs.

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WILSON, VOLNEY C(OLVIN) Feb. 27, 1910- Physicist

Address: b. General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, N.Y.; h. 16 Sunnyside Rd., Scotia 2, N.Y.

A new method of converting heat to electricity directly, thereby saving costly, bulky, and difficult-to-operate mechanical installations, has been introduced by Dr. Volney C. Wilson, a physicist with the General Electric Company since 1945. By means of the thermionic converter, Dr. Wilson is able to "boil out" electrons from a hot metal surface producing an electric current directly. He has stressed the fact that the thermionic converter is a device of the future, since it converts only 8 per cent of the applied heat energy into useful electrical power, as compared with the 40 per cent efficiency rating of steam turbine-generators. However, his research has advanced considerably the understanding of a problem for which scientists have been seeking an answer since the discovery of electricity.

Before turning his energies to the electronics problem, Volney C. Wilson was a member of the original group of forty-two scientists who worked with Dr. Enrico Fermi at the metallurgical laboratories of the University of Chicago to "light the first controlled atomic fire on earth. . ." He also worked at the Los Alamos Proving Grounds on the production of atomic weapons. He is a member of the committee on nuclear science of the National Research Council.

Volney Colvin Wilson, the only son of Robert Edward Wilson, a professor of mathematics at Northwestern University, and the former Ruth Colvin, was born in Evanston, Illinois on February 27, 1910. He has one sister, Elizabeth (Mrs. Earl Babcock). He was graduated from Evanston High School in 1928.

During his junior year in high school young Volney became interested in an experiment involving the power of the sun's rays and the uses which could be made of the emitted heat. He remembers thinking, "Just feel the heat that the sun is wasting. There must be more than enough of it to push an automobile. Let's figure a way to make the sun push an automobile" (John Lear in *Saturday Review,* January 4, 1958). A physics teacher encouraged Volney to tamper with a mechanism known as the thermocouple, which consists of two conductors of different metals joined at their ends and producing a thermoelectric current when there is a difference in temperature between the ends. He exposed the thermocouple to the sun, thereby gauging the extent of the power which could be generated. Although his experiment proved impractical, the scientist does not remember being disillusioned by his failure; rather, his curiosity about the sun's radiation was increased.

At Northwestern University young Wilson majored in the liberal arts with special emphasis on chemistry and physics. During his senior year, he won the Deru Society scholarship and in extracurricular activities he was captain of the swimming team. After receiving the B.S. degree in 1932, Wilson was awarded a graduate assistantship at Ohio State University which helped pay his expenses while he studied for the M.A. degree, awarded to him in 1934. At the University of Chicago, where he studied for his doctorate, Wilson was greatly influenced by his thesis professor, Dr. Arthur Compton, winner of the 1927 Nobel Prize in Physics for his X-ray studies.

Wilson's doctoral thesis proved to be an original contribution to the then relatively unknown field of cosmic rays, which are rays of extremely high penetrating power that seem to originate beyond the earth's atmosphere. Some of his experiments were conducted in Michigan copper mines, Indiana coal mines, and the subterranean rock cavities under the city of Chicago. He proved that cosmic rays penetrated to a depth of 1600 feet, steadily decreasing in strength as they pierced the earth's surface.

After receiving the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in June 1938, Wilson was appointed an instructor in the physics department. Here he continued his work on cosmic rays until May 1941, when he was invited to work at the radar development laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Before he accepted the post, Volney Wilson made certain that his work would not be used for war, but in pursuit of peace. Not until he was assured that radar was "strictly for defense," and was needed in defending London did Wilson join other scientists at MIT. "He helped to build the ten handmade radar sets which Sir Winston Churchill says saved London from the Nazi blitz" (*Saturday Review,* January 4, 1958).

Although he had qualms about working on any program of a military nature, Dr. Wilson was persuaded to join researchers studying atomic energy and the uranium bomb project at the metallurgical laboratory of the University of Chicago. Under Arthur Compton, leading scientists, including Dr. Enrico Fermi (see *C.B.,* October 1945), were attempting to split the atom. To achieve this it was necessary to produce a nuclear chain reaction, in which the uranium nucleus, bombarded by neutrons, splits as the result of capturing a neutron and releases other neutrons which cause fission of more nuclei. Realizing that enemy control over the atomic bomb would be disastrous to the United States, Volney Wilson pushed aside his concern over the morality of using this weapon, and accepted an appointment as director of instruments and control in the metallurgical laboratories. In this capacity he worked with Dr. Fermi in achieving the first nuclear chain reaction, on December 2, 1942.

According to Dr. Compton's report in his book *Atomic Quest* (1956), Wilson was "among those who had sincerely hoped, even at the last moment, something might arise which would make it impossible to effect the chain reaction. . . . But Volney was a good soldier. He knew that if atomic weapons could be made we must be sure to have them first, and that his part was essential to our success." The scientist was on the staff of the metallurgical laboratories until 1944, when he accepted an assignment with the Manhattan District Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, working on the actual production of atomic weapons.

Associated with the laboratories of the General Electric Company since the fall of 1945, Dr. Wilson has worked on a variety of scientific projects. In addition to making significant contributions to the study of ferrites, Wilson has worked on the development of new magnetic materials for electronic applications and has designed and supervised the construction of a double-crystal neutron diffraction spectrometer operated at Brookhaven National Laboratory. The development of the thermionic converter, which was announced by General Electric in November, 1957, embodies all the elements of Wilson's boyhood dream of transforming heat energy into electric energy.

General Electric Research Laboratory

VOLNEY C. WILSON

The question of direct conversion of heat to electricity has long plagued scientists, including the late Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel laureate in chemistry (1932), who worked on the problem at the General Electric laboratories from 1926 to 1931. All attempts to convert heat directly, including the use of thermogalvanic cells and thermocouples, have been wasteful, the latter never achieving more than 1 per cent efficiency. Laboratory tests have already demonstrated that the thermionic converter has reached 8 per cent efficiency; if this can be pushed to a rate of 30 per cent efficiency, somewhat comparable to the 40 per cent achieved by the steam turbine-generators, Dr. Wilson's method will have significant commercial value. As of now, however, the thermionic converter, according to Dr. Guy Suits, General Electric vice-president, "is strictly a result of research, [and] should be judged for the knowledge it provides" (*Christian Science Monitor,* November 26, 1957).

The thermionic converter "consists of two metal electrodes, one of which is kept at relatively low temperature, while the second is exposed to a very high temperature of about 2500 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat boils electron—fundamental particles carrying negative electrical charges—out of the metal. These electrons, made to flow in a stream through a wire conductor, create an electric current, all electricity consisting of the flow of a stream of electrons over a suitable conductor" (New York *Times,* December 1, 1957).

Of medium build, Volney Wilson is five feet ten inches tall, and he has gray hair and blue eyes. He married Virginia Dodd, a secretary, on June 11, 1938. They are the parents of two sons, Robert Edward, sixteen, and Lee Colvin,

WILSON, VOLNEY C.—*Continued*

nine. The Wilson home in Scotia, in the suburbs of Schenectady, is close to a lake where the scientist enjoys swimming and sailing. In the winter Wilson's favorite sport is skiing.

Dr. Wilson works at his other hobbies with the perseverance and intensity characteristic of his professional scientific labors. His basement is equipped like a factory for the manufacture of electric blood warmers for Rh-negative babies. Another of Wilson's interests is the Planned Parenthood Federation, of which he is an active member. He has been concentrating on an experiment which applies the fission theory to the control of the human birth rate, which he sees as the greatest problem besetting modern society. In politics he votes Republican, and his philosophic outlook is humanistic.

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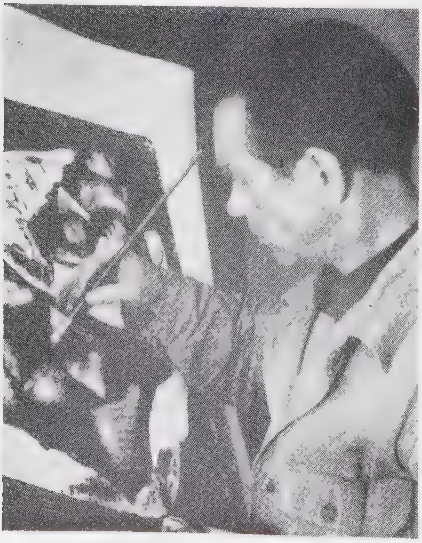
WINTER, FRITZ (vĭn'tẽr) Sept. 22, 1905- Artist

Address: b. c/o Galerie Günther Franke, Äussere Prinzregentenstrasse 4, Munich, Germany; h. Diessen am Ammersee, Oberbayern, Germany

In both a figurative and literal way, the German painter Fritz Winter illustrates Victor Hugo's notion that what is vitally new comes up from "under the pavements." From the deep underground workings of a Westphalian coal mine, Winter rose to be a graduate of Germany's most conspicuous art institution of the 1930's—the Bauhaus at Dessau. Again, driven "underground" by the Nazi persecution of progressive artists, he continued a vigorous though clandestine artistic production. While a soldier during some five years on the German-Russian front, he managed to turn out a steady flow of abstract sketches to be mailed back to his wife. After imprisonment at hard labor in Siberia for four years, he returned home to find himself recognized as a leading German artist. Since then he has become internationally known, winning an award at the Venice Biennale in 1950 and the Rio de Janeiro Museum Award in 1955.


FRITZ WINTER

Eldest son of a Westphalian collier of West Prussian antecedents, Fritz Winter was born at Altenbrögge near Unna, Germany, on September 22, 1905. He endured privations and hunger during World War I. He had opportunity for only an incomplete elementary and grammar school education. Even as a child he yearned to become a painter. But as a member of a large and indigent family he was of necessity driven to the coal mines, and the only skill he acquired was that of electrician. By much economizing, he was able to make hiking excursions in Germany, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland and Italy, where he visited art galleries.

For six years he worked in the coal pits. Toward the end of that time, inspired by Vincent Van Gogh's work, which he had seen in the Netherlands, he taught himself drawing. Packing up his drawings, he set out in 1927, with a capital of 43 marks, for the Bauhaus school in Dessau. In this most forward-looking school, where he was given a scholarship, he studied under the famous artists Paul Klee, Wassily Kandinsky, and Oskar Schlemmer. In 1930 he received a Bauhaus diploma.

By 1933, after three years' residence at Halle, Berlin, he was well on the way toward developing his individual artistic idiom. When the Bauhaus was suppressed by the Nazis in 1933, the group of painters, architects and sculptors went into hiding or exile. Fritz Winter moved to Bavaria, married, lived in a small farmhouse and kept on at his own style of paintings, despite the hazards of Nazi disapproval of "decadent" art. These hazards were real, for as Albert Schulze Vellinghausen wrote in the *Atlantic Monthly* (March 1957), the persecution of artists (who might show the whole system of power in jeopardy) was "lethally systematic."

Winter set himself up as a craftsman, making utensils which he sold to earn a living. In a studio hidden in his barn he worked at night on his abstractions. He was a living exponent of both sides of the teachings of the Bauhaus: his utensils were expressive of its vaunted concrete clarity; his paintings, of its covert abstract romanticism.

Drafted in 1939, he fought in Poland and then in the Soviet Union, but, meanwhile, he completed some 500 sketches, which he sent home in batches. He was captured in 1945 and remained a prisoner in Russia until 1949. The sketches he had made in Siberia were confiscated by the Russians at the time of his release. He returned home wearing the fur cap, high boots, and padded jacket of a Russian prisoner to discover, to his astonishment, that he was not forgotten, but was, indeed, a widely famous artist.

His wife and Günther Franke (the Munich art dealer) had been active on his behalf. His work had been on exhibition in Germany, and also in Paris, during his years in prison. Since 1949 many gallerygoers have had an opportunity to see his paintings, in Europe west of the Iron Curtain, North America and South America, and the Far East.

Although in the present decade Winter has been painting pictures of large dimensions, a great part of his work has been on a small scale. His wartime series, "Driving Forces of the Soil," was drawn on small rice paper scraps. The Nazi "art police" trained him to do things small enough to be readily concealed —also Paul Klee of microscopic eye had been his master at Dessau. On the other hand, Kandinsky, whom he served there as assistant, has had a great influence upon him. For his pictures are often explosive and full of fire, like Kandinsky's, and are also tinged with the nature-myth ideas of Der Bläue Reiter (The Blue Rider) group.

The torch of Bauhaus Expressionism has recently been deliberately taken up by Winter again in order to pass it on to others. For he states the belief that "art, no matter how radically it progresses into new regions, may shed its dead leaves, but must never—not for a generation, a year, or even a minute—lose its roots" (*Newsweek,* February 13, 1956). In this belief Winter has been teaching at the Kassel Werkakademie, which appointed him a professor in 1954. "A brilliant and inspired teacher," Vellinghausen noted in *Atlantic Monthly,* "Winter manages to convey the *Bauhaus* ideas of totality to younger men, and at the same time to display in his pictures a versatility preparing constantly for new advances. He keeps 'on the nerve' of time, so to speak, without breaking faith with himself. His most recent paintings—now on view in the United States—pursue a remarkably cheerful illumination of color and relaxation of form."

A few of Winter's early efforts had been shown in New York as far back as 1931, but his first large exhibit here was at the Hacker Gallery in May 1952. He has since received attention from American art critics, and is considered an outstanding representative of the painting of Germany since World War II. Discussing German art of the last decade, Vellinghausen wrote in *Atlantic Monthly,* "There was no new production of actual interest, however, until Fritz Winter came back from Russian captivity."

Art News (January 1955) found Winter's colors jarring, adding: "Winter's abstractions, for all their spontaneity and ease, are not painted but planned." Stuart Preston, on the other hand, in the New York *Times* (December 4, 1955) observed: "It is their velvety color that tempers their aggressiveness." Werner Haftmann in *Werk* (August 1952) expressed his belief that Winter meets Ezra Pound's challenge for a painter to arise to represent the algebraic world of modern science, instead of representing the geometrical world of traditional painting. Haftmann feels too that Winter is trying to do in painting something akin to what Paul Claudel set as the poet's proper task, namely, "to bring to completion the things that stand uncompleted." Haftmann argues, however, that the word "abstract" is inadequate to describe Winter's art, for the artist is to be seen as an outgrowth of German Romanticism.

Fritz Winter is of medium stature. He has strong features, and dark hair and blue eyes. Believing that his eyes are obliged by current science, especially the microcosm of nuclear studies and the macrocosm of astronomical studies, to look at the world anew, he concludes: "I must, therefore, try with color and form to give expression to this world, my world, just as Renaissance painters did to theirs" (*Time,* February 6, 1956).

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WOLF, ALFRED, RABBI Oct. 7, 1915- Rabbi

Address: b. Wilshire Boulevard Temple, 636 S. Hobart St., Los Angeles, Calif.; h. 127 N. Formosa Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Recognizing a need for rabbinical leadership in small, isolated communities in the United States, Rabbi Alfred Wolf has worked to bring Jewish religious and intellectual activity to Jewish families scattered throughout the Southeast and on the Pacific Coast. At present, he is rabbi of the Wilshire Boulevard Temple in Los Angeles and lecturer in religion at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Rabbi Wolf was instrumental in organizing Reform Jewish temples in twelve communities on the Pacific Coast. He organized the Southeast region of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and served as part-time regional director for two years, after which he became regional director of the Western region of the union.

With Joseph Gaer he wrote the book, *Our Jewish Heritage* (Holt, 1957), a handbook of essential elements of Judaism. It contains a definition of Judaism, its historical beginnings, religious concepts, the festive cycle of the Jewish year, prayers, and proverbs.

Alfred Wolf was born on October 7, 1915 in Eberbach, Germany, the son of Herman and Regina (Levy) Wolf. His boyhood was spent in a country undergoing postwar turmoil, and he was later isolated from the main stream of German life and from most non-Jews because of restrictions imposed upon Jews by the Nazi government in 1933. His home town was

RABBI ALFRED WOLF

not far from Heidelberg and he was active in the organization of youth groups in the Jewish community of that city.

Having made the decision to become a rabbi, he attended the Lehranstalt für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin. During his first semester there he was chosen as one of five students to continue his studies at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, Ohio. Wolf came to the United States in 1935 and two years later received his B.A. degree from the University of Cincinnati. He continued his rabbinical studies while occupying a student pulpit in Dayton, Ohio and in 1941 was awarded the Master of Hebrew Letters degree by Hebrew Union College. Upon ordination in 1941, he accepted the pulpit of Temple Emanuel in Dothan, Alabama, which served about seventy families in small towns and villages of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. During the war, Rabbi Wolf was civilian chaplain at several nearby Army camps and Air Force installations.

A proponent of the Reform movement, Wolf has worked to extend the services of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the national organization of Reform synagogues. Reform Judaism had its American origin in 1824 in Charleston, South Carolina. The first conference of Reform Rabbis (1889) promulgated the Declaration of Principles—monotheism, immortality, and good will toward all men as children of God. Mosaic law "not adapted to the views and habits of modern civilization" and the tenet that Eden and Gehenna are abodes for everlasting reward or punishment were rejected.

In 1944 Rabbi Wolf organized the Southeast region of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in order to extend the service of the union to the small Jewish temples in his area. From 1944 until 1946 he served as part-time director of the Southeast Region, traveling and lecturing in both synagogues and colleges.

Leaving the Dothan temple in 1946, Rabbi Wolf was transferred to Los Angeles, where he opened the Western regional office of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. This serves the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Nevada, and Idaho. During the postwar development of the Los Angeles area, he worked to establish Reform Jewish synagogues in twelve communities not previously served by synagogues.

Since 1949 he has been associated with the Wilshire Boulevard Temple in Los Angeles, the oldest and largest Jewish temple in southern California. Interested in the education and training of youngsters, Rabbi Wolf organized an extensive club program at the temple, supplementing week-end religious education. He also helped to organize and build Camp Hess Kramer, a 110-acre, all-year camp in Malibu, north of Los Angeles.

In collaboration with author Joseph Gaer in 1957, Rabbi Wolf wrote *Our Jewish Heritage,* which describes the Jew in contemporary America and Jewish traditions, rituals, folklore, and holidays. A Jew, they wrote, is an individual who is "born into or embraces Judaism. But Judaism is not a religion in the commonly accepted sense of church adherence, for it is a religion intertwined with the history of a people, a way of life, a complex of attitudes and ideals." The authors also noted: "The major events in Jewish history, whether tragic or joyful, took place because the Jews clung tenaciously to their religion. Though they themselves were willing to introduce, from within, many changes in customs and even concepts to conform with changing times . . . they repelled any attempt from without to alter their faith, and were willing to suffer persecution and martyrdom rather than to submit."

Regarding the American Jews' attitude toward the state of Israel, Gaer and Wolf commented: "They see how Israel . . . became the refuge for survivors of the German extermination camps to whom all other avenues of escape were closed. They recognize it as . . . a haven 'by right and not by suffrance' for victims of oppression. . . . They expect a growth and a deepening of Jewish values from an active interchange in the fields of art and music, literature, and religion between Israel and the Jews of America and other countries. They believe that Israel will speed among all Jews a spiritual awakening in which the tradition of the past will be linked with the future, and in its light 'shall all the families of the earth be blessed.' "

In his review of the book, Louis Binstock of the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (September 29, 1957) noted: "In addition to being simple in style and rich in content, it is orderly in presentation and scholarly in foundation. The earnest reader will find himself richly repaid." In her bulletin (July 1, 1957), Virginia Kirkus wrote that it is "valuable for anyone, Jew or non-Jew, who recognizes the Jewish heritage as basic to modern civilization. . . .

An excellent bibliography lends added value to this text for anyone wishing to explore further the Jew and his heritage."

Rabbi Wolf was a member of the board of the Los Angeles Bureau of Jewish Education (1950-53), a member of the steering committee of the United Jewish Welfare Fund (1953-54), and secretary of the Board of Rabbis of Southern California (1951-53); and he has been president of the last-named since 1953 and chairman of the youth conference commission of the Western Association of Reform Rabbis since 1953. He is also a member of the board of directors of the educational television station KTHE. In 1955 he was appointed lecturer in religion at the University of Southern California. He is a member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, American Jewish Historical Society, and American Jewish Committee, and belongs to the Kiwanis Club. Wolf was married to Miriam Jean Office in Dayton, Ohio on June 16, 1940. They have three children, David, Judy, and Dan.

"My main interest in congregational life, in addition to the usual pastoral and pulpit duties," Alfred Wolf has written, "is the education of our young people and their preparation for a balanced life as citizens, aware of and ready for their duties, guided and strengthened by the influence of their religion."

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WOOD, JAMES MADISON Oct. 2, 1875-Sept. 28, 1958 Former college president; headed Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri (1912-1947) which he transformed from the smallest to one of the largest junior colleges for women in the U.S.A. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 S 29 '58

WOODWARD, JOANNE Feb. 27, 1931(?)-
Actress

Address: b. c/o Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., Beverly Hills, Calif.

On March 26, 1958 Joanne Woodward received an Oscar award from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for her acting in *Three Faces of Eve,* the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation's picture about a multiple personality. The award marked for her the culmination of a career which saw her advance from minor to major parts in such television programs as *Omnibus, Kraft Theatre* and *Studio One.* She understudied the two leading roles in William Inge's prize-winning play *Picnic* during its Broadway run, and made her Broadway debut in the short-lived drama, *The Lovers,* in 1956. Her films *No Down Payment* (1957) and *The Long Hot Summer* (1958) have confirmed the critics' appraisal of her as an actress who "demonstrates a facility and brilliance that could make her one of the great actresses of our generation" (*Pageant,* February 1958).

Joanne Woodward was born in Thomasville, Georgia on February 27, 1931. Her father, Wade Woodward, a former educator in Georgia, is now vice-president of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Her mother, Elinor (Trimmier) Woodward, is now Mrs. Robert Carter, resident in Aiken, South Carolina. Miss Woodward has one brother, Wade, Jr., an architect. Miss Woodward's parents were divorced while she was in high school in Greenville, South Carolina, where she appeared in a number of plays under the direction of Albert MacLain, in charge of the drama department. She also did some modeling at that time. Her mother recalls that when Joanne was ten she had committed to memory parts of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica.*

Following her graduation from high school, Joanne Woodward attended Louisiana State University for two years and then, after a brief period as a secretary, she returned to Greenville to join the little theater group under MacLain. She then went to Chatham, Massachusetts, for a season of summer stock. After this experience she went to New York City, where she enrolled in the Neighborhood Playhouse School of the Theatre and studied dramatics with Sanford Meisner, of whom she says, ". . . he is absolutely the greatest dramatic coach in the world." She was signed by Music Corporation of America and John Foreman obtained a role for her in a Robert Montgomery TV show, *Penny.* This led to many TV appearances, and finally Joanne was given her first Broadway chance, as understudy to Janice Rule and Kim Stanley in *Picnic,* appearing in it fifty times when illnesses kept the leading ladies out of the cast. The play ran for 477 performances.

After its closing in April 1954 Joanne went to Hollywood, where she appeared in three TV shows. Dick Powell was so impressed by one of them, *Interlude,* that he sent the film to Buddy Adler of Twentieth Century-Fox, who signed Miss Woodward to a seven-year movie contract. This agreement left her free to do six TV shows a year. During the following year she appeared on the *Kraft Theatre, Studio One, U.S. Steel Hour, Alcoa Hour,* and *Omnibus.* Also during 1955 she was loaned out by Twentieth Century for three independent pictures, *Calico Pony; Count Three and Pray* (in which she played opposite Van Heflin), a Columbia release; *A Kiss before Dying,* for United Artists. As Miss Woodward put it in an interview with Sidney Skolsky of the New York *Post* (August 4, 1957), "Real nothings. Nobody even knew I was in pictures."

Miss Woodward spent 1956 appearing on TV in many of the top dramatic shows, and after having tried to break her Twentieth Century-Fox contract, she was given studio permission to do a Broadway play, *The Lovers,* which ran only three days.

(Continued next page)

JOANNE WOODWARD

Suddenly, early in 1957, she was called by Twentieth Century-Fox, for which she had yet to do a picture, and offered the part of Eve in *Three Faces of Eve,* the film adapted, directed, and produced by Nunnally Johnson from the published work of Corbett H. Thigpen and Hervey M. Cleckley, two University of Georgia psychiatrists. In an interview with Linn Unkefer (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 29, 1958), Miss Woodward said, *"Three Faces of Eve* seemed too much to expect of any actress—especially me. Nobody could do justice to all three roles."

Although the reviews of the picture itself were mixed when it opened at New York City's Victoria Theatre on September 26, 1957, Miss Woodward's performance was such that Bosley Crowther (New York *Times,* September 27, 1957) wrote: ". . . played with superlative flexibility and emotional power by Joanne Woodward in the main role." *Variety* (August 21, 1957) stated: *"Three Faces of Eve* is notable for the performance of Joanne Woodward as the woman with the triple personality."

Miss Woodward's next film was *No Down Payment* for Twentieth Century-Fox producer Jerry Wald. Again, the notices were mixed and again Miss Woodward received more general critical approval than the picture. Richard L. Coe (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* October 12, 1957) wrote: "Actually *No Down Payment* is likely to be remembered for one's . . . view of a decisive, interesting young actress, Joanne Woodward. This girl's good... She's arresting, individual, and not beautifully glamorous in the usual Hollywood sense." On the strength of her performance in *No Down Payment,* Wald immediately cast her in *The Long Hot Summer,* with Orson Welles and Paul Newman (now her husband).

Philip K. Scheuer (Los Angeles *Times,* March 14, 1958) wrote in his review of Twentieth Century-Fox's interpretation of William Faulkner's *The Hamlet* and other stories, "Miss Woodward [as Clara Varner] plays three marvelously touching scenes of pride and hurt as she emerges, in her own words, as a human being." *Time* (March 29, 1958) stated; "Miss Woodward plays her part with a fire and grace not often seen in a movie queen."

In addition to her Academy Award for *Three Faces of Eve,* Miss Woodward received awards as the best dramatic actress of 1957 from *Film Daily,* the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Hollywood Foreign Press Association and the National Board of Review.

On January 29, 1958 Joanne Woodward was married to Paul Newman, whom she had first met when both were understudies in *Picnic.* The ceremony was performed in Las Vegas by District Judge Frank McNamee. It was Miss Woodward's first marriage and Newman's second. They honeymooned in England and now live in Laurel Canyon, California. They also plan to keep a permanent New York apartment. For pets, they have two Chihuahuas.

Miss Woodward has a reputation for being very outspoken. This trait, she has discovered, does not always endear her to press agents and film companies. She also admits to being very thrifty. The gown she wore to the Academy Award presentation was one she had made herself.

Joanne Woodward is a green-eyed natural blonde. She is five feet four and three-quarter inches tall, weighs 108 pounds, and changes hobbies and interests frequently. At present she likes photography. She is interested in astrology, palmistry and extrasensory perception, and admits to being very superstitious. She does not like to fly and will take a train wherever possible.

Her contract with Twentieth Century calls for a New York play every third and fifth year. As she told Hedda Hopper (Los Angeles *Times,* January 26, 1958): "I can't live without the theater. It's a must. I'm lazy and hate work, but I love acting."

Miss Woodward feels that a good role is more important than advancement in Hollywood: "I'd rather have a small role that I feel would be good for me than star in a part unsuited for me. I think I'd even risk studio suspension to turn down a role I felt wasn't right. I believe in what James Dean said, 'You can turn down a picture morally, if not legally'" (New York *Times,* October 6, 1957).

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WYSZYŃSKI, STEFAN, CARDINAL (vĭsh-ĭn'skē) Aug. 3, 1901- Roman Catholic prelate

Address: Episcopal Palace, 17 Miodowa, Warsaw, Poland

His Eminence Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and Primate of Poland, whose flock comprises about 95 per cent of Poland's population of some 35,000,000, is the only Cardinal from an Iron Curtain country enjoying a substantial measure of personal and pastoral freedom in 1957-58. Wyszyński had been called to the Sacred College of Cardinals in the January 1953 Consistory, but because of church-state conflict in Poland, he delayed his visit to Vatican City until May 1957 to receive the Red Hat, symbol of his rank.

At that time Wyszyński commanded worldwide attention because of his role in helping to achieve national calm and a degree of political stability in the months following the return to power of anti-Stalinist Wladyslaw Gomulka (see *C.B.,* January 1957), First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' party (Communist party). Long an opponent of Communism, Wyszyński had been imprisoned for three years by a Soviet-dominated Warsaw government. Following his release, through the influence of Gomulka, in October 1956 the Cardinal and Gomulka, both Polish patriots, worked through separate means to achieve an immediate single goal—prevention of an anti-Communist uprising that might provoke intervention by Soviet troops.

Stefan Wyszyński, whose father taught in the village school and played the organ for church services, was born on August 3, 1901 in Zuzela, province of Bialystok, then part of the Russian empire. On his birthday in 1924 he was ordained a priest, after having studied in schools at Warsaw, Lomza, and Wloclawek, and was then assigned as vicar of the basilica at Wloclawek. For a time during this early period he edited two Catholic publications: *Slowo Kujawskie,* a daily paper, and *Atheneum Kaplanskie,* a scientific monthly magazine.

Postgraduate courses at the Catholic University of Lublin, Poland earned him a doctorate in sociology and canon law in 1929. Father Wyszyński also studied in Italy, France, and Belgium. *Time* (May 20, 1957) noted that he had "always identified himself with the working man" and was known as a "labor priest." The author of several books on labor subjects, he was "beginning to act as counsel in labor disputes when, in 1939, the Nazis blitzed Poland."

For nine years prior to the German attack on his country, Wyszyński had been professor of sociology and canon law at the Higher Seminary of Wloclawek. He also directed the Catholic Workers University, which he had founded in 1935. During World War II he engaged in underground work against the Nazis in Warsaw and Lublin, organizing spiritual meetings for the Catholic clergy (the Nazis imprisoned about 40 per cent of the clergy before the end of the war). In 1945 he became rector of the seminary and canon of the cathedral assembly of canons in Wloclawek, and on May 12, 1946 he was consecrated bishop of Lublin, where he also had charge of the Catholic university.

Wide World

STEFAN CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

Nominated by Pope Pius XII to succeed Augustus Cardinal Hlond, who died in October 1948, Wyszyński became Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and Primate of Poland in January 1949. During the previous month the Polish Communist party, which had been growing in power since the war, brought all political activity in the country under its control through a merger with the Socialists. Wyszyński's appointment meant that he would "lead the fight of church in Poland against the government, which has the avowed aim of reducing the church's influence to the impotence of the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union" (New York *Times,* January 8, 1949).

Although Catholic and Communist leaders signed a "coexistence" pact in 1950, the Warsaw government subjected Wyszyński to intermittent criticism and Western observers regarded the agreement between them as tenuous. In November 1952 it was announced that Pope Pius XII had elevated the Polish Archbishop to the rank of Cardinal, but the following January Wyszyński declined to attend the Consistory because he feared that the Communist regime might not permit him to return to Poland.

Later in the year 1953 Wyszyński refused to denounce Czeslaw Kaczmarek, Bishop of Kielce, who was sentenced by the Communists to twelve years in prison for alleged espionage. The Communists charged that Wyszyński had therefore violated the 1950 church-state pact, under which the church had agreed to punish priests guilty of antigovernment activities. In late September 1953 Wyszyński was arrested by the secret police. It is said that he delayed sub-

WYSZYŃSKI, STEFAN, CARDINAL—*Continued*

mitting to arrest until he had bandaged the hand of a policeman who had been bitten by the Cardinal's dog.

Poland's Stalinist government, then under Boleslaw Bierut, suspended Wyszyński from his duties and announced that he had been "allowed to retire to a monastery." He was held in custody for the next three years, without being brought to trial. At the insistence of Gomulka he was released and restored to his office in late October 1956, shortly after Gomulka became head of the Polish Communist party. Gomulka's return to power brought to the Polish government a degree of relief from domination by the Soviet Union; and it is generally believed that his motive in freeing Wyszyński was to win support from the people for his government.

Cooperation between the Cardinal and Gomulka, who deal with each other through representatives, was credited with having the immediate effect of stemming violent anti-Soviet demonstrations and saving Poland from a revolution that might have been as tragic as that of Hungary. Immediately after his release Wyszyński appealed to the people for "national unity and calm" and later in a quiet and indirect way gave his support to Gomulka in the one-ticket election of January 1957, the results of which showed the Poles' preference for "national Communism" over Soviet intervention. The Cardinal himself voted, although he changed his polling place to avoid publicity (a default in voting would have meant repudiation of Gomulka).

Even before the election Wyszyński had been repaid for his backing of Gomulka's leadership. In December 1956 the Polish government and the Catholic Church reached a settlement of many of their differences as a result of a month of negotiations by a state-church commission. Among the most important provisions of the accord was the restoration of religious education to state schools. The state secured a theoretical voice in church appointments, but by an unwritten agreement the state is not expected to veto such appointments.

An outstanding source of dispute between the Gomulka government and Wyszyński is the continued existence of the PAX (the Social Radical Movement of Polish Catholics), a Vatican-denounced organization of laymen attempting to reconcile Catholicism with Communism. In his condemnation of the PAX, which had collaborated with Bierut's regime, the Cardinal has encountered interference from the new Polish government.

Church-state accord had nevertheless become secure enough by May 1957 for Cardinal Wyszyński to pay a five-week visit to the Vatican—principally to receive, on May 18, the biretta and Red Hat signifying his rank. Vatican publications at that time made clear its stand, as stated by the New York *Herald Tribune* (June 18, 1957), that "Poland's Communism, for tactical reasons, has made concessions to the Catholic Church but that there is no Catholic pact with Gomulka or any other Communist."

Poland's Prince Primate is a tall man, imposing in appearance, with blue eyes and graying blond hair. His personal dignity is combined with an approachability and informality of manner that in some part accounts for the people's concern over him during his years of imprisonment. Delia and Ferdinand Kuhn, reporting for the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (May 24, 1957) observed that he "knows how to communicate with each audience in terms of everyday life. . . . We heard him talk in Churchillian cadences outside the cathedral at Gniezno. . . . Even in English translation, his words had a ring of greatness."

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YANG, CHEN NING (yŭng) Sept. 22, 1922- Physicist

Address: b. Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.; h. 284 Mercer St., Princeton, N.J.

"For profound investigations of the so-called laws of parity, which have led to important discoveries regarding subatomic particles," Dr. Chen Ning Yang has won a place among the Nobel Prize laureates of the world. He was co-recipient of the physics award of 1957 with Dr. Tsung-Dao Lee of Columbia University. The discoveries of the two Chinese theoretical physicists denied the validity of the principle of the conservation of parity, an accepted and universal law of physics, and created a spirit of doubt and skepticism in the scientific world concerning the universality of all the great conservation laws.

By proving that submicroscopic particles are either right-handed or left-handed in their direction of spin, the discoveries of Dr. Yang and Dr. Lee have now opened the way to a correct and unifying theory of elementary particles. "In a certain sense," commented Dr. I. I. Rabi, 1944 Nobel Prizewinner in physics, "a rather complete theoretical structure has been shattered at the base, and we are not sure how the pieces will be put together" (New York *Times*, January 16, 1957).

The oldest of five children, Chen Ning Yang was born on September 22, 1922 in Hofei, Anhwei, in northern China. His parents, Meng-Hua (Loh) and Ko-Chuan Yang, now live in Shanghai, where his father is an eminent mathematician and university professor. The elder Dr. Yang encouraged his son to concentrate on the study of mathematics and the physical sciences.

Chen Ning Yang was reared and educated in Peiping, where he attended the Chung Te middle school. When the Japanese invaded his homeland he moved to Kunming, where he matriculated at the National Southwest Associated University. There, one of his friends was Tsung-Dao Lee. After receiving his B.S. degree in 1942, Yang pursued graduate work in China.

In 1945 he received a scholarship to study at the University of Chicago, where he had the opportunity to renew his friendship with Tsung-Dao Lee, who was also a doctoral candidate. The University of Chicago awarded Yang a Ph.D. degree in physics in 1948 and appointed him to the faculty as an instructor. A year later Dr. Yang was named a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton and since 1955 he has been a full professor there.

The idea for upsetting the theory of conservation of parity is reputed to have sprung from talks between the two young physicists at a Chinese restaurant near Columbia University. They have been exchanging ideas and collaborating closely through correspondence, telephone calls, and visits since 1953. The studies which eventually proved the limitations of the parity law grew out of their work on the particle spin. In the summer of 1956 Dr. Yang and Dr. Lee first proposed that the principle of conservation of parity, which had been held valid since 1925, was not a fundamental concept of nuclear physics.

The law of parity held that an object and its mirror image to be indistinguishable by experiment and that they always behaved symmetrically, having no distinctively different right or left sides, no tops or bottoms. This idea of "mirror symmetry," although only important in the realm of physics pertaining to atoms and particles, had been used successfully to predict atomic and nuclear processes.

With the principle of parity, in effect, it would be impossible when "communicating with people in an intelligent civilization on another world to tell . . . whether or not they and we meant the same thing by right-handed or left-handed. This could be true and still the basic physical laws in both worlds would behave exactly alike. The recent experiments indicate that this is not the case for some weak interactions of subatomic particles" (New York *Times*, January 16, 1957).

These subatomic particles called K-mesons, which are obtained from the super atom smashers at Brookhaven National Laboratory and the University of California in Berkeley, acted in a peculiar pattern not explained by the parity principle. But "so deeply rooted was this law, that the entire world of physics was completely baffled by the K-meson puzzle, the general feeling being that the K-mesons, being newly discovered, were just not well enough understood" (New York *Times*, January 16, 1957). To better comprehend these interactions, Dr. Yang and Dr. Lee believed that it was necessary to dispense with the parity principle altogether.

In a series of papers Dr. Yang and Dr. Lee suggested several methods of proving decisively that parity was not conserved. To verify these theoretical considerations, scientists at the National Bureau of Standards and at Columbia University conducted a series of experiments. It was found that pi mesons (also subatomic particles), which are "principally responsible for the force that holds nuclei together, disintegrate into a mu meson and a neutrino and that the mu meson always spins in the direction of its motion." This disintegration pattern of the pi meson showed a definite "handedness."

CHEN NING YANG

A second experiment exhibited similar results since the disintegrating nuclei of radioactive cobalt 60 showed a specific "handedness" or spin in a given direction (New York *Times*, January 16, 1957). Thus, the theory of Dr. Yang and Dr. Lee that "the most elementary particles now known [had] . . . an intricate 'right-handedness' or 'left-handedness' in their direction of spin" were substantiated (New York *World Telegram and Sun*, October 30, 1957).

By shattering an inviolate law, Dr. Yang and Dr. Lee have enlarged the scope of theoretical physics. According to William L. Laurence (New York *Times*, January 20, 1957), their discoveries "may lead to the removal of at least two, and possibly three, of the seemingly insurmountable obstacles that have stood in the way of man's efforts to probe into the mysteries of the fundamental structure and constitution of the cosmos."

The Nobel Prize committee announced that the physics award for 1957 would be shared by the two Chinese scientists. Not only are they among the youngest ever to receive this international honor, but recognition of their discoveries was made in record-breaking time. The New York *Times* (November 3, 1957) congratulated the two scientists for revealing "a basic asymmetry in our immediate part of the universe," with promises of leading "to the discovery of a new and higher symmetry in a more comprehensive universe at present hidden from us."

A prolific author, Dr. Yang has published scientific articles in the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, Physical Review, Reviews of Modern Physics* and *Chinese Jour-*

YANG, CHEN NING—*Continued*

nal of Physics. He has been associated with the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York, as a senior physicist (1953-54) and consultant (since 1955). Professor Yang has been elected to fellowship in the American Physical Society and to honorary membership in Sigma Xi.

The Academia Sinica, top-ranking research institute in Nationalist China, elected him to its membership in April 1958. Yeshiva University honored him with the Albert Einstein Commemorative Award in May 1957 and the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, named him one of the outstanding young men of 1957. An honorary doctorate was presented to him by Princeton University in 1958.

Known to his American friends as "Frank," the quiet, modest and affable physicist looks like an undergraduate student. He is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 120 pounds, has brown eyes, and black hair. He regards thinking as a full-time job; he insists that he "works even while sleeping," for the problem is always with him (New York *World-Telegram* & *Sun*, October 31, 1957). He feels that Americans tend to downgrade "deep-thinking," and insists that "there has not been enough respect in the United States for learning and learnedness" (Washington *Post & Times Herald,* January 7, 1958).

Dr. Chen Ning Yang met his wife, the former Chih Li Tu, in China, while teaching mathematics at her high school. They met again in Princeton, after she had come to the United States to study. They were married on August 26, 1950 and they have one son, Franklin.

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American Men of Science vol I (1955)
Who's Who in America, 1958-59

YATES, DONALD N(ORTON) Nov. 25, 1909- U.S. Air Force officer

Address: b. Patrick Air Force Base, Florida

Responsible for supervising all missile tests over a 5,000-mile range, Major General Donald N. Yates, commander of the U.S. Air Force Missile Test Center at Patrick Air Force Base and Cape Canaveral in Florida, has been connected with missile work since 1951, when he became director of research and development at USAF headquarters. A meteorologist, he was director of weather service for the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe and won the Legion of Merit for his selection of June 6, 1944 as D-Day. Between 1946 and 1950, as chief of Air Force Weather Service, he helped to establish air fields and weather stations in Alaska. In 1947 he flew the first scheduled weather reconnaissance mission over the North Pole.

On numerous occasions General Yates, who took command at Patrick Air Force Base in July 1954, has emphasized the experimental nature of the work at the Missile Test Center. Despite several failures of rockets, the center reported successful launchings of the Atlas ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile) on December 17, 1957 and on January 10, 1958, and of the first U.S. satellite, Explorer, which was put into orbit by the Army's Jupiter-C rocket on January 31, 1958. On March 17 the Navy's Vanguard was successfully launched.

Donald Norton Yates was born in Bangor, Maine on November 25, 1909 to Archie Orcutt Yates and Gertrude Agnes Wilson. As a boy he took piano and violin lessons. He received his B.S. degree in engineering from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1931, where he sang in the cadet choir, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Cavalry. In December 1932 he won his wings from the Air Corps Flying School at Kelly Field in Texas. Yates served with the 23rd Bomb Squadron at Luke Field, Hawaii, and then was transferred to the Air Corps on January 23, 1933. After earning an M.Sc. degree in meteorology from the California Institute of Technology in June 1939, Yates was assigned to the Third Weather Squadron at Barksdale Field, Louisiana. He was transferred to the Sixth Air Base Group, at the same location, in March 1941. In December of the same year he became assistant chief of the weather section, operations division, in the office of the Chief of Air Corps.

Three months later he was appointed deputy director of the weather section. In this office he spent five months in the Soviet Union, in 1942, studying weather conditions there. The following year, in March 1943, General Yates was assigned to the commitments and requirements section in the office of the assistant chief of air staff for operations at Army Air Force Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

As director of weather service for the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, General Yates was most influential in the selection of June 6, 1944 as D-Day, the day of the Allied invasion of Europe. In London, on December 23, 1944, he received the Legion of Merit for his "good judgment, skill, sound leadership and reconciliation of differences." The citation also stated that June 6 "probably was the only day during the month of June on which the operation could have been launched" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 24, 1944).

Yates returned to the United States to be named chief of the weather division in January 1945. Later he took command of the consolidated Air Weather Service at Andrews Field, Maryland. In 1946 Yates announced the Army's plans to build thirty-five new radar storm-detection stations. He continued in the vanguard of the Army's weather projects when he commanded the converted B-29 which flew over the North Pole to inaugurate weather reports in March 1947.

Yates advanced from lieutenant through the grades in the U.S. Army Air Forces and became a brigadier general (temporary) in February 1947. In April 1948 he became a colonel (permanent), and in 1952 he was promoted to major general (temporary). (The U.S. Army Air Forces became the U.S. Air Force in September 1947.)

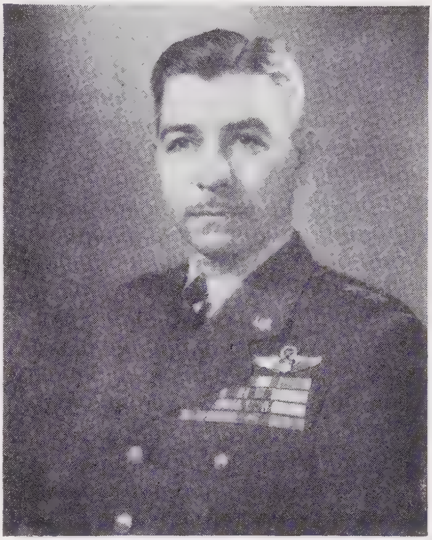
In April 1951 Yates became director of research and development at USAF headquarters. While in this post he told a Congressional committee that "we have a very good program in the development for equipment for air defense" (New York *Times,* July 30, 1954). In July 1954 he assumed command of the U.S. Air Force Missile Test Center near Cocoa Beach on the east central coast of Florida. He is in charge of three main components: the 1822-acre Patrick Air Force Base, used for administration, laboratory and logistics; the 14,513-acre missile launching site at Cape Canaveral; and the tracking range, comprising eleven small stations on the Florida mainland and eleven larger island posts stretching 5000 miles to Ascension Island in the middle South Atlantic (Ascension is owned by the British, who granted rights to the United States). The other final link in the twelve-station tracking network is the Brazilian island, Fernando de Noronha.

The stations will be used for testing intercontinental guided missiles such as Atlas, Titan and Navaho, which are designed to travel up to 5,500 miles. There are also eleven airfields, eleven electronic picket ships to supplement the range stations, forty-two aircraft, more than 21,250 military and 12,250 civilian personnel, a capital plant valued at $370,000,000, a $6,000,000 monthly payroll, and annual operating costs of nearly $100,000,000.

Although the proving ground was officially designated the Air Force Missile Test Center on June 30, 1951 by the Department of Defense (as the test center at Point Mugu, California is for the Navy and White Sands, New Mexico, is for the Army), this does not preclude joint use of all the test centers by any guided missile activity of the Army, Navy or Air Force (Milton Bracker in the New York *Times,* February 17, 1958). Thus General Yates was "host" to Army and Navy missile teams during recent tests.

Since the experiments are carried out in the air, in public view, the failures receive much attention in the press. Yates' diplomatic skill was utilized when, following several unsuccessful attempts to launch a satellite, he made an unusual security pact with the newsmen covering the testings at Cape Canaveral. General Yates agreed, according to *Time* (February 10, 1958), to give them off-the-record briefings before scheduled missile firings, detailed on-record fill-ins. . . . Reporters agreed to withhold stories until after each firing, and not to report "off-record firings . . . which might give aid to the enemy if covered in depth." The pact was kept with minor infractions.

General Yates, rated a command pilot and technical observer, holds the following awards: the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Air Medal, Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Degree of Honorary Officer, French Croix de Guerre with palm and Legion of Honor in the degree of Chevalier. He is a past president (1950-52) of the American Meteorological Society and a member of American Geophysical Union, Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



U. S. Air Force

MAJ. GEN. DONALD N. YATES

Donald N. Yates has blue-gray eyes, gray hair and is five feet seven inches tall, and weighs 150 pounds. When he has time for recreation, he enjoys fishing. He was married to the former Gertrude Hansen of San Antonio, Texas, on December 5, 1931, and they have two children, Donald Norton Yates, Jr., and Mary Dean (Mrs. Richard P. Floyd) and five grandsons. The Toronto *Globe and Mail* (February 24, 1958) described General Yates as quick-witted, highly professional, gregarious.

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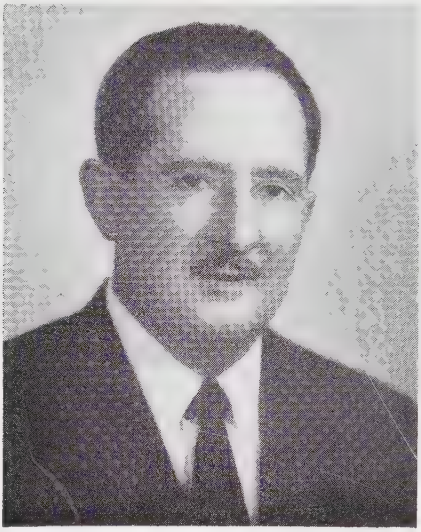
YDíGORAS FUENTES, MIGUEL (ē-dē′gô-rȧs invān′tās) Oct. 17, 1895- President of Guatemala

Address: b. Palacio Nacional, Guatemala City, Guatemala; h. Casa del Presidente, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Having won a plurality but not a majority in the Presidential election in Guatemala on January 19, 1958, General Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes was subsequently chosen by the National Congress as President for a six-year term. Since his inauguration on March 2 he has been confronted with several serious problems: a weak economy with consequently low living standards and vigorous efforts by the Communists (who nearly won control during the regime of Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán) to regain their former strength. President Ydígoras is endeavoring to substantiate Guatemala's long-



MIGUEL YDÍGORAS FUENTES

standing claim to Belize in British Honduras, and he is striving to have more Guatemalan goods produced.

His election as President followed many years of service as an army officer, engineer, diplomat, and politician. His services in high positions under dictator Jorge Ubico Castañeda and his support from the large landowners led many to fear that he might become a dictator. So far he has demonstrated confidence in democratic processes. He has, however, been criticized for giving inadequate leadership and for vacillating on important problems. "His right wing opposition has charged that a renewal of Communist activity is being abetted, if not encouraged by the government" (New York *Times,* July 20, 1958). On the other hand, President Ydígoras has charged that extreme left wing elements are carrying on "conspiratorial and illegal activities" against his Administration.

Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes was born on a coffee plantation in the department of Retalhuleu on October 17, 1895. He is the son of Miguel Ydígoras y Herreros and Atala Fuentes y Urgarte de Ydígoras. His great-grandfather, General Francisco Morazán, was the first president (1930-40) of the Central American Confederation.

After receiving his primary education at the Escuela Práctica de Varones, Miguel entered the Military Academy of Guatemala, where he led his class during all three years and graduated as Cadet No. I. He received his commission as officer in the infantry on June 30, 1915. He later studied at the National University Faculty of Engineering and received a degree in civil engineering in 1941. He has studied law, politics, economics, and finance at the London School of Economics and Political Science and at other universities in Latin and North America.

Ydígoras taught mathematics and political ethics at the Instituto Nacional Central de Varones, the Escuela Normal Central de Señoritas, the Escuela de Comerico, and the Escuela Politécnica (Militar). During 1917 he served as aviation officer. His first service abroad was as military attaché in Washington, D.C., and later in Paris. He was military adviser at the peace conference at Versailles in 1919. He returned to Guatemala to be assistant director and dean of the Military Academy during 1919 and 1920. He was promoted to the rank of general in 1937.

As a public official Ydígoras served as governor of four departments, Petén, Jalapa, San Marcos, and Retalhuleu. In 1939 he became director of roads and remained in this post until the fall of the Ubico regime in 1944. He is credited with having built the first national network of roads in Central America. During the administration of Juan José Arévalo (1945-51), General Ydígoras was sent into "diplomatic exile" (according to the New York *Times,* October 26, 1957) as military attaché in Washington, D.C., and later as Minister to the Court of St. James.

He was a member of the delegation to the U.N. General Assembly in London in 1946 and head of the mission for the search and repatriation of Guatemalan displaced persons in Germany in 1946 and 1947. The International Court of Justice of the Hague named him as a member of the Corps of Neutral Observers to organize a referendum in the French possessions in India in 1949. Ydígoras also headed Guatemalan delegations to meetings of various U.N. bodies.

In 1950 General Ydígoras Fuentes returned to Guatemala to campaign for the presidency. Although the elections of November 1950 were free in that any qualified voter could vote, protections against fraud were inadequate and the campaign was reportedly far from free. Ydígoras and one other candidate were forced to stay in hiding at the end of the campaign (New York *Times,* November 14, 1950). Following the election of Lieutenant Colonel Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán (see *C.B.,* September 1953) as President, General Ydígoras sought refuge in the Embassy of El Salvador and later went to El Salvador to live in exile.

From 1950 to 1954 Ydígoras served as chairman of the Council of Guatemalan Anti-Communists in Exile and helped to plan the overthrow of the Arbenz regime. He signed a gentlemen's agreement with Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas (see *C.B.,* January 1955; obituary September 1957) which named Castillo Armas as military chief and Ydígoras as political head of the Movement of National Liberation. This group overthrew the Arbenz regime in the *coup d'état* of June 1954.

Castillo Armas was named to the Presidency by the Cabinet in September and approved by the electorate in October. Ydígoras was given the post of Minister to Colombia in 1955 and Ambassador in 1956. He resigned this office in August 1957, shortly after the assassination of Castillo Armas, to return to Guatemala to make his second bid for the presidency.

The elections of October 20, 1957 were the first in which Guatemala's many illiterates could vote secretly. The official returns indicated victory for Miguel Ortiz Passarelli, the Government candidate, with General Ydígoras as the contestant receiving the second largest number of votes. There were cries of fraud and because of the strikes and violence allegedly caused by Ydígoras's followers the election was voided (*Business Week,* November 2, 1957). After several days of rioting in the capital, a military junta took control on October 24 and installed Second Vice-President Guillermo Flores Avendaño as provisional President, to serve until a new President could be chosen. On January 19, 1958 another election was held and Ydígoras won 190,972 votes, Colonel José Luiz Cruz Salazar, 138,488 and Mario Mendez Montenegro, 132,824. Thus Ydígoras received a plurality but not a majority. Under the Guatemalan constitution this makes it necessary for the National Congress to choose either of the two leading candidates. It chose Ydígoras by a vote of 40 to 18 on February 12.

President-elect Ydígoras toured five nations including the United States in February 1958. One purpose of his trip was the establishment of a common market among the Central American Republics. Another was, to use his own words, "To show that I am not the rightist monster I have been painted" (*Time,* March 10, 1958). He was inaugurated on March 2.

The Guatemalan Congress officially warned Ydígoras that a new "infiltration of Communists into the country" is underway. The nation's Monetary Board informed him that the nation is living beyond its means, that imports are far in excess of exports, and that the country must produce more if the quetzal is to remain sound as it has done for thirty years.

Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes married María Teresa Laparra Samayoa in 1923. Their daughter, Carmen, and their son, Miguel, were educated in the United States and both are married to Europeans. General Ydígoras is reported to have been an officer of "clipped and curt manners who was implacable with subordinates." He is now "urbane and mellowed" (New York *Times,* October 26, 1957). He is an excellent campaigner. His easy charm and affability won him many votes as he walked through the streets and villages patting children on the head and bowing in courtly fashion to the women (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 21, 1958).

President Ydígoras is an honorary associate of the School of American Research of Santa Fé, New Mexico, permanent member for Guatemala to the International Olympics Committee, founding member of the Central American and Caribbean Sports Games Committee, and charter member of the American Society for Geographical Research. He has written books on road construction and military affairs, mapped boundary sections of Guatemala and Mexico and of Guatemala and El Salvador, and has contributed literary essays and travel episodes to the Colombian press.

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YERUSHALMY, J(ACOB) (yẽ-rū-shăl'mē) Aug. 5, 1904- Biostatistician; university professor

Address: b. University of California, Berkeley 4, Cal.; h. 526 Santa Barbara Rd., Berkeley 7, Cal.

Professor J. Yerushalmy of the School of Public Health of the University of California at Berkeley is one of the leading biostatisticians in the United States. His research projects on maternal and infant mortality, childhood mortality, mortality statistics of twins, tuberculosis morbidity and mortality, fat diet in heart disease, and X-ray reading and interpretation have resulted in new and improved medical techniques. Before joining the U. of C. faculty in 1948 Dr. Yerushalmy was in Government work, with the National Institutes of Health, the Children's Bureau (Department of Labor), and the U.S. Public Health Service.

One of the eight children of Zev and Anna (Ziev) Yerushalmy, Jacob Yerushalmy was born on August 5, 1904 in Vienna, Austria. When he was still a child, the family moved to Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine (now Israel), where the elder Yerushalmy established himself as a pharmacist. Jacob attended the Gymnasia Ivrith in Jerusalem, where he displayed both scholastic and athletic talents. He is indebted to Schlomo Shiller, the principal of the Gymnasia, for giving him encouragement.

Following his graduation in 1923, Jacob Yerushalmy received a scholarship to pursue his studies in the United States. He matriculated at Johns Hopkins University, where he studied mathematics under Dr. Oscar Zariski (now at Harvard University), whom he has credited with giving direction and purpose to his work. He was awarded the B.A. degree by Johns Hopkins in 1927 and the M.A. degree two years later. In 1930 he was granted the Ph.D. degree in mathematics, having submitted for his dissertation *On the Construction of Pencils of Equi-Anharmonic Cubics.* As the recipient of a National Research Council fellowship, Yerushalmy continued his postgraduate studies in mathematics at the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois (1930-31) and Princeton University (1931-32).

For three years, commencing in 1935, Yerushalmy was an assistant statistician with the New York State Department of Health. His work initiated him in the field of biostatistics, and he became an expert in maternal and infant mortality rates, childhood mortality, fertility, and congenital and environmental factors in neonatal mortality.

In a paper published in the *American Journal of Hygiene* (September, 1938), Yerushalmy presented his findings in a study on neonatal mortality as affected by the order of birth of the child and age of the parents. First births showed the highest incidence of neonatal mortality and second births, the lowest. There was a tendency for neonatal mortality figures to increase on the third and fourth births. The scientist suggested that "the increased mortality rate associated with the order of births may be reduced considerably when the births of the

Univ. of California

J. YERUSHALMY

various orders occurred at favorable ages of the mother." A part of the study concerned mortality rates in relationship to varying intervals between births. He also found that the neonatal mortality rate for boys was 30 per cent higher than for girls.

Dr. Yerushalmy was appointed a statistician with the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service in 1938. His paper "Age of Father and Survival of Offspring" (*Human Biology,* September 1939) showed a continuation of the researches begun in New York. Particularly noteworthy was Yerushalmy's investigation of twins, resulting in two articles: "The Relation of Order of Birth and Age of Parents to the Frequency of Like-Sexed and Unlike-Sexed Twin Deliveries" and "On the Early Mortality of Like-Sexed and Unlike-Sexed Twins" (*Human Biology,* February and May 1940).

Collating statistics of 250,000 deliveries in New York City hospitals for the years 1936-38, Yerushalmy found that such factors as age and parity (having borne offspring) affected childbirth fatality and that there was a relation between childbirth fatality and a mother's previous infant losses. For instance, Yerushalmy showed that the rate of loss for maternal and infant mortality in the groups with a history of a previous loss was double that of the groups with no such loss, and that as the number of previous losses mounted, the incidence of death of both mother and infant increased. (See *Public Health Reports,* June 7, 1940; July 5, 1940; July 18, 1940).

Dr. Yerushalmy was appointed the director of the division of statistical research in the Children's Bureau (U.S. Department of Labor) in 1941. Two years later he was named principal statistician of the division of tuberculosis control of the U.S. Public Health Service. He continued doing research on maternal and infant mortality. In an article published in the *Annals of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* (January 1945), he cited infant mortality as one of the "most sensitive indices of environmental and health conditions." He also saw it as a "matter of concern that puerperal causes are the second leading cause of death among women between the ages of twenty and thirty-five." The lowering of these mortality rates was, according to Yerushalmy, a sociological rather than a medical problem.

When he resigned from government service in 1948, he accepted the post of professor of biostatistics in the School of Public Health at the University of California at Berkeley. Since the beginning of his affiliation with the university, his projects have covered a wide area. In a paper presented before the statistics section of the American Public Health Association, Yerushalmy established that the age-adjusted rate was an "inadequate measure for comparing group mortalities." He discussed a new mortality index in relation to "age-specific rates" (*American Journal of Public Health and Nation's Health,* August 1951). He has also written on such diverse subjects as the reproductive history of Kauai Island, Hawaii (*American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology,* January 1956) and the incidence of fat in heart disease mortality (*New York State Journal of Medicine,* July 15, 1957).

Yerushalmy has been instrumental in revising medical and industrial attitudes toward X-ray interpretation. In papers published in the *American Review of Tuberculosis* (April 1950) and the *International Tuberculosis Yearbook* (1956), he has emphasized the importance of dual readings of X-rays to eliminate individual observer error. Results of his studies showed "that when there was only one reading of X-rays of the lungs, experts often disagreed with one another . . . and even disagreed with themselves when they reread X-rays." In consequence, many abnormalities were overlooked.

In view of these findings, the General Electric Company and the Eastman Kodak Company provided Professor Yerushalmy with a grant to study possible improvements in X-rays and their use. His studies have emphasized the need for improvement in X-ray technique and the development of new types of X-ray films to permit picture-taking from various angles and directions. Other grants made to Dr. Yerushalmy are for the training of biostatisticians and for a study of social and biological factors in reproductive wastage, the latter made by the National Institutes of Health.

He is an adviser to the statistics panel of the World Health Organization and a member of the study group on atherosclerosis and ischemic heart disease of the World Health Organization. He is also a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health and chairman of the subcommittee on causes of fetal death of the U.S. National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.

Among his professional memberships, Dr. Yerushalmy lists the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Public Health Association, the American Statistical Association, and the Population Association of America. His Greek-letter societies are Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

J. Yerushalmy married Eva Ruth Zemil, then an assistant purchasing agent for a construction company, on September 3, 1934. The couple has a son, Paul Zev, and a daughter, Zeva Ann. Dr. Yerushalmy is a Democrat and a member of the Jewish faith. He stands five feet six and a half inches tall and has brown eyes and gray hair. In his leisure time he plays chess, takes long hikes, and watches football games.

Reference

American Men of Science vol II (1955)

YORK, HERBERT F(RANK) Nov. 24, 1921- Physicist; U.S. Government employee
Address: b. The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 315 Beverly Dr., Alexandria, Va.

On leave from the University of California, Dr. Herbert F. York, a specialist in the development of atomic weapons and of nuclear power for rockets, has been serving since March 15, 1958 as director of research of the Advanced Research Projects Division of the Institute for Defense Analyses and chief scientist of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Defense Department. The agency, under the direction of Roy W. Johnson, helps to provide the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff with scientific evaluations. York's office entails the responsibility of planning and coordinating the research in all military space programs. His positions at the University of California were associate professor of physics, director of the Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, and associate director of the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley.

Born in Rochester, New York on November 24, 1921, Herbert Frank York is the son of Herbert F. and Nelly Elizabeth (Lang) York. His father was a railway express messenger. He and his sister were reared in their native city, where Herbert attended the local public schools and was graduated from East High School in 1939. At the University of Rochester, where he majored in physics and was a Phi Beta Kappa scholar, York received a partial tuition scholarship and otherwise supported himself by working as a mathematics computer and at a variety of "bread-and-butter" jobs.

After taking his A.B. degree with honors in 1942, York did graduate work at Rochester assisted by a teaching fellowship. He was awarded the M.Sc. degree in 1943, and later that year the young physicist joined the staff of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California in Berkeley. In 1944-45 York was attached to the electromagnetic isotope separation program at Oak Ridge, Tennessee but in the latter year, he returned to the University of California to work and study for his doctorate in physics.

The Ph.D. degree was conferred on Herbert York in 1949. During the following year he and Dr. Hugh Bradner designed and executed a major diagnostics experiment for Operation Greenhouse at Eniwetok Proving Ground. As a result of the success of this project, York was appointed a consultant at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

In 1951 the University of California named York an assistant professor of physics, and in July of the following year he became director of the Livermore unit of the Radiation Laboratory when the university decided to widen the research program of the Radiation Laboratory to include weapons development and other classified programs in applied science. Under York's direction, the Livermore laboratory was successful in completing several research projects awarded to it by the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1954 he was given the additional position of associate director of the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley and was advanced to associate professor.

Taking a leave of absence from the University of California, in March 1958 Dr. York became chief scientist of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, established within the Department of Defense "to select, supervise and monitor 'upstream' military and research projects." According to Hanson W. Baldwin of the New York *Times* (June 29, 1958), "It is essentially an idea-evaluating agency, which is supposed to be acting as a staff aid to the Secretary of Defense in helping him to determine the most useful projects and to monitor their progress."

The agency has reviewed countless proposals for space exploration and has been weeding out the best in order to create a definite and cohesive program. One of the first, and perhaps one of the most daring, scientific tasks undertaken by the Advanced Research Projects Agency was the coordination of plans for the "lunar probes." This attempt to launch an unmanned vehicle to explore the moon received an initial appropriation of $8,000,000 and top priority among Defense Department projects. "Many test rocket launchings will probably be required," Dr. York explained, "before a probe is successfully placed in the vicinity of the moon" (New York *Times*, March 28, 1958). In August 1958 U.S. scientists tried and failed to launch a lunar rocket. The rocket Pioneer, launched on October 11, 1958, traveled one-third of the way to the moon.

In testimony before the House Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration in April 1958, Dr. York presented the outlines of a comprehensive space program created by his agency. Those plans which have received foremost consideration include launching five lunar probes; sending aloft one scientific satellite each month, commencing in January 1959; improving the satellites for use in communications, weather forecasting, navigation and reconnaissance; and developing a rocket engine having a one million pound thrust or six times greater than any rocket now available (New York *Times*, April 25, 1958).

Univ. of California

HERBERT F. YORK

Although plans to develop this powerful rocket engine were well advanced at the time of York's appearance before the Congressional committee, the New York *Times* (May 25, 1958), reporting on the lag in the United States space program, stated that funds had not been made available and that production had not yet been initiated. However, in June 1958 Dr. York told the National Missile Industry Conference that the engine would go into production "in less than a month or two." An engine of this size, which may cost as much as $200,000,000, is expected to launch a satellite weighing from 12,000 to 14,000 pounds.

A major part of the public interest in rockets, missiles and satellites has been focused on how favorably the United States can compete with the U.S.S.R. So far, the comparison has been generally unfavorable to the United States, although Dr. York judges that we are only "a little over a year" behind, and that it may be possible to overtake the Soviets by 1960. The largest United States satellite now in orbit weighs thirty-one or thirty-two pounds, while the Soviets' Sputnik III has an estimated weight (including its orbiting objects) of 6000 pounds. Dr. York voiced the hope that the United States will launch a satellite of similar size late in 1959 or early 1960 to be used primarily for military reconnaissance rather than scientific experimentation. "In 1959 or perhaps 1960, returnable satellites should also become possible," according to the physicist. He was pessimistic about the use of intercontinental ballistic missiles to launch satellites before the 1960's, but predicted that the intermediate range missiles which would be available in the latter part of 1958 or early 1959 could send objects weighing less than 200 pounds "to the vicinity of the moon or beyond" (New York *Times,* May 3, 1958).

One aspect of space research which still perturbs the Russians and which, if solved, would give the United States a considerable advantage is that of re-entry. York is reported to have informed a House Appropriations subcommittee in secret session that the re-entry question had been solved and that a future Army project entailed sending a manned rocket into space and recovering it (Los Angeles *Times,* June 21, 1958). A few months later Dr. York told delegates to the International Astronautical Congress that "from a purely scientific point of view re-entry can be done. But there is a difference between getting 'something' up there and recovering it, such as a nose cone, and getting 'someone' up and bringing him back" (New York *Times,* August 29, 1958).

Scientific letters and articles by Dr. York have been published in the *Physical Review.* He is a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee and one of the authors of a report on outer space (see New York *Times,* March 27, 1958). York also sits on the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, the Army Science Advisory Committee, and the Ballistic Missiles Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Defense. He is an Episcopalian and a Democrat.

Stockily built, York is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 190 pounds. He has brown hair and hazel eyes. He "can crack the whip if he finds it necessary to produce results . . . but is equally adept at pouring oil on troubled waters." His wife, who was Sybil Dunford before her marriage on September 28, 1947, has said that "there is nobody else of her acquaintance who gets so much zest from daily living as her husband." He is "fascinated with science, with people, and with life in general." Friends tend to agree with her, for they stress his "boyish exuberance and scientific ability" (New York *Times,* March 19, 1958). York recently moved with his wife and three children, David, Rachel, and Cynthia, from California to Alexandria, Virginia.

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YOUNG, ROBERT R(ALPH) Feb. 14, 1897-Jan. 25, 1958 Railway executive; financier; chairman of the board of the New York Central Railroad since 1954. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ja 26 '58

ZABLOCKI, CLEMENT J(OHN) (zä-blŏ'kē) Nov. 18, 1912- U.S. Representative from Wisconsin

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 1623 S. 21st St., Milwaukee, Wis.; 6812 Georgia St., Chevy Chase 15, Md.

A member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs throughout a Congressional career which began in 1949, Representative Clement J. Zablocki of Wisconsin has been chairman since 1955 of the subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific. He has also served on the Western Europe subcommittee and the subcommittees on foreign economic policy and State Department organization and foreign operations. Through his work on several special study missions abroad, Zablocki has "demonstrated the best in Congressional fact-finding" (*This Week*). On domestic matters a Truman-type Democrat, he claims a "100 per cent record on issues listed by AFL-CIO as vital to working men and women" and "a 94 per cent record on farm issues compiled by the Farmers' Union."

Of Polish ancestry, Clement John Zablocki is one of the eight children (six sons and two daughters) of Matthew Zablocki, a merchant, and Mary (Jankowski) Zablocki. He was born on November 18, 1912 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was brought up in Milwaukee, and was graduated in 1931 from the Marquette University High School in that city. Musically gifted, he began in 1932 the first of sixteen years as organist and choir director at Milwaukee churches, including St. Mary Magdalene and St. Vincent de Paul. At Marquette University, where he received his Ph.B. degree in 1936 and subsequently did postgraduate work, he majored in education.

Beginning his teaching career in 1936, Zablocki was for many years an instructor in Polish and English at his home city's Kosciuszko High School and in addition taught naturalization classes. He was not quite thirty years old when elected as a Democrat to the Wisconsin Senate by the State's Third District in 1942. Zablocki served on the Joint Committee on Finance in the 1945 session; re-elected in 1946, he was again a member of the Joint Finance Committee in 1947.

The predominantly industrial and Polish-populated Fourth Wisconsin District, embracing the southern half of Milwaukee, elected Zablocki to the U.S. House of Representatives on November 2, 1948. He was one of the only two Wisconsin Democrats in the Eighty-first Congress, convened in January 1949. Re-elected to all subsequent Congresses, Zablocki was the only Democratic Representative from Wisconsin in the Eighty-second and Eighty-third Congresses.

In the Eighty-first Congress Zablocki was assigned to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and became a member of the Western Europe subcommittee which in November and December 1949 visited Italy, France, and the United Kingdom to report on the status and progress of the European Recovery Program. He had, furthermore, "the privilege to observe what goes on behind the iron curtain" and "knew that America has to bend every effort to strengthen our Allies abroad." The quoted words are from a report rendered by Zablocki to his constituents on the record of the 1949-50 Congress.

Zablocki voted for extension of both the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and the Marshall Plan (February and April 1949) and economic aid for Korea and Formosa (February 1950). He inclined to the Truman formulas for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law (May 1949) and raising the minimum wage (August 1949), and in connection with agriculture he favored the Brannan Plan (July 1949) and a $2 billion increase for farm price props (June 1950).

Harris & Ewing

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

Reporting in July 1952 on the record of the Eighty-second Congress, he deplored a "very poor, although not completely negative" attitude on Government reorganization. He felt, furthermore, that Congress made a "very poor showing" on the tidelands oil bill, against which he voted in July 1951 and which President Truman "fortunately" vetoed. Zablocki found warranted the criticism that the Agriculture Department was "a confederation of independent, sovereign bureaus" and suggested that "consolidation of county and field offices . . . could save the taxpayers over $250,000,000 a year."

The Wisconsin Democrat opposed forbidding public power duplication of private lines (May 1951), putting a ban on the quota system of livestock slaughtering (July 1951), terminating consumer price controls (June 1952), and invoking the Taft-Hartley Law to halt the steel strike (June 1952). He favored Universal Military Training (April 1951), maximum foreign aid (August 1951 and May 1952), and retention of 90 per cent farm price supports (June 1952).

After advancing in the Democratic Eighty-second Congress to the chairmanship of the Western Europe subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Zablocki headed a special study group of six who visited German, Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy and Spain in November and December 1951. Zablocki personally welcomed the Schuman Plan as a "major step toward . . . integration", as quoted in the press, and was "deeply impressed" by Marshal Tito of Yugo-

ZABLOCKI, CLEMENT J.—*Continued*

slavia, although the report subsequently rendered was critical of Tito's collectivization policy and "stifling" of human freedoms. The subcommittee "centered its study of Spain on the potential contribution . . . to the United States security" and recommended "a much higher priority on the list of countries we are assisting," with authorization of "a substantial amount above the $100,000,000 appropriated . . . to make Spain an effective contributor to the defense program."

Zablocki yielded his West European subcommittee chairmanship in the Republican Eighty-third Congress. He was, however, a member of a study mission to Pakistan, India, Thailand and Indochina undertaken in April 1953 at the suggestion of Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen. A year later he was a member of a follow-up mission to Indochina which reported that a truce there would "start a pattern of attrition" ending in Communist control of southeastern Asia.

In February 1953 Zablocki was one of twenty-three "big city" Representatives who called for the formation of a joint watchdog committee of House and Senate to "counterbalance" producer lobbies and protect the housewife. During the 1953 session he voted for statehood for Hawaii (March), increase in funds for public power (April), retention of a nonpartisan Tariff Commission (June), and admission of 217,000 refugees from Communism (July). In the 1954 session he supported the St. Lawrence Seaway project (May) and a proposal to make membership in the Communist party in the United States a crime (August).

As chairman of the subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific in the Eighty-fourth Congress, Zablocki headed in October, November and December 1955 a special study mission to twenty-six countries ranging from Greece to Japan. The subcommittee unanimously reported in May 1956 that U.S. efforts to aid the Middle East and Southeast Asia were weakened by the holding of the first Geneva Conference, which tended to encourage neutralism in these regions. "The people in many of the countries visited by the study mission were of the opinion that the United States was asking them to be more firm, more unbending in their anti-Communist stand than the American nation itself was willing to be." The Congressmen found "in many countries profound distrust of the motives and of the stability of purpose of the United States" (see report on the special study mission published in March 1956).

On 1956 roll calls Representative Zablocki voted for the Colorado River reclamation project (March), the school construction aid bill (July), and the civil rights bill (July). He was the author in January 1956 of a bill to establish uniform appeals and grievance procedures for all Federal employees, and he has referred to himself as among the original sponsors of 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act "which lowered retirement age for women and authorized payment of benefits to disabled workers."

Among the measures opposed by Zablocki during 1957 were authorization of the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine (January), postponement of certain British payments on United States loans (April), and almost all fund-cutting amendments to the 1957 budget. In July he sponsored a House resolution condemning Communist China for "flouting human decency" in regard to 450 US. servicemen missing since the Korean War and recommending that pressure for an accounting be made "a primary objective of . . . foreign policy." The Milwaukee legislator had meanwhile announced his candidacy for the US. Senate seat made vacant by the death of Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin, but at the primary on July 30, 1957 he was defeated for the Democratic nomination by William Proxmire, who was elected in November.

During the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress (1958) Zablocki served also as a member of the Democratic National Congressional Committee. In January he voted "yea" on a supplemental defense appropriation bill to provide funds for the accelerated missile-defense program, and in March he approved anti-recession measures in the House urging the President to speed up spending of funds already appropriated for military and civil construction projects.

Clement J. Zablocki is a Roman Catholic and an active layman in various religious fraternities and a member of leading Polish-American societies. For his work in international affairs he has received awards from Unico National (1955), the American Legion (1957), and King Paul of Greece (1957). He was married on May 26, 1937 to Blanche M. Janic of Milwaukee, and their children are Joseph Paul and Jane Frances. Zablocki has blue eyes and brown hair, stands at five feet three inches, and weighs 168 pounds. Photography, hunting and fishing are his recreations, and Drew Pearson has noted that he is also "an adept landscape painter in his spare hours."

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Obituary

N Y Times p1 N 13 '57

ZOLI, ADONE Dec. 16, 1887- Former Premier of Italy

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In May 1957 Adone Zoli, an Italian Senator, became Premier in Italy's eighteenth post-

Fascist national government and leader of the first noncoalition Cabinet since World War II. Fourteen months later Amintore Fanfani succeeded Zoli, who resigned on June 19, 1958. An ardent opponent of dictatorship, he has a solid record of anti-Fascism going back to the early days of the rise of Benito Mussolini to power. Premier Adone Zoli had been a member of the national government for the past decade. He has won election to the Senate in the three national elections held since the founding of the Italian Republic and has held four Cabinet posts in the past five years.

Zoli's presence in the government had attracted little notice, but his unusual qualities as a dedicated worker without personal ambitions won him recognition at a crucial time. With national elections only a year away the Christian Democratic party chose him in May 1957 as an equilibrating force to head the first single-party government after nationally known leaders of the party were individually considered and eliminated. In behalf of his selection he had the strong backing of Giovanni Gronchi, President of the Republic.

Adone Zoli was born in the little town of Cesena in the province of Forli on December 16, 1887, the son of Angelo Zoli and Cornelia Sostegni. His father was a landowner and the local tax collector. Young Zoli grew up in the now historic hamlet of Predappio in the province of Forli, the birthplace of Mussolini, whom he knew as a boy. Zoli was graduated from the University of Bologna, where he studied law.

Soon after the turn of the century and following his graduation from law school, Zoli moved to Tuscany and together with a brother established himself in the private practice of law in Florence. With the entrance of Italy into World War I he volunteered for active duty and served in the artillery from 1915 to 1918. He achieved the rank of captain and was decorated for bravery in action. He holds the Military Cross (Croce di Guerra al Valore Militare).

The war over, he returned to Florence, where from 1922 to 1924 he was a member of the council of the Order of Lawyers. He entered politics in Florence and became a founder of the Popular, or Catholic, party (precursor of the modern Christian Democratic party), which was suppressed under Fascism. Zoli flaunted his dislike of the Fascist regime. He wore coats without lapel buttonholes as a silent demonstration that he was determined never to wear the Fascist party emblem.

In 1943, in the dying days of Fascism, as a member of the Tuscany branch of the underground National Committee of Liberation (CLN), he organized secret meetings at his Florence home to plan the local liberation movement. At the same time he participated in planning the revival of the suppressed Popular party.

While the Allied armies were moving north on the Italian peninsula in the direction of Florence, Zoli was arrested and sentenced to execution by the last-ditch Fascists for complicity in the liberation movement. He made his escape after being in prison for two months.

Wide World

ADONE ZOLI

Later the Allied armies reached Florence, and with the end of the hostilities, he was made Deputy Mayor of the city. He became active in helping to re-establish his party on a national basis and was among the leading figures in the re-formation of the party as the Christian Democratic party.

In 1948 he was elected to the Senate in the first national election under the new Constitution establishing a republican form of government. In 1950-51 he was Deputy Speaker of the Senate, and in 1951 he received his first Cabinet post, as Minister of Justice under the late Premier Alcide de Gasperi, an office which he held until 1953. In the national election of 1953 he was re-elected to the Senate. That same year he was named president of the council of the Order of Lawyers.

Under Premier Amintore Fanfani, Zoli served as Minister of Finance (1954) and under Premier Antonio Segni he had the position of Minister of the Budget (1956-57). As the financial watchdog he first attained some national prominence because of the gruffness with which he said "no." He was undaunted even by certain national "sacred cows." When the opera houses threatened that they would have to close if the government failed to increase their subsidies, Zoli told Parliament how the taxpayers' money had been squandered on the lavish production of operatic failures. "Opera goers applaud more when the curtain goes up than when it rings down," he said. Zoli won his point that government-owned operas must economize on productions.

Becoming politically prominent, he had been elected president of the Christian Democratic party on August 24, 1954 and a member of the National Executive Council of the party. President Gronchi designated Zoli to form a new Cabinet on May 20, 1957. Zoli was confirmed by Parliament on June 10, 1957, but two days later he tendered his resignation in a striking reaffirmation of his long-standing anti-Fascism. A recount had disclosed that he did not have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies without neo-Fascist votes.

On June 22 President Gronchi rejected Zoli's resignation and instructed him to present himself again to Parliament with his new all-Christian Democratic Cabinet. Zoli had made the pledge not to serve as Premier if his tenure depended even indirectly on the votes of the neo-Fascists (5 per cent of Parliament). He declared he would not even count their votes. President Gronchi appealed to Zoli's sense of duty when it became clear that Parliament could not agree on any one else to accept a burden the President described as "undesired and painful and even more painful now than before."

As Premier, Zoli had created the Ministry for Participation, a portfolio with jurisdiction over that vast area of Italy's economy including banks, transportation and industry, which is state owned and administered by Instituto Recostruzione Italiano (I.R.I.), a governmental agency.

The Zoli program embraced other land reforms in proposing to extend additional rights to sharecroppers. He has also advocated decentralization of the heavily Rome-based government bureaucracy. Premier Zoli also proposed to keep a sharp eye on governmental finances and for this purpose kept for himself the post of Minister of the Budget.

Adone Zoli and his wife, Lucia Zoli, have three sons and three daughters. One son is a newspaper man on the Christian Democratic paper in Florence. Zoli is robust in appearance and modest in dress. According to the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 21, 1957), "His disdain for luxury or even ordinary comfort is a legend. When Zoli became a Cabinet member several years ago he continued to use the local bus system to and from his brother's home where he has stayed in Rome." In manner, he is direct and gruff, although he is also known for wit and when occasion calls for it, he is most patient. He is gregarious and after the day's work he likes to discuss politics with friends over food and wine until late at night. Zoli's only hobby is chess, in which he achieved distinction among the outstanding players in the country. His church is the Catholic.

As party leader and Premier, Zoli has been a peacemaker between rival and contending factions in his party. In this difficult role, he has disarmed his foes more than once because of his personal qualities. The New York *Times* (May 20, 1957) stated, "Zoli is highly respected and trusted by all parties and is given credit for great political honesty even by the most vociferous Communists."

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ZORLU, FATIN RUSTU Apr. 20, 1910-
Foreign Minister of Turkey

Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey

Fatin Rustu Zorlu, Foreign Minister of Turkey since November 25, 1957, is a career diplomat who has long been a spokesmen for Western foreign policy. A firm supporter of collective defense measures, he believes they must also be bolstered by effective economic cooperation. To him has been given much of the credit for the success, and blame for the difficulties, of Turkey in maintaining simultaneously a strong military position and an aggressive program of economic development. He has been Turkey's representative to NATO conferences since 1952 and has served in the Cabinets of Premier Adnan Menderes in various capacities.

Fatin Rustu Zorlu was born in Istanbul, Turkey on April 20, 1910. After graduating from the Galatasaray Lycée in Istanbul he studied for degrees from the University of Geneva Law School and the School of Political Science at the University of Paris. He entered the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1932.

Throughout his career he has spent much time abroad. He was secretary of the Turkish delegation at the London Disarmament Conference in 1934 and legal adviser to the Turkish delegation at the Montreux Conference on the Status of the Straights in 1936. In 1938 he was named chief of the permanent Turkish delegation at the League of Nations in Geneva. The following year he became first secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Paris.

In 1942 Zorlu was assigned as counsellor to the Turkish Embassy in Moscow, and later that year he was chargé d'affaires at Kuibyshev when the Soviet capital was moved there because of the German invasion. In 1943 he was appointed Turkish consul general in Beirut, and in 1946 he returned to Ankara to become director general of the department of economy and commerce in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In this capacity he headed the Turkish delegations to several meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe from 1947 to 1949 and was chairman of the delegation to the conference in Havana on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1948. In addition, in 1948, he was named deputy secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge of matters relating to Marshall Plan aid, and as such negotiated trade agreements with several countries in 1949.

As assistant secretary-general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry in 1950, he was a member of the Turkish delegation sent to Washington to conclude a loan agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In 1951 he was chairman of the Turkish delegation to the London negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Also in 1951 he was named secretary-general of the International Economic Cooperation Organization. The following year he represented Turkey at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

(NATO) conference in Lisbon, before being named Turkish Ambassador to the NATO council in Paris.

Zorlu was elected to the Grand National Assembly as Democratic member from Canakkale, a Turkish province on the Anatolian coast of the Dardanelles, on May 2, 1954. On May 17 he entered the Cabinet of Premier Menderes as Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister, while continuing to serve as NATO representative.

He accompanied Premier Menderes to Washington in June 1954 to discuss economic aid for Turkey—taking the position that military burdens being carried by Turkey entitled her to special economic considerations. At the conclusion of the talks it was announced that the United States would nearly double military aid to Turkey, bringing it up to $200,000,000 a year.

On the advice of United States officials, Turkey dropped plans to ask for a $300,000,000 economic development loan because the United States preferred to continue a system of annual grants amounting to about $70,000,000 a year. On his return to Ankara, Zorlu announced stringent anti-inflationary measures to restrict monetary circulation and curtail commercial credit for importers.

At the Asian-African conference at Bandung, Indonesia in April 1955, he vigorously defended Turkey's ties with the West and spoke out against diplomatic neutralism. The following month he again went to Washington to seek a $300,000,000 economic development loan. He received an additional grant of $30,000,000 bringing economic aid for that year up to $100,000,000 but was told that Turkey must curb inflation, reduce agricultural subsidies, and restrict its development program if it wished to qualify for a loan.

On July 29, 1955 Zorlu became Minister of State and Acting Foreign Minister in a new Cabinet. One of his first tasks was to represent his country at a conference in London in August with the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Britain on the status of Cyprus. At the conference he supported Britain's refusal to grant the Greek demand for self-determination of the island's future, insisting that if the island's status were changed it should be returned to Turkey. During the conference anti-Greek riots swept Istanbul and Izmir. The conference broke down on September 8 and Greek-Turkish relations worsened.

All members of the Turkish Cabinet except Premier Menderes were forced to resign on November 29, 1955 when the dominant Democratic party protested the country's deteriorating economic situation. After his resignation Zorlu faced with two other former ministers a parliamentary investigation on charges of misuse of authority in connection with the importation of worthless East German tires. The three were cleared of the charges by the Democratic party's majority in Parliament (New York *Times,* November 26, 1957).

FATIN RUSTU ZORLU

In February 1957 Zorlu was sent to the United Nations as a special representative for the General Assembly debate on Cyprus. There, as at London in 1955, he took the position that the best thing to do about Cyprus was nothing. And that was what the General Assembly did—failing to obtain the required two-thirds majority for a Greek resolution calling for Cypriot self-determination (the vote was 31 in favor to 23 opposed).

Zorlu re-entered the Cabinet on July 28, 1957 as Minister of State for Press Affairs. When threats of war flared between Turkey and Syria in October he went to Saudi Arabia, whose king had offered to mediate the dispute, but Syria declined the offer. In Menderes' fifth Cabinet, formed on November 25, Zorlu became Foreign Minister.

Zorlu went to West Germany in February 1958 for talks on economic affairs. In April he accompanied Premier Menderes on state visits to Japan, South Korea and Nationalist China, and then attended the NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark. During May he joined Turkish President Celâl Bayar on a state visit to West Germany. In Bonn the two governments exchanged ratifications of a cultural agreement.

Back in Ankara on May 21, Zorlu suggested that Britain and Greece accept a new Turkish proposal for the partition of Cyprus—declaring that "we are the only party that has made a concession by accepting what was originally a Greek demand." Greece immediately replied that "partition presents such defects that not only does it fail to render a solution but creates additional and still more dangerous problems."

The exchange was followed by a new and bitter outbreak of violence by the Turkish minority on Cyprus against the Greek majority.

ZORLU, FATIN RUSTU—*Continued*

In the midst of the disorders the British government put forward a new plan for Cyprus which called for a measure of self-government, but fell short of the Greek demand for self-determination and made no mention of the Turkish demand for partition.

On June 14 Zorlu formally rejected the British plan, and Greece retaliated by recalling her NATO personnel from Turkey and placing units along the Turkish border on an alert. Subsequently a British plan was presented to invite Turkey and Greece to participate in restoring peace to Cyprus. The Greeks found it "fundamentally unacceptable." But Zorlu, in a statement considered conciliatory, said that "it is quite possible to fuse together the principles of partition and partnership" (New York *Times,* June 21, 1958). The British seven-year partnership plan was scheduled to go into effect technically on October 1, 1958.

In July the government of Iraq was overthrown and King Faisal II slain on the very day Zorlu and others were waiting for him to arrive in Turkey for a conference of the heads of state of the Baghdad Pact nations. Officials of Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan met at Ankara and issued a declaration that they would "extend every possible support to measures which it is necessary to adopt to halt international brigandage in the area." Later in the month Zorlu went to London for a conference of Baghdad Pact foreign ministers. While he was there, the Turkish opposition party made strong demands that Turkey recognize the new government of Iraq and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other Middle East countries. On July 31 Turkey recognized Iraq.

It was announced in August 1958 that the United States, the International Monetary Fund, and several European countries had joined in pledging $359,000,000 in economic assistance to Turkey. The pledge appears to be a fulfillment of Zorlu's long quest for a $300,000,000 economic development loan.

Although Zorlu's diplomatic successes have been noteworthy, they have occasionally been accompanied by severe criticism. *Time* (October 24, 1955) described him as a "suave and resourceful protégé" of Premier Menderes "who has risen swiftly . . . by his talent for improvising debt settlements, spouting statistics, and providing his boss with arguments to show that Turkey's economic situation is basically ship-shape."

Fatin Rustu Zorlu was married in 1934 to the former Emel Aras, and they have a daughter named Sevin.

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ZUAZO, HERNÁN SILES *See* Siles Zuazo, Hernán

ZULLI, FLOYD, JR. Sept. 22, 1922- University professor; television personality

Address: b. University College of Arts and Science, New York University, University Heights, New York 53; h. 201 W. 54th St., New York 19

Sunrise Semester, a 6:30 A.M. course in comparative literature inaugurated by New York University over the Columbia Broadcasting System's television channel 2 on September 23, 1957, was taught by Dr. Floyd Zulli, Jr., an assistant professor of romance languages, in 1957-58. The "telecourse" had proved such an outstanding success that bookstores in the New York metropolitan area had been busy filling orders for such classics as Stendhal's *The Red and the Black,* Thackeray's *Vanity Fair,* and Balzac's *Le Père Goriot,* as well as for the other twelve novels discussed by Professor Zulli on the Monday-through-Friday program.

Many thousands of television viewers wrote that they were enoying the "lectures at dawn" with no idea of getting academic credit, but the university registered more than 110 students who paid a fee of $75 and pursued the course for three points credit (toward an A.B. degree) which was given after completing a paper and taking two home examinations and a final examination at the university. Since 1946 Dr. Zulli has been a member of the N.Y.U. faculty, where he has taught French, Italian and Spanish literature and languages.

Floyd Zulli, Jr., is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Zulli, Sr. His father, an importer, was born in Italy, his mother in the United States. Floyd was born on September 22, 1922 in Mineola, Long Island and was raised in nearby Westbury. From his mother he developed a passion for reading. "I liked literature and languages," he told Fern Marja (New York *Post Magazine,* September 29, 1957). "I was tutored in French when I was very young." He entered Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he majored in languages (French and Italian), managed the soccer team, and graduated in three years, receiving his A.B. degree in 1943.

His teaching career began at the Severn School in Severna Park, Maryland in 1943; he was an instructor in English and French. In 1946 he joined the N.Y.U. faculty as an instructor in French, Italian, and Spanish in the University College of Arts and Science. He is a member of the department of romance languages and literature, but during the tenure of *Sunrise Semester* he has been relieved of his regular classroom work.

He earned his M.A. degree at Columbia University in 1946 and his Ph.D. degree in 1955 from New York University. His thesis was *Balzac and Italy.*

His introduction to teaching through the medium of television began in 1956 when Thomas Brophy, producer of N.Y.U.'s *University Series* on Station WATV, asked him one Sunday to discuss a novel by Balzac on the program. "I remember there was one scene in the book in which Zulli played out about eight parts while just sitting in a chair. It was just a wonderful thing. He's for this medium as a teacher." After appearing on several other programs, discussing novels by Dickens, Hardy and Thackeray, Zulli was asked by Dean William B. Baer whether he would like to conduct a course in comparative literature on WCBS-TV's local station at 6:30 A.M.

Not stopping to consider sacrificed sleep and disrupted routine, Dr. Zulli replied that he would would be glad of the opportunity to reach a larger audience and also to obtain publicity for the university. *Sunrise Semester* began on September 23, 1957 after Zulli had spent the summer making a list of novels from 1830 to 1930, beginning with Stendhal's *The Red and the Black* and concluding with Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises.* "First unquestioned hit show of the new television season," reported Bob Chandler in *Variety* (October 9, 1957) of *Sunrise Semester,* or Comparative Literature 10, as the university lists it. WCBS-TV has announced that the second semester, Comparative Literature 20, begins in February. "Other television stations have asked for the show, live and on kinescope, and though WCBS-TV didn't think of kinescoping the show at first, the station now is doing so. It will meet with the Radio-TV Educational Center of Ann Arbor to work out some system of 'kinnie' distribution for other stations."

Following the first TV lecture on September 23, bookstores in the New York area and publishers of the novels announced by Dr. Zulli for discussion, were swamped with requests. Random House sold more than 2000 copies of its Modern Library edition of *The Red and the Black* in one day. Liveright sold all of its hardcover edition and put a new edition on the press, according to a report in *Publishers' Weekly* (September 30, 1957). While many of the larger bookstores in the metropolitan area had an advance list of the books to be discussed, they were unprepared for the unprecedented demand for the novels. At Brentano's, for example, three times as many copies of *The Red and the Black* were sold in one day as were sold in Stendhal's lifetime. The Doubleday Book Shops and the Scribner Book Store were sold out almost immediately. Barnes & Noble, which had a stock of every book on Zulli's list, is reordering. The other novels discussed on *Sunrise Semester* are *Le Père Goriot* by Balzac, *Pickwick Papers* by Dickens, *Vanity Fair* by Thackeray, *Moby Dick* by Melville, *Madame Bovary* by Flaubert, *Return of the Native* by Hardy, *The Brothers Karamazov* by Dostoevsky, *Huckleberry Finn* by Clemens (Mark Twain), *Tonio Kröger* and *Death in Venice* by Mann, *Swann's Way* by Proust, *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by Joyce, *Main Street* by Lewis, and *The Sun Also Rises* by Hemingway.

In April 1958 Zulli received a local Emmy award as the most outstanding male personality on TV and *Sunrise Semester* won two local awards as the most outstanding live program and as the best documentary educational program. Zulli's appearances on *Sunrise Semester* ended on May 9. In the 1958-59 school year the program was expanded to six days a week and four courses, with Dr. David H. Greene teaching the Great Books course.

FLOYD ZULLI, JR.

Sunrise Semester is not the first course in literature to be televised; others have included those by Frank C. Baxter (see *C.B.*, 1955); on radio Lyman Bryson's *Invitation to Learning* on the CBS network is the oldest continuing educational program. The popularity of Zulli's course is evident not only by the rush to buy the books at bookstores and to the libraries to borrow them, but also by the Trendex rating of 1.3 (about 62,000 homes).

He has written articles on Anatole France, André Gide, and Dante for *French Review,* is a frequent reviewer of books in Italian for *Books Abroad,* and contributes to *Modern Language Notes* and *Italica.* He regards television as "exciting" for literature and history courses, but is "not convinced that you can get a college education—or *any* kind of education—on TV. The essential part of education is contact."

Floyd Zulli, Jr., married Elinor Koch in 1953. They met, he said, through mutual friends because he wanted to learn German. "I ended up by marrying my teacher," he said. Zulli enjoys cooking. "I specialize in concoctions of my own. If I'm in a good mood, my cooking is magnificent. If I'm not in a good mood, my cooking is not good." He is five feet seven inches in height, weighs 168 pounds, has green eyes and brown hair. He is a member of the Alliance Française, the American Association of Teachers of French and the American Association of Teachers of Italian, and the America-Italy Society. He and his wife are very fond of travel.

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Who's Who in France (Paris), 1953-54
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Who's Who in Japan, 1940-41
Who's Who in Labor (1946)
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Who's Who in Philosophy (1952)
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Who's Who in the East (1957)
Who's Who in the Midwest (1956)
Who's Who in the Nation's Capital, 1938-39
Who's Who in the South an
Southwest (1956)
Who's Who in the Theatre (1957
Who's Who in the United Nations (1951)
Who's Who in the West (1958)
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States (1957)
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PERIODICAL AND NEWSPAPER ABBREVIATIONS

NOTE: Most, but not all, of the publications below are listed in Wilson Company periodical indexes found in most libraries. For addresses, subscription price, etc., consult your librarian.

ALA Bul—American Library Association Bulletin
Am Artist—American Artist
Am Assn Univ Women J—Journal of the American Association of University Women
Am Bar Assn J—American Bar Association Journal
Am Hist R—American Historical Review
Am Mag—American Magazine (discontinued)
Am Mercury—American Mercury
Am Pol Sci R—American Political Science Review
Am Scholar—American Scholar
Am Sociol R—American Sociological Review
Am W—American Weekly
America—America
Américas—Américas (incorporating Bul Pan Am Union)
Ann Am Acad—Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Arch Forum—Architectural Forum, the Magazine of Building
Arch Rec—Architectural Record
Archaeology—Archaeology: A Magazine Dealing with the Antiquity of the World
Art N—Art News
Arts—Arts (incorporating Arts Digest)
Arts & Arch—Arts & Architecture
Atlan—Atlantic Monthly
Aviation W—Aviation Week

Barrons—Barron's
Bet Hom & Gard—Better Homes & Gardens
Book-of-the-Month Club N—Book-of-the-Month Club News
Books Abroad—Books Abroad
Bsns W—Business Week
Bul Atomic Sci—Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

Can Hist R—Canadian Historical Review
Cath World—Catholic World
Chem & Eng N—Chemical and Engineering News
Christian Cent—Christian Century
Christian Sci Mon—Christian Science Monitor
Colliers—Collier's (discontinued)
Commonweal—Commonweal
Cong Digest—Congressional Digest
Cong Q—Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report
Coronet—Coronet
Cosmop—Cosmopolitan
Cue—Cue
Cur Hist—Current History

Dance Mag—Dance Magazine

Ed—Education
Ed & Pub—Editor & Publisher
Ed Res Reports—Editorial Research Reports
Etude—Etude (discontinued)

Facts on File—Facts on File
For Affairs—Foreign Affairs
For Policy Bul—Foreign Policy Bulletin
Forbes—Forbes Magazine
Fortune—Fortune

Gen Army—Generals of the Army and the Air Force and Admirals of the Navy (discontinued)
Good H—Good Housekeeping

Harper—Harper's Magazine
Holiday—Holiday
House & Gard—House & Garden

Illus London N—Illustrated London News
Ind Woman—Independent Woman. Continued as National Business Woman

J Am Med Assn—Journal of the American Medical Association

Ladies Home J—Ladies' Home Journal
Lib J—Library Journal
Life—Life
Look—Look

McCalls—McCall's
Macleans Mag—Maclean's Magazine
Mag Wall St—Magazine of Wall Street and Business Analyst
Mlle—Mademoiselle
Mo Labor R—Monthly Labor Review
Mus Am—Musical America
Mus Courier—Musical Courier
Mus Mod Art—Museum of Modern Art Bulletin

NEA J—Journal of the National Education Association
N Y Herald Tribune—New York Herald Tribune
N Y Herald Tribune Bk R—New York Herald Tribune Book Review
N Y Post—New York Post
N Y Times—New York Times
N Y Times Bk R—New York Times Book Review
N Y Times Index—New York Times Index
N Y Times Mag—New York Times Magazine
N Y World-Telegram—New York World-Telegram and Sun
Nat Bsns Woman—National Business Woman
Nat Geog Mag—National Geographic Magazine
Nation—The Nation
Nations Bsns—Nation's Business
Nature—Nature
New Engl Q—New England Quarterly
New Repub—New Republic
New Statesm—New Statesman and Nation
New Yorker—New Yorker
Newsweek—Newsweek

Opera N—Opera News

Pol Sci Q—Political Science Quarterly
Pop Mech—Popular Mechanics Magazine
Pop Phot—Popular Photography
Pop Sci—Popular Science Monthly
Ptr Ink—Printers' Ink
Pub W—Publishers' Weekly

Read Digest—Reader's Digest
Reporter—The Reporter
Rotarian—Rotarian

Sat Eve Post—Saturday Evening Post
Sat Night—Saturday Night
Sat R—Saturday Review
Sch & Soc—School and Society
Scholastic—Senior Scholastic
Sci Am—Scientific American
Sci Mo—Scientific Monthly
Sci N L—Science News Letter
Science—Science
Spec—Spectator
Sport Illus—Sports, Illustrated

Theatre Arts—Theatre Arts
This Week—This Week Magazine
This World—This World (San Francisco Chronicle)
Time—Time
Times Lit Sup—London Times Literary Supplement
Toronto Globe and Mail—Toronto Globe and Mail
Travel—Travel

U N R—United Nations Review
U S News—U. S. News & World Report

Variety—Variety
Vital Speeches—Vital Speeches of the Day
Vogue—Vogue

Washington (D.C.) Post—Washington Post and Times Herald
Wilson Lib Bul—Wilson Library Bulletin
Womans Home C—Woman's Home Companion (discontinued)

Yale R—Yale Review

NECROLOGY

This is a list of biographees' obituaries which are in the Yearbook, including those of late 1957. Deaths which occurred in late 1958 are recorded in the early 1959 issues of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.

Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana (biog 1942)..
Alexander, Archie A. (biog 1955)
Andresen, August H. (biog 1956)

Becker, May Lamberton (biog 1941)
Borberg, William (biog 1952)
Bowers, Claude G. (biog 1941)

Carrington, Elaine (biog 1944)
Chennault, Claire L. (biog 1942)
Cobo, Albert E. (biog 1951)
Coleman, John S. (biog 1953)
Colman, Ronald (biog 1943)
Cooper, Jere (biog 1955)
Cori, Gerty T. (biog 1947)
Coy, Wayne (biog 1948)

Davies, Joseph E. (biog 1942)
Davis, Elmer (biog 1940)
Dean, Gordon (biog 1950)
De Kleine, William (biog 1941)
Dever, Paul A. (biog 1949)
Dior, Christian (biog 1948)
Du Bois, Guy Pène (biog 1946)
Duranty, Walter (biog 1943)

Evans, Hugh Ivan, Rev. Dr. (biog 1950)

Feisal II, King of Iraq (biog 1955)
Fields, Herbert (biog 1958)
Flandin, Pierre-Étienne (biog 1941)
Freitag, Walter (biog 1954)

Gamelin, Maurice Gustave (biog 1940)
Gannett, Frank E. (biog 1945)
Geddes, Norman Bel (biog 1940)
Ghormley, Robert L. (biog 1942)
Gibbings, Robert (biog WLB 1948)
Green, Dwight H. (biog 1948)

Handy, W. C. (biog 1941)
Hayes, Samuel P. (biog 1954)
Heidenstam, Rolf von (biog 1951)
Hickman, Herman (biog 1951)
Hodgson, W. R. (biog 1946)
Holmes, Burton (biog 1944)

Idell, Albert E. (biog 1943)

Jiménez, Juan Ramón (biog 1957)
Jimerson, Earl W. (biog 1948)
Joliot-Curie, Frédéric (biog 1946)

Kazantzakis, Nikos (biog 1955)
Kelley, Augustine B. (biog 1951)
Korngold, Erich W. (biog 1943)

Lasky, Jesse L. (biog 1947)
Lawrence, Ernest O. (biog 1952)
Leary, Herbert F. (biog 1942)
Lee, John C. H. (biog 1944)
Lelong, Lucien (biog 1955)
Long, Breckinridge (biog 1943)

McCardell, Claire (biog 1954)
McComas, O. Parker (biog 1955)
MacDonald, Betty (biog 1946)
McDonald, Eugene F., Jr. (biog 1949)
McGregor, J. Harry (biog 1958)
McKellar, K. D. (biog 1946)
Maenner, T. H. (biog 1949)
Marshall, Rosamond (biog 1942)
Martel, Sir Giffard Le Quesne (biog 1943)
Mayer, Louis B. (biog 1943)
Merck, George W. (biog 1946)
Millikin, Eugene D. (biog 1948)

Nathan, George Jean (biog 1945)
Neely, Matthew M. (biog 1950)
Nuri as-Said (biog 1955)

Olmsted, Frederick Law (biog 1949)
O'Neal, Edward A. (biog 1946)

Parker, John J. (biog 1955)
Paul, Elliot (biog 1940)
Pius XII, Pope (biog 1950)
Pratt, William Veazie (biog 1943)

Rappard, William E. (biog 1951)
Riter, Henry G., 3d (biog 1955)
Rivera, Diego (biog 1948)
Rouault, Georges (biog 1945)

Sakel, Manfred (biog 1941)
Salomon, Henry, Jr. (biog 1956)
Schindler, John A. (biog 1956)
Schreiber, Walther (biog 1954)
Scott, W. Kerr (biog 1956)
Smith, John L. (biog 1952)
Soheily, Ali (biog 1943)
Stirnweiss, George (biog 1946)
Stokes, Thomas L. (biog 1947)
Strijdom, Johannes Gerhardus (biog 1956)
Stritch, Samuel Cardinal (biog 1946)
Swope, Gerard (biog 1941)
Swope, Herbert Bayard (biog 1944)

Taylor, Francis Henry (biog 1940)
Todd, Mike (biog 1955)
Torp, Oscar (biog 1952)

Van Druten, John (biog 1944)
Vaughan Williams, Ralph (biog 1953)

Waring, Roane (biog 1943)
Warner, Edward P. (biog 1949)
Warner, Harry M. (biog 1945)
Watson, John B. (biog 1942)
Waverley, John Anderson, 1st Viscount (biog 1941)
Weil, Frank L. (biog 1949)
Weil, Richard, Jr. (biog 1951)
Welker, Herman (biog 1955)
Wood, James Madison (biog 1947)

Young, Robert R. (biog 1947)

Zápotocký, Antonín (biog 1953)

CLASSIFICATION BY PROFESSIONAL FIELD—1958

Agriculture

Aandahl, Fred G.
Clyde, George D.
Mahon, George
Narayan, Jaya Prakash

Archaeology

Phillips, Wendell

Architecture

Burchard, John E.
Nervi, Pier Luigi
Stone, Edward D.

Art

Abrams, Harry N.
Afro
Avery, Milton
Bosustow, Stephen
Chastain, Madye Lee (WLB)
Dale, Chester
Darrow, Whitney, Jr.
Ferren, John
Hartung, Hans
Hofmann, Hans
McCobb, Paul
Martin, Fletcher
Niarchos, Stavros
Nicholson, Ben
Ripley, Elizabeth (WLB)
Soulages, Pierre
Tooker, George
Vieira da Silva
Webb, Aileen O.
Weil, Lisl
Werner, Theodor
Winter, Fritz

Aviation

Brown, Charles R.
Gordon, Crawford, Jr.
McConachie, G. W. Grant
Parrish, Wayne W.
Power, Thomas S.
Smith, James H., Jr.
Yates, Donald N.

Business

Blattenberger, Raymond
Castle, Lewis G.
Christopher, George
Cortney, Philip
Dale, Chester
Dreyfus, Pierre
Fujiyama, Aiichiro
Gordon, Crawford, Jr.
Johnson, Roy W.
Klumpp, Theodore G.
LeTourneau, R. G.
Lightner, Milton C.
McCobb, Paul
McConachie, G. W. Grant
Machold, Earle J.
Niarchos, Stavros
Notman, J. Geoffrey
O'Meara, Walter (WLB)
Parrish, Wayne W.
Phillips, Wendell
Proxmire, William
Ramo, Simon
Robinson, William E.
Romney, George
Simpson, Howard E.
Sullivan, Henry J.
Talbott, Philip M.
Tata, J. R. D.
Thornhill, Arthur H.
Webb, Aileen O.
Wilson, Edward Foss
Wooldridge, Dean E.

Dance

Levi-Tanai, Sara
Moiseyev, Igor
Ulanova, Galina

Diplomacy

Beaulac, Willard L.
Castiella, Fernando María
Eytan, Walter
Grewe, Wilhelm
Gromyko, Andreĭ A.
Khoman, Thanat
Luns, Joseph M. A. H.
Matsudaira, Koto
Menshikov, Mikhail A.
Murphy, Robert D.
Slim, Mongi
Spaak, Paul-Henri
Urrutia, Francisco
Wang, Ping-nan
Wharton, Clifton R.
Zorlu, Fatin Rustu

Education

Adams, John Cranford
Aldridge, John W. (WLB)
Amis, Kingsley (WLB)
Armour, Richard
Bestor, Arthur
Bitar, Salah Eddin
Blagonravov, A. A.
Brode, Wallace R.
Bronowski, J.
Brunner, Edmund De S.
Burchard, John E.
Castiella, Fernando María
Clyde, George D.
Compton, Arthur H.
Dooyeweerd, H.
Fanfani, Amintore
Frank, Lawrence K.
Frank, Mary
Friday, William
Ginger, Lyman V.
Goheen, Robert F.
Gould, Samuel B.
Grewe, Wilhelm
Haskins, Caryl P.
Hoffman, Joseph G.
Jones, Lewis Webster
Keys, David A.
Kissinger, Henry A.
KleinSmid, Rufus B., von
Kroeber, A. L.
Lee, Tsung-Dao
Macmahon, Arthur W.
Malamud, Bernard (WLB)
Murdoch, Iris (WLB)
Onsager, Lars
Perkins, Dexter
Piaget, Jean
Pickering, William H.
Sabin, Albert B.
Sammartino, Peter
Soderberg, C. Richard
Stalnaker, John M.
Suzuki, Daisetz T.
Todd, Sir Alexander
Underwood, Cecil H.
Yerushalmy, J.
York, Herbert F.
Zulli, Floyd, Jr.

Engineering

Bennett, Rawson, 2d
Burchard, John E.
Clyde, George D.
Holaday, William M.
Nervi, Pier Luigi
Porter, Richard William
Ramo, Simon
Soderberg, C. Richard
Sutton, George P.
Trudeau, Arthur G.
Wooldridge, Dean E.
Yates, Donald N.

Fashion

Fogarty, Anne

Finance

Amory, Derick Heathcoat
Armstrong, J. Sinclair
Castle, Lewis G.
Docking, George
Gaillard, Félix

Gleason, John S., Jr.
Jacobsson, Per
McNeil, Wilfred J.
Stans, Maurice H.
Welman, Joseph C.

Government—Foreign

Acker, Achille van
Adams, Sir Grantley H.
Adenauer, Konrad
Amory, Derick Heathcoat
Bitar, Salah Eddin
Brandt, Willy
Bronowski, J.
Castiella, Fernando María
Chaban-Delmas, Jacques
Churchill, Gordon
Desai, Morarji
Djuanda
Dreyfus, Pierre
Duvalier, François
Eytan, Walter
Fanfani, Amintore
Frondizi, Arturo
Fuchs, Sir Vivian E.
Fujiyama, Aiichiro
Gaillard, Félix
Gerstenmaier, Eugen
Gheorghiu-Dej, Gheorghe
Grewe, Wilhelm
Gromyko, Andreĭ A.
Holenstein, Thomas
Home, Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, 14th Earl of
Houphouet-Boigny, Félix
Keys, David A.
Khoman, Thanat
Luns, Joseph M. A. H.
Menshikov, Mikhail A.
Mikhaĭlov, Nikolaĭ A.
Nash, Walter
Nesmeianov, Aleksandr N.
Novotný, Antonín
Rapacki, Adam
Scarbrough, Roger Lumley, 11th Earl of
Shehu, Mehmet
Shoriki, Matsutaro
Siles Zuazo, Hernán
Slim, Mongi
Solh, Sami
Soustelle, Jacques
Spaak, Paul-Henri
Stanfield, Robert L.
Stroessner, Alfredo
Tomás, Américo
Urrutia, Francisco
Vukmanović-Tempo, Svetozar
Wang, Ping-nan
Ydígoras Fuentes, Miguel
Zoli, Adone
Zorlu, Fatin Rustu

Government—United States

Aandahl, Fred G.
Almond, J. Lindsay, Jr.
Armstrong, J. Sinclair
Blair, James T., Jr.
Blatnik, John A.
Blattenberger, Raymond
Boggs, Hale
Brode, Wallace R.
Carroll, John A.
Castle, Lewis G.
Christopher, George
Church, Frank
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Davenport, Russell W(heeler) biog Jan 44 obit Jun 54
Davidson, Garrison H(olt) Jun 57
Davidson, Irwin D(elmore) Jan 56
Davidson, Jo biog Apr 45 obit Feb 52
Davidson, William L(ee) Jul 52
Davies, Ernest (Albert John) May 51
Davies, Joseph E(dward) biog Apr 42 obit Jul 58
Davies, Ronald N(orwood) Sep 58
Davis, Benjamin O(liver), Jr. Sep 55
Davis, Bette Mar 53
Davis, Edward W(ilson) Sep 55
Davis, Elmer biog May 40 obit Sep 58
Davis, Mrs. Floyd (MacMillan) See Davis, G. R. Sep 53
Davis, Gladys Rockmore Sep 53
Davis, Harvey N(athaniel) biog Jul 47 obit Jan 53
Davis, James C(urran) Apr 57
Davis, Jess H(arrison) Jan 56
Davis, John W(illiam) biog Mar 53 obit May 55
Davis, Roy H(enry) biog Feb 55 obit Sep 56
Davis, Sammy, Jr. Sep 56
Dawson, John A(lbert) Sep 52
Day, Doris Apr 54
Day, Edmund Ezra biog Sep 46 obit Apr 51
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Dayan, Moshe Mar 57
Deakin, Arthur biog Jan 48 obit Jun 55
Dean, Arthur H(obson) Mar 54
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Dean, Gordon (Evans) biog Sep 50 obit Nov 58
Dean, H(enry) Trendley Jun 57
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Denebrink, Francis C(ompton) Feb 56
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De Sapio, Carmine G(erard) Sep 55
De Sica, Vittorio Jul 52
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Dever, Paul A(ndrew) biog May 49 obit Jul 58
Deviny, John J(oseph) biog Sep 48 obit Apr 55
De Voto, Bernard biog Sep 43 obit Jan 56
Dewey, John biog Aug 44 obit Jul 52
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Dibelius, Otto (Friedrich Karl), Bishop May 53
Dickey, John Sloan Apr 55
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Dickson, Marguerite (Stockman) biog (WLB) Yrbk 52 obit Jan 54
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Diggs, Charles C(ole), Jr. Jul 57
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Dodge, Cleveland E(arl) Mar 54
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Dorsey, Jimmy biog Apr 42 obit Sep 57
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Drum, Hugh A(loysius) biog Jul 41 obit Nov 51
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Dubinsky, David Jun 57
Du Bois, Guy Pène biog Oct 46 obit Oct 58
Dubos, René J(ules) Oct 52
Duchin, Eddy biog Jan 47 obit Mar 51
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Duggar, Benjamin Minge biog Nov 52 obit Nov 56
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Grogan, John Joseph Dec 51
Gromyko, Andreĭ A(ndreevich) Oct 58
Gronchi, Giovanni Oct 55
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Gross, Robert E(llsworth) Jan 56
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Guinzburg, Harold K(leinert) Jul 57
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Guptill, Arthur L(eighton) biog Mar 55 obit May 56
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Györgyi, Albert Szent- See Szent-Györgyi, A. (von N.) Jan 55

Haakon VII, King of Norway biog May 40 obit Dec 57
Haas, Francis J(oseph), Bishop biog Aug 43 obit Oct 53
Haber, Heinz Dec 52
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Hackett, Mrs. Albert See Goodrich, Frances and Hackett, Albert Oct 56
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Hafstad, Lawrence R(andolph) Oct 56
Hagen, John P(eter) Oct 57
Hagerty, James C. Mar 53
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Hahn, Otto Mar 51
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Haley, Andrew G(allagher) Oct 55
Halim, Mustafa (Ahmed) Ben Sep 56
Hall, Fred(erick Lee) Oct 55
Hall, Joyce C(lyde) May 53
Hall, Leonard W(ood) Jul 53
Hall, Marjory (WLB) Yrbk 57
Hall, Raymond S(tewart), Rev. Dr. Oct 53
Hall, William Edwin Jan 54
Halley, Rudolph biog Jun 53 obit Jan 57
Halligan, William J(oseph) Oct 57
Hallinan, Vincent (W.) Oct 52
Hallstein, Walter Oct 53
Halpert, Edith Gregor Jul 55
Halpert, Mrs. Samuel See Halpert, Edith Gregor Jul 55
Hamblet, Julia E. Oct 53
Hamlin, Talbot (Faulkner) biog Oct 54 obit Dec 56 Yrbk 57
Hammarskjöld, Dag (Hjalmar Agne Carl) May 53
Hammon, William McDowell Sep 57
Hammond, Caleb D(ean), Jr. Apr 56
Hammond, E(dward) Cuyler Jun 57
Hammond, Godfrey Oct 53
Hammond-Innes, Ralph See Innes, (R.) H. (WLB) Yrbk 54
Hampden, Walter (Dougherty) biog May 53 obit Sep 55
Han Suyin (WLB) Yrbk 57
Hancher, Virgil M(elvin) Feb 57
Hancock, John M(ilton) biog Apr 49 obit Dec 56 Yrbk 57
Handlin, Oscar Jul 52
Handy, Thomas T(roy) Sep 51
Handy, W(illiam) C(hristopher) biog Mar 41 obit Jun 58
Hannagan, Steve biog Aug 44 obit Mar 53
Hannah, John A(lfred) Oct 52
Hannikainen, Tauno (Heikki) Jul 55
Hansen, H(ans) C(hristian Svane) Mar 56
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Hare, Raymond A(rthur) Jul 57
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Harrer, Heinrich Oct 54
Harriman, E(dward) Roland (Noel) Mar 51
Harrington, Russell C(hase) Apr 56
Harris, Mrs. Irving Drought See McCardell, C. Nov 54
Harris, Julie Feb 56

Harris, Oren May 56
Harris, Walter (Edward) Jun 55
Harrison, Earl G(rant) biog Aug 43 obit Oct 55
Harrison, William H(enry) biog Feb 49 obit Jul 56
Harrison, William K(elly), Jr. Jul 52
Hart, Edward J(oseph) Feb 53
Hartman, Grace biog Nov 42 obit Oct 55
Hartman, Louis F(rancis), Rev. Jan 53
Hartnell, Norman (Bishop) May 53
Hartung, Hans (Heinrich Ernst) Jul 58
Harvey, E(dmund) Newton May 52
Haskell, William N(afew) biog Feb 47 obit Sep 52
Haskins, Caryl P(arker) Feb 58
Haslett, Dame Caroline biog Oct 50 obit Mar 57
Hass, Hans Feb 55
Hass, H(enry) B(ohn) Apr 56
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Hatcher, Harlan (Henthorne) Oct 55
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Hauge, Gabriel (Sylvest) Oct 53
Hauser, (Bengamin) Gayelord Jun 55
Havill, Edward (WLB) Yrbk 52
Hawkes, Anna L(orette) Rose Oct 56
Hawkins, Harry C(alvin) Apr 52
Hawley, Cameron (WLB) Yrbk 57
Haycraft, Howard Feb 54
Hayden, Carl T(rumbull) Jul 51
Hayden, Melissa May 55
Hayes, A(lbert) J. Oct 53
Hayes, Helen Oct 56
Hayes, Samuel P(erkins) biog Sep 54 obit Sep 58
Hayes, Samuel P(erkins), Jr. Sep 54
Hays, Arthur Garfield biog Sep 42 obit Feb 55
Hays, (Lawrence) Brooks Jan 58
Hays, Will H(arrison) biog Jul 43 obit Apr 54
Hayward, Susan May 53
Haywood, Allan S(haw) biog May 52 obit Apr 53
Head, Walter W(illiam) biog Apr 45 obit Jun 54
Heald, Henry Townley Feb 52
Hearst, William Randolph, Jr. Oct 55
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Hedtoft, Hans (Christian) biog Mar 49 obit Mar 55
Heeney, A(rnold) D(anford) P(atrick) Jun 53
Heidenstam, Rolf (Magnus) von biog Oct 51 obit Oct 58
Heinlein, Robert A(nson) Mar 55
Heintzleman, B. Frank Jun 53
Heisenberg, Werner (Karl) Apr 57
Hektoen, Ludvig biog Dec 47 obit Sep 51
Henderson, E(lmer) L(ee) biog Jun 50 obit Oct 53
Hendl, Walter Jun 55
Hendrickson, Robert C. Nov 52
Henie, Sonja Jan 52
Hennings, Thomas C(arey) Jr. Oct 54
Hepburn, Audrey Mar 54
Hepburn, Mitchell F(rederick) biog Dec 41 obit Feb 53
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Herbert, Elizabeth Sweeney Feb 54
Herbert, Mrs. Leo J. See Herbert, E. S. Feb 54
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Herod, William Rogers Mar 51
Herriot, Edouard biog Feb 46 obit Jun 57
Hershey, Lewis B(laine) Jun 51
Hersholt, Jean biog Dec 44 obit Sep 56
Herter, Christian A(rchibald) Mar 58
Herzog, Maurice Jul 53
Hesburgh, Theodore M(artin), Rev. Jan 55
Hess, Dean E(lmer) Sep 57
Hess, Elmer Jan 56
Heston, Charlton May 57
Heusinger, Adolf (Ernst) Feb 56
Heuven Goedhart, G(errit) J(an) van biog Oct 52 obit Sep 56
Heyman, Mrs. Marcus A. See Komarovsky, M. Oct 53
Hickman, Herman (Michael, Jr.) biog Nov 51 obit Jul 58
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Higgins, Andrew J(ackson) biog May 43 obit Sep 52
Higgins, Daniel Paul biog Dec 50 obit Mar 54
Higgins, Marguerite Jun 51
Hightower, John M(armann) Nov 52
Higley, Harvey V(an Zandt) Oct 56
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Hildebrand, Joel H(enry) Feb 55
Hildred, Sir William P(ercival) Apr 56
Hill, Edwin C(onger) biog Sep 4 obit Apr 57
Hill, William S(ilas) Mar 55
Hillary, Sir Edmund (Perciva See Hunt, Sir (H. C.) J Hillary, Sir E. (P.); and Te zing Norkey Oct 54
Hilleboe, Herman E(rtresvaag Jun 55
Hillings, Patrick J(ohn) Oct 57
Hillis, Margaret (Eleanor) Feb 5
Hilsberg, Alex(ander) Oct 53
Hilton, Frank C. Jul 52
Hilton, James biog Sep 42 ob Feb 55
Hinshaw, (John) Carl (Williams biog Jul 51 obit Oct 56
Hinshelwood, Sir Cyril (Norman Apr 57
Hinton, Sir Christopher Jun 57
Hitchcock, Charles B(aker) O 54
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Hoad, Lew(is A.) Sep 56
Hobbs, Leonard S(inclair) Oct
Hobby, Oveta Culp Feb 53
Hobby, Mrs. William (Pettu See Hobby, O. C. Feb 53
Hodges, Luther H(artwell) Jul
Hodgson, W(illiam) R(oy) bi May 46 obit Apr 58
Hoegh, Leo A(rthur) Jul 56
Hoey, Clyde R(oark) biog O 49 obit Jul 54
Hoffman, Joseph G(ilbert) M 58
Hofmann, Hans Oct 58
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Hogan, Frank S(mithwick) Sep
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Holenstein, Thomas (Emil Le May 58
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Hollenbeck, Don biog Feb obit Sep 54
Holliday, Judy Apr 51
Hollister, John B(aker) Oct 55
Holm, Hanya Jul 54
Holmes, (Elias) Burton biog M 44 obit Oct 58
Holmes, Robert D(enison) Jul
Holt, Cooper T. Jul 57
Holt, Hamilton biog Dec 47 o May 51
Holt, Isabella (WLB) Yrbk 56
Home, Alexander Frederick Dou las-Home, 14th Earl of Feb
Homer, Arthur B(artlett) Jul 5
Honegger, Arthur biog Apr obit Feb 56

Honeywell, Annette Jul 53
Hood, Clifford F(iroved) Apr 53
Hook, Sidney Oct 52
Hooper, C(laude) E(rnest) biog Apr 47 obit Feb 55
Hoopes, Darlington Sep 52
Hooton, Earnest Albert biog Yrbk 40 obit Jun 54
Hoover, Herbert (Clark), Jr. Oct 54
Hope, Bob Oct 53
Hope, Clifford R(agsdale) May 53
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Hopkins, John Jay biog Mar 54 obit Jul 57
Horder, Thomas J(eeves) Horder, 1st Baron biog Jul 44 obit Oct 55
Hore-Belisha, Leslie Hore-Belisha, 1st Baron biog Jul 41 obit May 57
Hormel, Jay C(atherwood) biog Jul 46 obit Oct 54
Horne, John E(lmer) Dec 52
Horner, H(orace) Mansfield Oct 55
Horney, Karen biog Aug 41 obit Jan 53
Hornsby, Rogers Sep 52
Horsbrugh, Florence Feb 52
Horthy de Nagybánya, Nicholas biog Oct 40 obit Apr 57
Horwich, Frances (Rappaport) Oct 53
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Houser, Theodore V. Mar 57
Houtte, Jean van Mar 52
Hovde, Bryn(jolf) J(acob) biog Jan 46 obit Oct 54
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Howard, Elizabeth (WLB) Yrbk 51
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Howrey, Edward F. Jul 53
Hruska, Roman Lee Jul 56
Hubbard, Margaret Ann (WLB) Yrbk 58
Huck, Arthur Feb 57
Hudleston, Edmund C(uthbert) May 51
Hudson, Robert S(pear) Hudson, 1st Viscount biog Nov 42 obit Apr 57
Huggins, Sir Godfrey See Malvern, Godfrey Huggins, 1st Viscount Nov 56
Hughes, Rowland R(oberts) biog Feb 56 obit Jun 57
Hulcy, Dechard A(nderson) Sep 51
Hull, Cordell biog Aug 40 obit Oct 55
Hull, John E(dwin) Apr 54
Hull, Josephine (Sherwood) biog Oct 53 obit May 57
Hume, Edgar Erskine biog Aug 44 obit Mar 52
Humphrey, George M(agoffin) Feb 53
Humphrey, Helen F(lorence) Nov 52
Hunt, Sir (Henry Cecil) John; Hillary, Sir Edmund (Percival); and Tenzing Norkey Oct 54
Hunt, Herold C(hristian) May 56
Hunt, Sir John See Hunt, Sir (H. C.) J.; Hillary, Sir E. (P.); and Tenzing Norkey Oct 54
Hunt, Lester C(allaway) biog Mar 51 obit Sep 54
Hunt, Mabel Leigh (WLB) Yrbk 51
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Hunter, Evan (WLB) Yrbk 56
Hunter, Kim May 52
Huntington, Anna Hyatt Oct 53
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Hurley, Laurel Jun 57
Hurley, Roy T. Jun 55
Hurok, S(olomon) Apr 56
Hussein I, King of Hashemite Jordan Jul 55
Hussein, Ahmed Mar 56
Hussein, Taha Oct 53
Hutcheson, William L(evi) biog Sept 43 obit Jan 54
Hutchins, Robert Maynard Feb 54
Hutchinson, Paul biog Dec 49 obit Jun 56
Hutchison, (William) Bruce Oct 56
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Ickes, Harold L(e Claire) biog Jul 41 obit Mar 52
Idell, Albert E(dward) biog Oct 43 obit Oct 58
Idriss Senussi I, King of Libya Jan 56
Ilg, Frances L(illian) and Ames, Louise (Bates) Sep 56
Impellitteri, Vincent R(ichard) Feb 51
Ingalls, (Mildred Dodge) Jeremy (WLB) Yrbk 54
Inge, William (Motter) Jun 53
Ingram, Jonas H(oward) biog Apr 47 obit Oct 52
Innes, (Ralph) Hammond (WLB) Yrbk 54
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Ironside, Henry Allan biog Feb 45 obit Feb 51
Irving, Frederick A(ugustus) Mar 51
Irwin, Helen G(ould) Oct 52
Irwin, Robert B(enjamin) biog Mar 48 obit Jan 52
Ishibashi, Tanzan Mar 57
Ishimoto, Tatsuo Apr 56
Iverson, Kenneth R(oss) Apr 51
Ives, Charles E(dward) biog Jun 47 obit Jul 54

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Jackson, Henry M(artin) Oct 53
Jackson, Mahalia Oct 57
Jackson, Robert H(oughwout) biog Oct 50 obit Dec 54
Jackson, William H(arding) Mar 51
Jacobsson, Per Oct 58
Jagendorf, Moritz (Adolf) (WLB) Yrbk 52
Jamali, Moh(amme)d Fadhel Jan 54
James, Charles (Wilson Brega) Jul 56
James, F(rank) Cyril Oct 56
Jameson, William J(ames) Jul 54
Jansen, William Oct 51
Jarman, Sanderford biog Sep 42 obit Dec 54 Yrbk 55
Jarring, Gunnar V(alfrid) Oct 57
Javits, Jacob K(oppel) Oct 58
Jaynes, Clare (pseud. of Mayer, Jane and Spiegel, Clara) (WLB) Yrbk 54
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Jeffers, William M(artin) biog Nov 42 obit Apr 53
Jenkins, Hayes Alan May 56
Jenkins, Ray H(oward) Jun 54
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Jenner, William E(zra) Jun 51
Jennings, B(enjamin) Brewster May 51
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Jimerson, Earl W. biog Sep 48 obit Dec 57 Yrbk 58

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John, John P(ico) Oct 56
Johnson, Arnold M(ilton) Oct 55
Johnson, Charles Spurgeon biog Nov 46 obit Jan 57
Johnson, David M(offat) Jul 52
Johnson, Joseph B(laine) Jul 56
Johnson, Joseph T(ravis) Feb 52
Johnson, Lyndon B(aines) Jan 51
Johnson, Nelson T(rusler) biog Jan-Feb 40 obit Feb 55
Johnson, Osa biog Apr 40 obit Feb 53
Johnson, Philip C(ortelyou) Oct 57
Johnson, Roy W(illiam) May 58
Johnson, (Thomas) Walter Apr 57
Johnson, U(ral) Alexis Oct 55
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Johnston, Alvanley biog Jun 46 obit Nov 51
Johnston, Clem(ent) D(ixon) May 55
Johnston, Eric A(llen) Oct 55
Johnston, Olin D(eWitt) Nov 51
Johnston, Wayne A(ndrew) May 51
Johnstone, Margaret Blair, Rev. Jan 55
Joliot-Curie, Frédéric biog Oct 46 obit Oct 58
Joliot-Curie, Irène biog Apr 40 obit May 56
Jones, Barry Mar 58
Jones, Sir Harold Spencer Mar 55
Jones, Jesse H(olman) biog Oct 40 obit Sep 56
Jones, Lewis Webster Oct 58
Jones, Robert Edmond biog Nov 46 obit Jan 55
Jones, Russell Oct 57
Jooste, G(erhardus) P(etrus) Apr 51
Jordan, Mildred (WLB) Yrbk 51
Jordan, Sara M(urray) Mar 54
Jordan, W(ilbur) K(itchener) Mar 55
Josephs, Devereux C(olt) Jul 53
Jouhaux, Léon biog Jan 48 obit Jul 54
Jouvet, Louis biog Oct 49 obit Oct 51
Jowitt, William Allen Jowitt, 1st Earl biog Aug 41 obit Nov 57
Joy, C(harles) Turner biog Jun 51 obit Sep 56
Juan Carlos, Count of Barcelona Oct 51
Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands Jan 55
Jung, Carl Gustav Oct 53

Kádár, János May 57
Kaempffert, Waldemar B(ernhard) biog Sep 43 obit Feb 57
Kaganovich, Lazar M(oiseyevich) Oct 55
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Kanin, Garson Oct 52
Kanter, Albert L(ewis) Jul 53
Kapell, William biog May 48 obit Jan 54
Kapitza, Peter L(eonidovich) Oct 55
Kaplan, Joseph Oct 56
Kappel, Frederick R(ussell) Mar 57
Karajan, Herbert von Oct 56
Karamanlis, Constantine E. May 56
Karfiol, Bernard biog Nov 47 obit Oct 52
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Karsh, Yousuf Dec 52
Kase, Toshikazu Apr 57
Kasner, Edward biog Nov 43 obit Mar 55
Katz-Suchy, Juliusz Jun 51
Kauffmann, Henrik (Louis Hans) Apr 56
Kaufman, Irving R(obert) Apr 53
Kaur, Rajkumari Amrit Oct 55
Kaye, Danny Nov 52
Kaye, Nora Jan 53
Kazantzakis, Nikos biog Jul 55 obit Jan 58
Kearns, Carroll D(udley) Sep 56
Kearns, Mrs. Carroll D(udley) See Kearns, Nora Lynch Sep 56
Kearns, Nora Lynch Sep 56
Keck, Mrs. George Fred See Keck, L. L. Mar 54
Keck, Lucile L(iebermann) Mar 54
Kee, Elizabeth (Frazier) Jan 54
Kee, John biog Jun 50 obit Jun 51
Kee, Mrs. John See Kee, E. (F.) Jan 54
Keenan, Joseph B(erry) biog Sep 46 obit Feb 55
Keeney, Barnaby C(onrad) Mar 56
Keeny, Spurgeon M(ilton) Jan 58
Keith, Harold (Verne) (WLB) Yrbk 58
Keller, James (Gregory), Rev. Oct 51
Kelley, Augustine B(ernard) biog Apr 51 obit Feb 58
Kelly, Emmett Jul 54
Kelly, E(verett) Lowell Mar 55
Kelly, Grace (Patricia) Mar 55
Kelly, Judith biog Oct 41 obit Jul 57
Kelly, Mervin J(oe) Oct 56
Kelly, Nancy Jun 55
Kelly, Mrs. Norman H. See Kelly, Regina Z. (WLB) Yrbk 56
Kelly, Regina Z(immerman) (WLB) Yrbk 56
Kelly, Walt(er Crawford) Oct 56
Kelsen, Hans Sep 57
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Kennedy, Robert F(rancis) Feb 58
Kennedy, Stephen P(atrick) Jun 56
Kennelly, Ardyth (WLB) Yrbk 53
Kennon, Robert F(loyd) Oct 54
Kenny, Elizabeth biog Oct 42 obit Jan 53
Kenyatta, Jomo Oct 53
Kerr, Sir Archibald (John Kerr) Clark See Inverchapel of Loch Eck, A. J. K. C. K., 1st Baron biog Dec 42 obit Sep 51
Kerr, Jean (Collins) Jul 58
Kerr, Walter F(rancis) Oct 53
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Kersten, Charles J. Sep 52
Kessler, Henry H(oward) Oct 57
Kestnbaum, Meyer May 53
Ketcham, Hank Jan 56
Kettering, Charles Franklin Dec 51
Keyhoe. Donald E(dward) Jun 56
Keys, David A(rnold) Oct 58
Khan, Aga See Aga Khan, The biog May 46 obit Sep 57
Khan, Liaquat Ali biog Jun 48 obit Dec 51
Khoman, Thanat Mar 58
Khoury, Bechara El- Dec 51
Khrushchev, Nikita S(ergeyevich) Jul 54
Kiam, Omar biog Dec 45 obit May 54
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Kilday, Paul J(oseph) Oct 58
Kilgallen, Dorothy, and Kollmar, Dick Feb 52
Kilgore, Harley M(artin) biog Jun 43 obit May 56
Killion, George (Leonard) Nov 52
Kim Il Sung Sep 51
Kimball, Dan A(ble) Sep 51
Kimball, Lindsley F(iske) Jul 51
Kimble, George H(erbert) T(inley) Oct 52
Kimpton, Lawrence A(lpheus) Jun 51
Kindelberger, J(ames) H(oward) Mar 51
Kinder, Katharine L(ouise) May 57
Kiner, Ralph (McPherran) May 54
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King Idris See Idriss Senussi I, King of Libya Jan 56
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King Mahendra See Mahendra, King of Nepal Jul 56
King Mohammed V See Sidi Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco Oct 51
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King, Cecil R(hodes) Feb 52
King, Ernest Joseph biog Feb 42 obit Sep 56
King, Martin Luther, Jr., Rev. May 57
King, Samuel Wilder Oct 53
Kinnear, Helen (Alice) Apr 57
Kinsey, Alfred C(harles) biog Jan 54 obit Oct 56
Kiphuth, Robert J(ohn) H(erman) Jun 57
Kirby, Rollin biog Dec 44 obit Jun 52
Kirk, Grayson L(ouis) May 51
Kirkus, Virginia Jun 54
Kirstein, Lincoln (Edward) Dec 52
Kishi, Nobusuke Jun 57
Kissinger, Henry A(lfred) Jun 58
Kitchell, Iva Dec 51
Kitson, Harry Dexter Apr 51
Kitt, Eartha Apr 55
KleinSmid, Rufus B(ernhard) von Jun 58
Kleist, Paul Ludwig (Ewald) von biog Jul 43 obit Jan 55
Kleitman, Nathaniel Oct 57
Kluckhohn, Clyde (Kay Maben) Nov 51
Klumpp, Theodore G(eorge) Oct 58
Knaths, (Otto) Karl Jul 53
Knight, Frances G(ladys) Oct 55
Knight, Goodwin (Jess) Jan 55
Knight, O(rie) A(lbert) Jun 52
Knight, Ruth Adams (Yingling) (WLB) Yrbk 55
Knoll, Hans G(eorge) biog May 55 obit Dec 55
Knopf, Mrs. Alfred A. Jul 57
Knopf, Blanche (Wolf) See Knopf, Mrs. Alfred A. Jul 57
Knopf, Mrs. Hans See Vanderbilt, A. Feb 54
Knorr, Nathan H(omer) Feb 57
Knox, Ronald (Arbuthnott), Msgr. biog Jul 50 obit Nov 57
Knutson, Coya Mar 56
Knutson, Harold biog Jan 47 obit Oct 53
Koch, Fred(erick Henry), Jr. Oct 53
Kohler, Walter J(odok), Jr. Jan 53
Kokoschka, Oskar Oct 56
Kollmar, Dick See Kilgallen, D. and Kollmar, D. Feb 52
Kollmar, Richard Tompkins See Kilgallen, D. and Kollmar, D. Feb 52
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Komarovsky, Mirra Oct 53
Konev, Ivan S(tepanovich) Jan 56
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Korda, Sir Alexander biog Sep 46 obit Mar 56
Körner, Theodor biog Jul 51 obit Mar 57
Korngold, Erich W(olfgang) biog Mar 43 obit Feb 58
Kotelawala, Sir John (Lionel) Oct 55
Kotschnig, Walter M(aria) Oct 52
Koussevitzky, Serge biog Nov 40 obit Jul 51
Kovacs, Ernie Feb 58
Kraft, Ole Björn Feb 53
Kramer, Stanley (E.) May 51
Kramm, Joseph Jul 52
Krasna, Norman May 52
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Krebs, H(ans) A(dolf) Mar 54
Krebs, Richard Julius Herman See Valtin, J. biog Apr 41 obit Jan 51
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